

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(Tsz-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 刊週期星林字)

VOL. CLXVII. No. 3169.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1928.

TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

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ALLIES OR RIVALS?

CHINESE FIGHT WITH JAPANESE

All Day Encounters at Tsinanfu Following on Outburst of Looting by Southern Troops: Attack on Japanese Quarter

HEAVY TOLL OF KILLED AND WOUNDED

Japanese Reinforcements Rushed to Tsinan: Fighting Still at Noon Yesterday

Very serious news was received yesterday of a severe outbreak of fighting between Japanese and Southern troops at Tsinan. According to the Japanese reports, their defences had been withdrawn from the Japanese quarter on the Nationalists guaranteeing protection. Almost immediately afterwards there was an inrush of Southern troops who started looting and firing. One report is that as many as 100 Japanese civilians were killed besides other foreigners, but this is unconfirmed. All reports agree that five Japanese officers and 20 privates were killed. Estimates of Chinese casualties run into hundreds but are very vague.

Firing was reported to be continuing yesterday at noon and the attitude of the Southern troops was said to be very menacing. The Chinese version is that the fight was occasioned by Japanese soldiers arresting Nationalist propaganda agents. Large reinforcements are being hurried to Tsinanfu from Dairen and Korea.

A persistent report is that the outbreak was deliberately fomented by Feng Yu-hsiang's agents to discredit Chiang Kai-shek with the Japanese.

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 4.

The war situation is completely eclipsed by the Japanese wireless bulletins from Tsinanfu recording twenty-four hours of fighting with looting Southern soldiery in Tsinan's commercial suburb.

The earliest reports led the Legations to assume that Nanking's Shantung bandit allies had run amok and clashed with isolated Japanese patrols. But latest reports say that the Japanese were systematically attacked by units of General Ho Yao-tsu's Ninth Army, under officers.

The Japanese force numbers 3,500 not 2,500 as reported, but is wide-

ly likely to arrive in Tsinan.

It is felt in the Legations here that this incident, which is viewed as an attempt to reproduce the Nanking outrage as the result of the recent diplomatic indulgence in negotiations for a settlement of that affair, closes Nanking's credit with the Powers and marks the end of Chiang Kai-shek's great expedition.

HOW THE ATTACK BEGAN

After Japanese Guards Had Been Withdrawn

Peking, May 4.

It transpires that following General Chiang Kai-shek's assurances to the Japanese authorities at Tsinan that order would be kept, Japanese troops were withdrawn from the places they had been guarding and concentrated in the Japanese school in the foreign settlement.

Immediately after this the Nationalist troops began looting. Japanese troops were ordered out to prevent this, whereupon the Nationalist soldiers opened fire, the Japanese replying. The firing lasted an hour and a half, but later commenced again, ceasing at six o'clock yesterday evening. It started again early this morning, ceasing at five o'clock.

At six o'clock this morning the Japanese authorities reached an agreement with the leaders of the Southern forces whereby all the Chinese troops were to withdraw from the Concession and any left after seven o'clock were to be disbanded. Many accordingly left. Japanese troops disarming the remainder.

Many Houses Looted

The Japanese military casualties number five killed and 20 wounded, some seriously. It is believed that many Japanese civilians were maltreated while others were killed by the looters.

The looters attacked Japanese and other foreign residences. According to some reports, foreigners other than Japanese have been killed, but the situation is still obscure.

The troops responsible are believed to be the three Hunanese divisions, under General Ho Yao-tsu, which recently arrived on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front from Hankow via Chengchow.

The Japanese troops at Tsinan number 3,000, while the Nationalist troops in the city total 40,000.

Feng's Plan to Discredit Chiang It is stated that the Southern troops easily penetrated the Japanese settlement at Tsinan, as, owing to the orderly behaviour of the Nationalists on the previous day, the wire entanglements had been removed.

The firing lasted several hours. Some quarters suggest that emissaries of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang stirred up the trouble with the object of overthrowing General Chiang Kai-shek's influence.

It is not certain whether there were any Kuominchun troops at Tsinan.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang has issued a proclamation to the effect that all Shantung provincial government institutions have been removed to Tehchow from Tsinan.—Reuter.

Japanese Civilians in Refuge

Shanghai, May 4.

A Tsinan message, dated May 3, received in Shanghai yesterday, reports as follows on the circumstances which led to the collision between Japanese and Chinese troops:—

"Seeing that the demeanour of the Chinese troops in the city was comparatively inoffensive, the Japanese troops set about removing all defence works at about 10 o'clock this morning, when Chinese troops, taking advantage of the relaxation of the Japanese defence, started looting in the commercial area of the city, firing rifles at the same time.

"The Headquarters of the Japanese troops, while ordering men to take up their posts for the protection of the Japanese residents, sent officers to the Headquarters of the Chinese troops for negotiations, but in vain. The Japanese and Chinese troops are still engaged in fighting.

"On the other hand, some of the Japanese residents, carrying arms, which were taken from Chinese soldiers by Japanese troops, are acting with Japanese regulars. The majority of the Japanese residents have been accommodated in the Japanese Consulate-General and the Japanese Club.—Toho.

Tsingtao, May 4.

Reports reaching here from Tsinan up to 1 a.m., to-day state that hostilities still continue between the Japanese and Chinese troops, and that Chinese soldiers, hiding themselves in houses, are shooting at Japanese soldiers passing through the streets.

Major-General Iwakura, Commander of the 36th Brigade, who is in charge of the protection of Japanese residents in Tsingtao, has decided to proceed to Tsinan to-day by forced marches, at the head of the 23rd Regiment and various other units.—Toho.

Tokyo, May 4.

According to a Tsinan telegram, dated 9.10 p.m., May 3, received at official quarters here, about 100 Japanese residents are said to have been slaughtered on Kuanichieh (a street outside of the area guarded by the Japanese troops).—Toho.

PRE-ARRANGED OUTBURST

Organized Attack from All Quarters

Shanghai, May 4.

A Tsinan despatch dated May 3, received in Shanghai this afternoon, states:—

"The rioting here was carried out by Southern troops organically. Southern soldiers made attacks simultaneously from all directions, forced entrance to Japanese houses, and indulged in looting and massacre. This led to an engagement between Japanese and Chinese troops. Not a few soldiers were killed or

wounded on the side of the Japanese Army. The troops who first challenged the Japanese forces were those under General Ho Yao-tsu. Some of the Southern forces surrounded the commercial area and attacked Japanese troops.

"The Southern soldiers here are generally haughty and hold foreigners as well as Japanese in contempt. Just before the outbreak of disturbances, Chinese soldiers placarded handbills with the inscriptions "Down with Japanese Imperialism" in the very presence of Japanese sentinels, and even fired pistols, aiming at Japanese officers. "A portion of the Southern forces have appeared in Chingchow. Rail way tracks on the Kiaochow-Tsinan line have been demolished at many points, communications between Tsinan and Tsingtao have been interrupted."—Toho.

Nationalists' Menacing Attitude

Peking, May 4.

A message dispatched from Tsinan at 11 o'clock this forenoon states that sporadic fighting still continues in various places in that city and that an armed detachment of the Nationalist troops are now advancing towards the commercial area. The Japanese community there are much concerned over the result of the Nationalists' movement. The headquarters of the 6th Division are keeping strict precautions, anticipating that the Nationalist troops who have withdrawn, may take the offensive again, making necessary preparations during the present intermission, according to the message.—Toho.

JAPANESE STATEMENT OF THE ENCOUNTER

Unprovoked Assault: Foreign Houses Looted

Tokyo, May 4.

The War Office to-day made the following announcement regarding the disturbances in Tsinan:—

"At about 10 a.m. on May 3, Southern soldiers forced their way into Japanese residences in the eastern section of the commercial area which was guarded by the troops under Lieut.-Colonel Koizumi, the Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin. A portion of his troops tried to restrain the Chinese soldiers, but they would not listen to them. On the contrary, the Chinese soldiers opened fire, whereupon the Japanese troops were constrained to use arms. Approximately 2,000 Southern troops, which were quartered in that neighbourhood, also joined in the trouble.

"As the affair became serious, the Japanese troops immediately took up their allotted positions to safeguard the Japanese residents. Japanese residents were accommodated in the Japanese Consulate-General and the Japanese Club. Meanwhile, the Headquarters of the Japanese Army sent Lieut.-Colonel Sasaki to the General Headquarters of the Southern Forces and demanded immediate cessation of hostilities. The Southern authorities sent liaison officers to restrain riotous soldiers, but orders were not obeyed by the soldiers.

"Outside the Japanese defence area, not only Japanese homes but those of foreigners were pillaged by Chinese troops, and a number of Japanese were slaughtered.

"The Japanese Division made every endeavour to suppress the rioting in co-operation with the Southern authorities, and it appears that the situation quieted down towards 10 o'clock last night. The number of casualties on the side of the Japanese Army, known up to yesterday evening, is 5 killed, 20 wounded and one missing. On the other hand, the casualties on the Chinese side is not less than 100, and some 1,500 Chinese soldiers were disarmed."—Toho.

FIGHTING BEGUN AGAIN YESTERDAY

Southerners Refusing to Quit Japanese Quarter

Tientsin, May 4.

Street fighting broke out again at Tsinan to-day while the Japanese were attempting to disarm Southern soldiers who, it is alleged, contrary to agreement failed to evacuate the Japanese section of the city.

As a result of the fighting telephonic communications between the Japanese detachments have been cut.

So far 2,000 Southern soldiers have been disarmed. It is reported that 15,000 Nationalist troops are taking part in the fight.—Reuter.

Japanese in Serious Position

Peking, May 4.

The Japanese Legation states that the Chinese leaders at Tsinan reached an agreement with the Japanese authorities to withdraw from the settlement by seven this morning but at eleven o'clock the Chinese troops massed on the eastern border of the settlement and attempted to rush it. Fighting began again and at two o'clock was still continuing.

The Japanese are very tired after their long night march before entering Tsinanfu and the heavy fighting they have been engaged in since, and are outnumbered at least 9 to 1 but they are still fighting very determinedly.

Chinese Using Artillery

One Japanese lieutenant has been wounded by shrapnel, which would seem to indicate that the Chinese are using artillery against the Japanese.

A wireless message to General Fukuda from Tsinanfu has received no response: hence the Japanese fear that their military wireless at Tsinanfu has been destroyed, but the commercial wireless outfit in the Japanese settlement is still functioning.

The Yellow River Bridge has been broken and hence the Japanese are unable to send reinforcements by rail from Tientsin.

The Kiaochow-Tsinanfu Railway is reported to have been again cut to-day between Tsingtao and Changtien and the branch to Poshan has also been damaged, thus cutting off the Japanese there.—Reuter.

JAPANESE REINFORCEMENTS

Urgency Measures Announced by War Office

Tokyo, May 4.

On receipt of the news of the hostilities at Tsinan, Major-General Iwakura decided to rush the remaining troops at Tsingtao to Tsinan, leaving the Japanese naval forces to protect the Japanese interests in that city.

Tokyo also is considering the despatch of reinforcements from Japan and Manchuria.

Tokyo, May 4.

The War Office to-day issued the following communiqué:—

"As the War Office find it necessary to increase the force of the 6th Division now in Shantung in order to meet the sudden change of the situation there, it has decided to despatch to Shantung a command with a main body of four infantry battalions from the Garrison in the leased territory of Kuantung; a flying corps from Korea; and a railway engineer corps from Japan, numbering 2,300 men in all, together with 50 horses. "Of these forces, the command from the Kuantung Garrison will take a steamer at Dairen to-morrow and is expected to reach Tsingtao the following day.

"The War Office has also decided to despatch one mixed brigade, numbering 2,000 men and 150 horses, from Korea to Manchuria in order to fill vacancies there."—Toho.

Anxiety in Japan

Osaka, May 4.

There is a very intense feeling of anxiety here over the reports of the massacre of Japanese residents at Tsinan, which is now overshadowing even the critical development in politics in Tokyo.

The newspapers here are filled with special despatches and War Office reports, all of which indicate that 35,000 Southern soldiers are out looting and that about 100 Japanese residents have been killed.—Reuter.

NAVAL PRECAUTIONS ALONG YANGTZE

Japanese Patrol Boats Alert

Tokyo, May 4.

As a precautionary measure in case the clash between Japanese

and Southern troops at Tsinan results in outbursts against Japanese in other places, the Navy Office has ordered the commander of the naval station at Mako to detail warships for various ports along the Yangtze and Southern China where Japanese nationals are residing.

Four destroyers at the naval depot at Maluru have been ordered to proceed to Tsingtao though, owing to the preparations entailed, they will probably not sail till May 6.—Reuter.

U.S. Submarines to Tsingtao

Tsingtao, May 4.

The American submarine tender Deaver and six destroyers arrived here to-day, reinforcing the five American destroyers already present.—Reuter.

Peking, May 4.

H.M.S. Hermes is on its way to Chefoo.—Reuter.

THE NATIONALIST VERSION

Due to Japanese Arresting Propaganda Agents

Nanking, May 4.

One Nationalist military officer and several civilians are reported killed in Tsinanfu and considerable damage done to many houses there following an armed clash between the Japanese and Nationalist troops yesterday afternoon.

The shooting occurred when Japanese troops unwarrantably arrested several members of the Nationalist Propaganda Corps and threatened to shoot any one attempting to pass through a small street to the 4th Main Street in the city where Japanese soldiers had previously put up barbed-wire barricades.

A careful investigation is being made concerning the affair and the actual number of persons killed and injured. But with both the Commander-in-Chief, General Chiang Kai-shek, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Huang Fu, in Tsinan, the situation is believed well in hand.

All foreign Consulates are being guarded by Special Military Police despatched by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek.

One report states that upon learning of the conflict, General Chiang Kai-shek immediately gave orders to the Nationalist troops to stop firing, though the Japanese continued firing at random till as late as 6 o'clock in the evening.

General Huang Fu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has already started negotiations with the Japanese authorities over the unfortunate incident. He is understood to have demanded the withdrawal of all Japanese troops from Tsinanfu.—Kuo Min.

JAPANESE ON RAILWAY

Said to Have Prevented Pursuit of Northerners

According to Chinese reports, the fighting between the Nationalists and the Japanese was along a line of about 500 miles from Tsinan to Mingshui. Although the Japanese deny that they were at all involved in Chinese factionalism, Nationalist reports have it that the Northerners were able to retreat to Tsingtao and other cities on the Shantung coast, from which they embarked for Tientsin, Dairen and other northern cities.

When the Nationalists attempted to pursue them they were stopped by Japanese troops, the Japanese insisting that they would permit no fighting along the railway and in the city of Tsingtao.

The situation there is somewhat similar to that in Shanghai during 1925, when a cordon was drawn about Shanghai and no fighting was permitted in that area. It will be remembered that General "Little Hsu" was seized and deported from the International Settlement as a result of the principle that there should be no fighting in Shanghai.

TIENSIN merchants in Shanghai, and local agents for Tientsin firms, have been requested by their agents or principals, in Tientsin, not to despatch goods to that port until the present tense situation clears up.

NATIONALISTS OCCUPY TSINANFU

Northern Retreat to Tehchow: Tsingtao's Capture Imminent: Revolt Against Feng Yu-hsiang

LOOTING BY THE ANKUOCHUN

Following the recapture of Tsinanfu by the Northern forces, a private war broke out in the ranks with the result that the city was left undefended and the Nationalist Forces had little trouble in occupying it.

Tsinanfu also has fallen into the hands of the southerners, who are reported to be marching on Tehchow.

On the other hand, Sun Chuan-fang has retaken Tsining from Feng Yu-hsiang's forces and, it seems, is still holding it.

The Kiao-Tai Railway was cut by the Southerners and the progress of the Japanese forces on their way to Tsinan was interrupted. Arrangements are being made to repair the line. Fengtien forces have captured Changteh and claim victories against Feng Yu-hsiang.

SATURDAY, April 29.

It will be remembered that Taian was not reported as having been captured in the "North-China Daily News," although there were reports to that effect. Instead, it was stated that General Lu Chung-lin moved in a north-westerly direction and reached Tsinanfu with the Kansu Cavalry in a race to beat Nanking to Tsinanfu. Then yesterday, it was noted that the Northerners were not cleared out of Tsinanfu, as there was fighting between the two armies in the city.

It is suggested that General Lu rushed to Tsinanfu in anticipation of the probability of the Nanking armies reaching Taian at about the same time that he reached Tsinanfu. When he arrived in Tsinanfu, he found that he was too far ahead of the other Southern armies, so that both his rear and his flanks were endangered. We reported yesterday that he did not remain in Tsinanfu any length of time but moved on to Tehchow. It is probable that instead of moving towards Tehchow, he retreated to shorten his line, with the result that the Northerners retook Tsinanfu.

CONFIRMATORY NEWS TO THE LEGATIONS

Sun Chuan-fang Recovering: Progress on Kin-Han

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Apr. 27.

Numerous wires to Peking through the various Legations indicate that the position in Shantung is secure above Taianfu and that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is continuing steadily to recover. Tientsin reports the movement of 15 trains containing Kirin and Heilungkiang troops to the several fronts, by reason of which the ordinary traffic has become irregular.

From the Kin-han line come further circumstantial reports of Fengtien advance around Changteh, leaving that city bottled up like Chochow with the Kuominchun inside and a division of Fengtien troops outside investing it.

Military observers are still more impressed by Peking's confidence of its ability to exert such pressure in Honan that Feng Yu-hsiang will be forced to give Sun Chuan-fang a chance to recover Shantung.

The commonest comment in the Legations where there is considerable feverishness because of the reported use of Chang Fa-kuei's Red troops against Shantung, is upon the prevailing calm in the Fengtien offices, leaving many to surmise that the Dictator has unknown reserves up his sleeve, a surmise which is unfounded, for all his resources are well known. Actually the Fengtien resources, excluding Shantung, which is regarded as a side issue, have up to the present, been untouched, while good generalship along the Peking-Hankow Railway has enhanced Fengtien's self-esteem.

The Legations are slightly distressed by the renewed flurry in American circles. All here elect to sit tight, but there is again some talk from the Marines of the evacuation of the Legation and nationals as the result of which the latter are unspeakably disgusted.

Only Raiding Parties at Taianfu

Peking, Apr. 27.

It is generally believed here that the Northern forces have recaptured Taian without fighting.

Apparently Southern raiding parties reached Taian but withdrew and the city was not occupied by either side for one or two days.

A foreigner has reached Tamingfu and has wired stating that all is quiet there. Presumably the Northerners are holding Tamingfu, which is not in immediate danger of capture.

The Japanese have sent 416 soldiers to Poshan to protect the mines there.—Reuter.

SOUTHERN TROOPS IN MISSION QUARTERS

The Promised Protection of Foreigners

Telegrams received in Shanghai by Bishop Scott, Anglican Bishop of Shantung, throw doubt on the reports of the Nationalist successes in the neighbourhood of Tsinanfu.

One telegram has been received by Bishop Scott stating that the compounds of the Methodist Mission, the Anglican Mission and the Roman Catholic Mission at Yen-chow, southern Shantung, were occupied by the Southern troops on the 20th instant.

A telegram from Taianfu dated 10 a.m. on the 26th stated definitely that the city had not yet been taken, although the southerners were very near.

Nanking, Apr. 27.

Reports are prevalent in the Nationalist capital that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will soon return to Nanking to call a general conference of all those concerned for the discussion of the steps to be taken as regards the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.—Kuo Wen.

Peking, Apr. 27.

The Fengtien authority has definitely planned to station 40,000 Fengtien troops at Tehchow. Up to the present, over 20,000 Kirin and Heilungkiang troops have arrived at this side of Shanhaikuan. A portion of these troops will be moved to the Peking-Suiyuan line for defence.—Kuo Wen.

More Japanese Destroyers

Tokyo, Apr. 27.

Three destroyers have left Sasebo for Tsingtao with further Japanese troops.—Reuter.

A WARNING TO BOTH SIDES

5,000 Japanese Troops Now in Shantung under Gen. Fukuda

Peking, Apr. 28.

All the Japanese troops which are being sent to Shantung, numbering 5,000, have arrived. General Fukuda has issued a proclamation assuring the populace that the Japanese troops have come merely to protect the lives and property of their nationals and not to molest the inhabitants. He has also despatched a message to the rival Generals stating that he has no intention of interfering with the North or the South if they use the railway properly, but warning them not to try to cut it as this would be harmful to Japanese residents.

The Kiaochow Railway

The report of the cutting of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway at Changtien is believed here to have been premature, but foreign reports state that a Southern force is advancing from Laiwu to Poshan,

from which place a branch-line runs to the main railway.

The forces under brigadier chief, Liu Kuo-chi, are also reported to be threatening the railway in concert with the Southerners.

Foreign reports confirm the despatches stating that the Northerners have been fairly successful on other fronts.

There appears to be no doubt that General Chu Yu-pu has captured Nanlo, where he claims to have taken 3,500 Kuominchun prisoners. General Chu Yu-pu claims that he has also captured Tsingfeng after a bombardment.

The Fengtien forces are heavily bombarding Changde daily and it is believed that some Fengtien raiding parties have advanced further southwards towards the Yellow River.

Foreign mails from Taiyuanfu confirm the Fengtien claims that Pingting was captured by them a fortnight ago and state that the inhabitants of Taiyuanfu were then in a panic, fearing that the Fengtien forces would capture Niangtzekuan and advance on Taiyuanfu.

The Fengtien armies are now bringing up more heavy artillery to shell the passes.—Reuter.

No Evacuation of Chefoo

Chefoo, Apr. 28.

The reported evacuation of British nationals from Chefoo is quite untrue. The situation here is quiet.—Reuter.

What Will Chang Chung-chang Do?

Peking, Apr. 28.

It is considered doubtful whether Marshal Chang Chung-chang intends to take up his post in Chihli. He may retire if Tsinanfu falls. He has already sent his mother and several concubines and children to Chefoo.—Reuter.

Nanking's New War Loan

Nanking, Apr. 28.

The Government Council at its 58th meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of General Tan Yen-kai decided to float a public loan of \$10,000,000.

The entire revenue from the Stamp Tax of the Nationalist Government will be set aside as security for this loan, according to the regulations governing subscription to the loan submitted by the Ministry of Finance and approved at the Government Council meeting yesterday.

The loan will carry 8 per cent. interest and will be issued in two instalments, the first for six million dollars (\$6,000,000) will be offered on May 1, of the current year. The second subscription of \$4,000,000 will not be issued until some time later.

Interest on the loan will be paid semi-annually in the first and sixth months of each year, beginning from the 18th year of the Republic (1929), while one-twentieth part of the principal will also be repaid once every six months, beginning from next year.

It is understood that the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, and the Bank of Kiangsu have been designated as the Government's depositories for the amortization fund for the loan and that they will also undertake to pay the interest on behalf of the Government.—Kuo Min.

Chiang Gose to See Feng

Hsuehchow, Apr. 27.

General Chiang Kai-shek unexpectedly arrived here from the front last night and left for Lanfeng by a special train.—Kuo Min.

Troops Advancing from Hankow

Lanfeng, Apr. 27.

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek arrived here early this morning from Kufow (birthplace of Confucius, one station north of Yenchow) by way of Hsuehchow. Generals Chiang and Feng are planning together the routes of advance into northern Shantung and are also discussing the problem of the presence of Japanese troops along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.—Kuo Min.

Hankow, Apr. 28.

The Wu-Han Nationalists continue to move northward along the Kin-Han line to support Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in the latter's attack upon the Northern Forces. While General Yeh Chi's troops have already left Yenchow for the north, the 94th and 96th Divisions under General Fang Teung-wu that

have since been stationed in Hupeh are now also on their way to the Kin-Han line. The district of Hsiangyang, evacuated by Generals Fang's two divisions, will be filled up by the troops of General Li Chi-tsai.—Kuo Wen.

Massed Attack on Shansi

Apr. 28.

The 3rd and the 4th Division Army Corps of the Fengtien army have been ordered to stage a general attack on April 29 against the Shansi forces and the army under General Feng Yu-hsiang on the Peking-Suiyuan, Cheng-Tai, and Kin-Han Railway zones.—Toho.

The Position at Chefoo

Peking, Apr. 29.

According to Japanese official reports, a large force of bandits appeared in the vicinity of Chefoo last week and it was feared that they would seize the town if the troops there were withdrawn as had been ordered. The Consular authorities then advised the withdrawal of their nationals, but now that five American destroyers and other foreign vessels have arrived, the situation is safe as far as foreigners are concerned.

Despatches from Japanese sources further state that the Chinese residents of Chefoo are still very apprehensive. They add that the

KIAO-TSI RAILWAY CUT

Tokyo, Apr. 29.

According to a despatch from Tsingtao, communications have been disrupted owing to the Southerners cutting the Tsingtao-Tsinan line at Mingshui, some 40 miles to the east of Tsinan. Consequently a company of Japanese infantry and a detachment of the Telegraph Corps have been despatched from Tsingtao to Mingshui.—Reuter.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce there is petitioning the authorities to grant greater protection, and also state that martial law was proclaimed in Chefoo on April 26.

A Foreign Report

Inter.

A foreigner who has just returned from Taming states that the Northerners are holding Nanlo and Tsingfeng.—Reuter.

REVERSES IN SHANTUNG

Organized Banditry Said to Be the Attackers

FROM ROONEY GILBERT

Peking, Apr. 30.

Foreign reports from Shantung indicate that highly organized banditry has been responsible for most of the alleged Southern advances.

Feng Yu-hsiang's withdrawal westward is confirmed, while Fengtien continues to press forward about Taming and Changteh in spite of depressing reports from Shantung.

A bandit force calling itself the Nationalist Army crossed the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway on the night of April 28 at Mingshui, presumably from robber strongholds between Ichowfu, Poshan and Laiwu, and, having destroyed a small bridge and cut the telegraphs, moved forward towards the Yellow River. The Southern occupation of the ridge at Chiehshou between Tsinan and Taian with the capture of the provincial capital which was hourly expected is now discounted by the military here as being foreign exaggerations, and telegrams from Chang Chung-chang are shown as evidence that he is in confident possession of Tsinan.

Chefoo reports the arrival of the Tupan's large family there.

NORTHERN DEFENCES BROKEN THROUGH

North of Taian: Kiaochow Railway Also Cut

Peking, Apr. 30.

Nationalist troops broke through the Northern forces' defence system,

to the north of Taian, yesterday. They also destroyed the railway bridge at Mingshui, on the Shantung Railway, and captured Choutsun. Many Chinese officials at Tsinan have left for Tientsin.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

A communiqué issued by the War Office to-day states that 10,000 Southern troops entered Kushan, ten miles south of Tsinan, on Saturday night. Reuter's correspondent at Tsinan wires that the Japanese women and children there have been ordered to prepare for evacuation to Tsingtao.

Official despatches report heavy fighting and many casualties south and east of Tsinan.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

According to a telegram reaching official quarters here this morning, a part of the Southern troops on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway have penetrated into Kushan, while the main body of the Northern forces has fallen back to Paimashan (?), about 12 miles south of Tsinan, from Chiehshou.—Toho.

Looting at Choutsun

Shanghai, Apr. 30.

A Tsingtao despatch dated April 29, received in Shanghai states:—"Since the occupation of Mingshui by the Southern troops, both railway and telegraphic communication between Tsinan and Tsingtao have been interrupted. According to a message from Changtien, on the Kiaochow-Tsinan line, there was some looting in Choutsun and the citizens there are panic-stricken. A squad of Japanese troops hurried to Choutsun from Poshan for the protection of Japanese residents there. Japanese women and children have evacuated Choutsun to Tsingtao. The Japanese residents remaining in that town include 20 men, and eight officers and soldiers."—Toho.

Japanese to the Rescue

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

According to a despatch received by the Foreign Office, to-day, a detachment of Japanese troops at Poshan hurried to Choutsun on receipt of news that the town was being plundered. Sixty of the 80 Japanese residents there fled for refuge to Changtien.

Despatches reaching the War Office state that the Northern forces are losing their fighting spirit and have been showing signs of disorganization since the fall of Mingshui and Chiehshou.—Reuter.

TSINING RECAPTURED BY NORTHERNERS

Feng's Troops Retreat to the Honan Border

It is admitted in important circles that Tsinan has been recaptured by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's troops. Tsinan is the strategic point at which the armies of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the 4th Nationalist Army met and defeated Marshal Sun's troops and started what appeared to be a Northern rout. The capture of this city usually opens the way to the capture of Taian and leaves the Shantung capital, Tsinanfu, unprotected. Its recapture by Marshal Sun should protect Tsinanfu from effective attack along the Tientsin-Pukow line.

Marshal Feng's troops have retreated to the Honan border. It is reported that the conference between Marshal Feng and General Chiang Kai-shek resulted in a decision to give up the campaign along the Tientsin-Pukow line and to attempt to reach Tehchow by way of Taming on the Honan-Shantung border. This excludes military activity on the part of the 1st, 9th and 4th Nationalist Armies which are directly controlled by General Chiang Kai-shek until Marshal Feng shall have reached Tehchow, which now does not appear very likely in this Spring's fighting.

Troops from Hankow Halted

There are 20,000 Hunanese troops taking orders from General Pei Chung-hsi and General Li Chung-jen, leaders of the Kuangsi faction of the Kuomintang, now on the Kin-Han Railway. They had advanced as far as Hsiangyang and have stopped there. They have refused to move further on the ground that they must watch developments in Shantung and Honan. There appears every reason to believe that the secret pact between Marshal

NATIONALISTS OCCUPY TSINANFU

War Among Northerners Leaves City Undefended: Nationalists Now in Direct Contact with Japanese

TSINANFU AND OTHER CITIES LOOTED

Telegrams dated April 30 state that Tsinan was occupied on that date by the Nationalist armies. The combined forces of Generals Sung Liang-chen and Fang Chen-wu were used in this effort, the former approaching Tsinan by way of Changhsin; the latter by way of Changhsia.

The Middle Route Army of the Nationalists under General Liu Tze (1st Army) and General Koo Tsung-tung (9th Army) disarmed the remnants of the Northern troops in Taian on the same day, according to Nationalist reports. The Right Route Army under General Chen Tiao-yuan cut the Shantung Railway at Lungshan and Mingshui and threatened Tsinan on its south-eastern side.

A further message from the front is reported to state that the report that Tsinan had been captured by the Nationalists on the 25th is confirmed, but General Sung and the Kansu cavalry were forced to retreat because they were hopelessly out of connection with the remainder of the army.

A curious tale comes from Peking to local Nationalists. It is to the effect that the Northerners lost Tsinan because, somewhere between Tsinan and Taian, the troops of Marshal Chang Chung-chang and those of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang entered upon a private war of their own. Marshal Sun's men attempted to disarm Marshal Chang's men. When these quarrelling northern armies fell back upon Tsinan in disorder, the officials of that city thought that they had been completely defeated. They therefore evacuated the place, which the Southerners took without a battle. This story may be true, as there is no report of actual fighting in the vicinity of Tsinan during the past three days.

In spite of the capture of Tsinan by combined Nanking and Feng Yu-hsiang forces there are only further reports of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's retreat into Honan. This is not readily explained in local well-informed quarters and adds another to the many mysteries of this war.

Tension in Tsingtao

News from Tsingtao says that it is reliably reported from Tsinanfu that the Northern troops are falling back from Taian, with the Southern troops advancing from Mingshui.

The situation is described as tense with a considerable exodus of Chinese, including officials. Most shops are now closed.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang and the Civil Governor are reported to have left Tsinanfu secretly for Lukow on April 29.

Chefoo, May 1.

It has been definitely confirmed that Tsinan has fallen into the hands of the Nationalist forces.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 1.

According to a despatch received by the War Office, to-day, the Southern forces entered Tsinan at one o'clock this morning. Marshal Chang Chung-chang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang evacuating late last night. The Northern forces, the despatch adds, are retreating in the direction of Tehchow.

Chinese gendarmes and police are now maintaining order in Tsinan, but there was looting throughout the city during the night.—Reuter.

Headquarters Moved to Tsinanfu

Nanking, May 1.

A telegram from Yenchow states that Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the removal of his provisional Headquarters at Yenchow to Tsinan, in order to be close to the operations and to

Feng Yu-hsiang and the Kuangsi faction, about which nothing more is known than that it existed, is now at an end because of the failure of the Northern Expedition thus far. The Kuangsi faction were willing to assist in the Northern Expedition somewhat but they did not expect it to fail in the way it has so far. There is much politics in all this about which nothing is known even in important political circles in Shanghai.

facilitate the direction of various armies. General Chiang left Hsuehchow for Yenchow on April 29, following his military conference with General Feng Yu-hsiang and is expected to arrive at the Tsinan front.

Japan Blocks Nationalists

Nationalist troops operating in the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway zone have actually cut the railway at two strategic points, Mingshui and Changtien, thus completely stopping transportation of Shantung troops on the line. The Japanese soldiers, however, under pretext of protecting their nationals, are reported to be blocking the success of the Nationalists by attempting to keep the Railway in operation. It is feared that misunderstanding may arise from this provocative action on the part of Japanese troops.

Shunteh also Captured

According to telegrams from Sinhsiang, the Second Group Army directed an attack on Shunteh, a main station north of Hantan on the Kin-Han Railway Line, and captured the city from the Fengtien garrison. General Sun, in a telegraphic report to Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, stated that more than five thousand Fengtien troops were disarmed, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition was also captured.—Kuo Min.

Fengtien Troops Moved Up

Peking, April 30.

Fengtien troops are being fast transported to Tehchow and the Peking-Hankow Railway zone in view of Tsinan being in imminent danger. Owing to the busy transportation of Fengtien soldiers, arrival and departure of passenger trains on the Peking-Tientsin line as well as on the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan lines is quite irregular, and arrival of trains is delayed for four or five hours. Though the city is quiet outwardly, the police and military authorities are taking strict precautions at night-time, and hotels and lodging houses are subjected to strict examination. Even the gay quarters outside the Chien Men are being visited by gendarmes every night and the place now is as quiet as a graveyard.—Toho.

Railway Mended

Tsingtao, April 30.

As the Japanese troops, which left here for Tsinan last night in three trains, were compelled to stop at Changtien this morning, Lieutenant-General Fukuda, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces, sent a Japanese Consular official and a Japanese employee of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Bureau to Taliehchih in an unarmed guard-train, to negotiate peacefully with the Southern Army at Mingshui for the passage of the Japanese troops.

The Japanese troops, it is understood, will repair the destroyed railway tracks and force passage, if the Southern forces attempt to obstruct, and check their passage.—Toho.

Tokyo, May 1.

A Foreign Office despatch states that the Southerners have agreed to permit the Japanese troops to proceed to Tsinan. As no mention is made of the condition of the railway line, it is presumed that it was not so badly damaged as had previously been feared.—Reuter.

Dispersing Bandits

Tokyo, May 1.

A further despatch received by the War Office from Tsinan states that Japanese troops have been forced to disperse a party of about 300 bandits, who, taking advantage of the situation, attacked Japanese residences and warehouses. One bandit was bayoneted.

Bandits and Northern soldiers, the despatch adds, are looting the neighbouring towns and villages, but so far, owing to the presence of Japanese troops, no Japanese have suffered.—Reuter.

Chefoo, May 1.

Tsinan was entered through the east gate by the Third Army. First

came 1,500 soldiers in plain-clothes and then a thousand regular troops. Marshal Chang Chung-chang has retreated and apparently intends to make a stand at Tschow.—Reuter.

Japanese Keeping Order

Tsingtao, May 1.

The Japanese troops at Tsinan are successfully co-operating with the Southern troops for the maintenance of peace and order. In the meantime the Southern forces have occupied Poshan, on a branch line of the Shantung Railway.

Many Northern troops are entering Tsingtao, where they are proposing to put up resistance against the Southern forces.

Japanese naval and military forces are guarding the electric power-house, the water-works and other public utilities.—Reuter.

Money from Manchuria

Peking, May 1.

General Wu Chun-sheng, who recently arrived at Tschow with the object of superintending the defence system there, has returned to Manchuria, presumably in order to raise more money and men.

The Minister of War, General Ho Senz-lin, has been appointed to command the rear-guard at Tschow instead of General Wu Chun-sheng. Reuter.

TSINAN QUIET AS SOUTHERNERS ENTER

Marshal Chang Chung-Chang Standing on Yellow River

Information received from Tsinanfu says that on the evening of Monday, April 30, Marshal Chang Chung-chang gave the order to evacuate Tsinanfu and has left with all Northern troops, with a view, it is believed, to making a stand north of the Yellow River. Looting took place in the city by the Northern soldiers before they left.

Some 1,000 soldiers of the 3rd Division of the 10th Southern Army entered Tsinanfu by the South Gate on May 1, and marched into the city. Reports say that their conduct was orderly and there was no sign of looting. The situation, in fact, is quiet and peaceful.

Marshal Sun has gone and his whereabouts are unknown.

Some reports state that a section of the bridge over the Yellow River has been removed and that further, owing to heavy damage to the railway lines at Mingshui, the Japanese are experiencing difficulties.

Some 2,000 Chinese troops reached Tsingtao on April 30 but their attitude is not certain.

Headquarters in Shantung

Hsueh, May 1.

The Commander-in-Chief, Chiang Kai-shek, has left Yenchow for Tsinan by special train. His field headquarters at Yenchow will be removed to the Shantung provincial capital as soon as possible.

Mr. Chiang Tso-ping, Chairman of the Political Council in the War Zone, also has left here for Yenchow with Mr. Chao Shih-shuen, Head of the Communications Department of the Council, to discuss with General Chiang various political measures to be carried out in the War Zone.

General Huang Fu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived here last night and immediately left for Yenchow by a special train to meet Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek.—Kuo Min.

Tsinan Bedagged

Nanking, May 2.

Official reports from Tsinanfu to the Military Council state that the 1st, 9th, 10th, 26th and 27th Army Corps of the First Group Army and the two Army Corps under the respective command of Generals Fong Chen-wu and Sun Lianzhen of the Second Group Army were stationed in different parts of the city yesterday following their occupation of the city on April 30.

Judging from the great number of both the Party and the Nationalist Government flags which are flying all over the city and the general rejoicing among the populace in welcoming the Nationalists, it is evident that the Shantung people had been anticipating a Nationalist victory and were not slow in making preparations to celebrate the event.

General Fong Chen-wu has been appointed Garrison Commander of Tsinan by Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek.

The general situation in Tsinan is peaceful and quiet; effective measures for pacification are being rapidly carried out by the several Nationalist commanders now in occupation of the city. All business houses and shops, which heretofore have remained closed for fear of being looted by the Shantung troops, are reopening. Women and children are appearing on the streets as usual.—Kuo Min.

Peking Defeated in Shansi?

Peking, May 2.

It is reported here and generally believed that the Ankuochun have been defeated in north Shansi and that they have been forced to withdraw to Tatungfu.

Three thousand five hundred wounded Northerners arrived here from Tatungfu.—Reuter.

Peking, May 2.

Reports from reliable sources state that the Northern forces on the Peking-Hankow Railway are falling back. They have already evacuated Changteh, Honan, and Hantan.—Reuter.

Troops in Need of Rice

Nanchang, May 2.

In view of the urgent need of rice supplies for the Nationalist Forces on the Tsin-pu line, the Kiangsi provincial government has ordered the various districts or hsien to secure as soon as possible sufficient quantities of rice to be sent to Hsuehchow.—Kuo Wen.

Tsingtao Captured by South

Tsingtao, May 1.

Tsinanfu fell to-day. Tsingtao is calm, but the Northern Navy is still at Chengyang, at the top of Kiaochow Bay. The fear, however, is gradually gaining ground among the officials of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese generally that there may be looting.

The Japanese General Fukuda yesterday demanded that the Nationalist forces at Putsch should repair the damaged tracks at Mingshui so as to permit the passage of three Japanese military trains. It is understood that the demands have been complied with.—Reuter.

The Peace of Chefoo

Chefoo, May 2.

The Tanyin and Chief of Police left Chefoo this evening for Dairen. The Chamber of Commerce has paid the local soldiery \$20,000 in return for their promise to keep the peace at least until the town is taken by the Southerners.

Later.

The situation here is quiet. Strict martial law is being enforced. Many officials, and also Marshal Chang Chung-chang's family, are leaving for Dairen or moving to private houses. It is anticipated that the local police and soldiers will remain neutral for the present but will turn over to the Nationalist side soon.

It is feared that bandits may take the opportunity to enter the city, but the soldiers are digging trenches to repel them. No danger to foreigners is anticipated.

The defeated Northerners telegraphed from Weihien for 50 motor-buses, but these have not been sent.—Reuter.

Shanghai, May 2.

A Chefoo despatch, dated May 1, states that about 50 students of the Naval Academy were expelled from the school on April 30, on the charge of having connection with the Southern troops. The students sailed for Shanghai on board the International Export Company's str. Hu-pel on the afternoon of the same day.—Toho.

The Japanese Forces

Tokyo, May 2.

The Japanese main forces, under Gen. Fukuda, whose trains were temporarily detained at Changtien, have reached Putsch, 50 miles from Tsinan, from which point, if the trains are not able to proceed any further, the troops will probably march to the Shantung capital.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 2.

In view of the situation in the north, the War Office has issued orders to the three companies which were despatched to Tsinan from Tientsin, as an emergency

measure, pending the arrival of the 6th Division, to return to Tientsin.—Toho.

Reported Revolt Against Feng

Hankow, Apr. 27.

It is reported from very reliable foreign sources in Chengchow that numbers of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, led by the bandit, Gen. Fan Chung-shui, have revolted against the Christian Marshal and that a severe battle is at present going on in the vicinity of Kung-hsien. Should Marshal Feng suffer reverses in his Northern campaign, it appears that his retreat westward would thus be completely cut off.—Reuter.

Japanese Repair Railway

Tsingtao, May 2.

The Japanese troops under General Fukuda have repaired the Shantung railway and arrived at Tsinan.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is attempting to reorganize his troops at Santzutien, 11 miles to the north of Tsinan, where he is expected to make a stand.

General Liu Chih-lu, commanding the Shantung forces in the vicinity, has been routed at Poshan and has concentrated at Fangtze and cut the railway between Tzuhotien and Hsintsen for the purpose of checking the advance of the Southerners on Tsingtao.—Reuter.

NORTHERN GENERAL JOINS THE SOUTH

Fugitive Troops Menace Weihien: Protection for Japanese

Tsingtao May 3.

General Liu Chih-lu, who was reported to have concentrated at Fangtze, has gone over to the Nationalists with his 10,000 men.

Weihien has been plunged into confusion by the entry of the disorganized Shantung forces. The Japanese are considering measures to protect the 41 Japanese residents there.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CORDON ROUND TSINGTAO

Chinese Troops Persuaded to Disarm and Leave

Reports from Tsingtao, dated May 2, say that no news has been received from Tsinanfu. At Tsingtao, however, the Japanese have established a cordon round the city, extending to about 12 miles out. The water works and power stations are guarded also. Altogether about 2,000 Japanese troops are in the area and no hostilities will be permitted within the cordon. Local Chinese officials are making preparations to clear out, in all probability for Dairen or Tientsin, and it is further rumoured that the Civil Governor will hand over control to the Japanese until the South takes over, and will then go to Dairen.

The 2,000 odd Chinese troops who arrived in Tsingtao on May 1 are threatening to make trouble unless they are paid a large sum of money by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. They are being persuaded, however, to disarm and go north by sea, in ships which are in readiness for them.

Otherwise the situation is quiet. Reports state that some 10,000 Southern troops are in the act of concentrating at Fangtze. Marshal Chang Tso-lin has issued orders to all military authorities in the province to put up a fight and to hold Tientsin at all costs.

Tsingtao, May 2.

The Japanese troops under the personal command of Lieut.-General Fukuda, which left Changtien for Tsinan yesterday, repairing tracks on the way, finally reached Tsinan to-day.—Toho.

Tsingtao in Danger

Tsingtao, May 2.

When retiring from Changtien towards Fangtze the Northern General Liu Tze-liu destroyed the railway-bridge spanning the river at Szechotien.

A telegram has been received from Marshal Chang Tsung-chang at Tschow instructing General Liu Tze-liu that he is appointed Defence Commissioner for the region south of the Yellow River, that Admiral

(Continued on page 178.)

AERIAL ATTACK ON ARSENAL

Bombs Dropped by Northern Plane: Railway Station also a Target: Little Material Damage Done

The Kaochangmiao Arsenal in Nantao was the object of another aerial attack shortly after noon on Thursday, when a Northern aeroplane made its appearance and dropped some 15 bombs. There were no fatalities, but more than a dozen persons were slightly injured by the splinters.

A previous attack took place last year when three bombs were dropped near the Arsenal, killing two persons.

It is not definitely known from whence the plane came yesterday but in Chinese circles it was unofficially stated that it had flown from Tsingtao. The local Gendarmerie Commissioner's office, however, is of opinion that it came from an enemy cruiser, probably, the Haichi, which is believed to be lying about 100 miles away from Woosung.

Thursday's visitor was first noticed coming from the eastern side of the Pootung peninsula, but no notice was taken of it until bombs were dropped, most people, including the police and the military people, being under the impression that it was the Nationalist aeroplane which was to have flown over Shanghai on Thursday to distribute handbills calling upon the people to join the Aviation Association. Having dropped four bombs on the Pootung side of the river, when several persons were injured, the machine flew towards the Arsenal and over Nantao. An attempt apparently was made to damage the Arsenal for four bombs were dropped in quick succession. These, unlike those at Pootung (when two failed to explode), all detonated, causing injuries to four persons, all of whom were struck about the body and the legs.

Having done this, the Northern aviators circled over Nantao and, at close proximity, dropped seven more projectiles. One struck a Chinese house and partly demolished it. Another exploded in a match factory and injured four female hands. The third and fourth fell near the Shanghai South Station and resulted in injuries to three persons — an elderly woman, a small boy and a carpenter — and killed two oxen. The others failed to explode.

Realizing that it was an enemy attack, the Gendarmerie Commissioner and the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy at once despatched two seaplanes in pursuit of the disappearing machine. Up to the time of writing, these had not returned to Shanghai, so it is not known whether they succeeded in bringing it down or not.

In view of this visit, the local authorities have taken extra precautions and, on Thursday, when a representative of this paper visited the place where one of the bombs had fallen and had seen a rather deep hole, he was informed that martial law would strictly be enforced forthwith.

It was learned that a number of inquiries were made of the Chinese authorities by members of the Consular Body, who expressed their concern over the matter. They were informed that the Nationalist seaplanes had gone out in pursuit.

Though the Chinese officials state that the Haichi is anchored about 100 miles from Woosung, it is learned from other sources that she is lying just outside.

SINO-PORTUGUESE TREATY

Nanking Demanding Revision on Expiration of the Ten-Year Term: Mutual Respect and Equality

Nanking, Apr. 28.

Following is a translation of the Note sent by General Huang Fu, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government to the Portuguese Minister, on the subject of the revision of the Treaty of 1887:—

"Monsieur le Ministre:

"On behalf of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China I have the honour to address the following Note to your Excellency with the request that your Excellency be good enough to transmit the same to your Government and to favour me with a reply.

"The 46th Article of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded on December 1, 1887, (the 17th day of the tenth month of the 13th year of Kuang Hsu) between the Plenipotentiaries of China and Portugal stipulates as follows: 'It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty may demand a revision of the Tariff and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of 10 years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first 10 years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for 10 years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding 10 years; and so it shall be, at the end of each successive 10 years.' The said Treaty was duly ratified by the Sovereigns of both countries and the ratifications were exchanged at Tientsin on April 28, 1888 (the 18th day of the 3rd moon of the 14th year of Kuang Hsu). On the 28th day of April of this year, the said Treaty will have completed its ten-year term for the fourth time.

"Inasmuch as the present conditions in both countries, either political, economical, or commercial are entirely different from those which obtained 40 years ago, when the said Treaty was first concluded, the Nationalist Government believe that the Treaty can no longer serve its purpose and should be immediately revised.

"The Nationalist Government, therefore, propose that after the expiration of the said Treaty on the 28th day of April of this year, the Governments of China and

Portugal each appoint special representatives to conclude a new treaty in place of the Treaty of 1887, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty, with a view to meeting the conditions at the present time, so that the friendly relations between the two countries will be strengthened and their common interest also promoted.

(Signed) HUANG FU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs."

Peking, Apr. 28.

The Waichiaopu notified the Portuguese Legation to-day that the Sino-Portuguese Commercial Treaty has terminated.—Reuter.

Waichiaopu's Position

Peking, Apr. 29.

As regards the Sino-Portuguese Commercial Treaty, a novel feature is that the Portuguese Minister is awaiting the Note the Nanking Government is sending him in that connection. Nanking did not send Notes to the other Legations at the time of the expiration of their treaties.

It transpires that the Waichiaopu has not yet declared the Treaty terminated, as Nanking has apparently done, but notified the Portuguese Legation that a new treaty must be negotiated within six months based on equality. At the end of six months the old Treaty will be void.

According to the Portuguese version of the Treaty, within six months from the expiration of the 10-year period either Power may notify the other that it desires revision and no time-limit is set for the negotiations then inaugurated, but the Chinese version apparently is such that the negotiations must be completed within six months from April 28 and a new treaty drafted and signed.

The Portuguese Minister has not yet received instructions from Lisbon as to how to act.—Reuter.

Peking, Apr. 29.

As the Commercial Treaty with Portugal expires to-day, the Department for Foreign Affairs to-day despatched a note to the Portuguese Minister to Peking, proposing ratification of new treaty.—Toho.

LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

Published every Saturday evening.
PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION:
(INCLUDING DELIVERY):
Shanghai 12 per annum
Other parts of China . . . 13

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD., to whom all remittances must be made payable.

A NEW CIVILIZATION

Apr. 30.

The earliest civilizations had their rise in the valleys of the great rivers. Egypt is linked with the Nile, Babylon with the Euphrates and China with the Yellow River. The next civilizations had their rise in the Mediterranean. Phenicia built up a commonwealth based on commerce; Greece a culture based on art and Rome an empire based on law. With the Renaissance came the discovery of the New World and our modern civilization grew up in lands washed by the waves of the Atlantic ocean. According to many thinkers the next-world civilization will centre round the Pacific. This thesis is maintained in a book just from the press called "The Pacific: a forecast" by Lieut.-Colonel P. T. Etherton and H. Hessel Tiltman. They rest their arguments on the assumption that the civilization of the future must have for its foundation an abundance of oil and steel. The western world's store of these necessary commodities is running short. Hitherto Europe's raw materials have been, in large measure, drawn from Asia but Asia is awaking and before many years have passed her people will be doing their own manufacturing and doing it at a cheaper rate than the highly-paid artisans of Europe can compete with.

But against this gloomy forecast the writers see some gleams of hope. The first is that though king coal has been deposed from his position as absolute monarch in the realm of industry he seems destined to gain a new lease of power. The old uneconomical method of burning raw coal must be abandoned. Oil can be distilled from coal and the residual products lose little of their heating properties in the process. Germany hopes soon to be in a position to provide all the oil she needs without having recourse to the foreign market. "The average quality of German brown coal contains 52 per cent. of moisture and the heating value is, therefore, from one-third to one-half that of the ordinary British black coal. Moreover, the investigations by leading German chemists of our country's resources are of paramount interest for they reveal the gratifying fact that the process of oil distillation evolved in Great Britain is the best. "We have also the further encouragement that collieries that are unprofitable when worked by the present wasteful method may be again in full operation when the new process of distillation and utilization of the resultant coke and ammonia has been perfected. The adoption of this economy is said to be "the crux of the problem in the economic reconstruction of Europe."

We see another gleam of hope for Europe in the inaccuracy of the figures of these prophets of disaster. They contrast the wages paid in Lancashire, 54 per week of six eight-hour days with seven-pence halfpenny per day of twelve to sixteen hours in China. There may be places in China where men work twelve hours for seven-pence halfpenny but it is not in any part that is

industrialized. Wages are nearer \$1, per day for men and 50 cents for women in Shanghai and are steadily rising. When China is mechanically equipped to compete with the West her wages bill will show an increase and her working day a shortening that will bring the workers much nearer the level of those in more highly developed countries. "It is these latent resources of material and labour that constitute the real Yellow Peril," say the authors. But cheap labour is not, necessarily, economical labour and both wages and the cost of living are steadily rising as we all know to our cost. That Asia is already competing with Europe in some lines we know, but we need not be affrighted by phantoms of our own creation. Higher wages will give the Chinese worker more money to purchase the luxuries he now, perforce, does without and imports and exports will have a tendency to balance each other under the new conditions then as they do now.

In this world it is rarely possible to eat your cake and have it; to drive the mill with the water that is past and yet this seems very likely to be the effect of the proposals to reform our methods of using coal. We have been burning this fuel for some 300 years and yet have been using the precious substance so wastefully that the most valuable constituents of the mineral have been thrown away. Nay, much worse than thrown away for we have erected, at great expense, towering chimney stacks which have vomited forth volumes of black smoke composed of valuable carbon and useful gases. With these we have defiled some of the most beautiful landscapes in our fair country and poisoned the air breathed by every living thing. In 1850 a patent was taken out by Mr. James Young of Bathgate, Scotland, for manufacturing paraffin from crude shale. From this developed a profitable trade in lubricants, paraffin wax and illuminating oil. But that is not a hundredth part of the value we should have extracted from our coal. Every one of those belching chimneys is a monument to our incompetence and every furnace that throws its banner of flame to the midnight sky is a beacon warning us that we are throwing away the chemical properties on the utilization of which rests the future of our industries.

CANADA'S ORIENTAL PROBLEM

May 1.

For a long time the matter of the White Australian policy has been prominently before the inhabitants of the British Empire. But there are other parts of the Empire which have their own concern in the same problem. Chief among them is Western Canada, which is much worried over the number of Asiatics within its borders. In fact, the Attorney-General of British Columbia at the recent Conference of Provincial Premiers held at Ottawa, gravely declared that, if matters are allowed to go on as they have been going, the assured destiny of the Pacific Coast Province is to be a British-Oriental community. Statistics show that the Attorney-General had good reason for what he said. The present population of British Columbia is 600,000, of whom 43,000 are Orientals. The female white population is about 270,000. Deducting juveniles

attending school, college and the university, and the proportion of Asiatics to the male adult population is one in six. The natural increase of Orientals is three times that of whites. On this basis statisticians say that by the year 1978 with two new generations grown to maturity, and assuming the present migrant and death rates amongst whites, Orientals will be the dominant race in a province that fifty years ago was regarded as being the most British of any part of the Dominion.

The white inhabitants of the province are now actively discussing immediate measures to check these tendencies. Ninety per cent. of the landowners in the Lower Mainland have pledged themselves not to lease land to Orientals in future. The lumber industry has a minimum wage law to curb Asiatic employment and the Government intends to extend this to other industries. The laws already passed to stabilize production and export have so far easily been evaded by Orientals to the detriment of the white growers of fruit and vegetables. These are now to be amended so that all books must be kept in the English language. Meanwhile the police in the principal towns are endeavouring to close the Chinese gambling dens, and law-abiding Chinese merchants are eager for the Government to weed out what are really haunts of infamy. It is significant that the increase of the poll tax from £10 to £500 has had little effect in retarding Chinese immigration. The fact is that the great wealth of the Chinese associations enables these bodies to finance the entry of their countrymen and to provide them with the means of purchasing land and marketing their produce. Under the "Gentleman's Agreement" the immigration of Japanese is limited to 444 per year, and the decision of the Dominion Parliament to appoint a Canadian Minister to Tokyo is believed to be for the main purpose of exploring every diplomatic method to prevent any further entry of Japanese.

It is only fair to look at this question from the standpoint of Orientals themselves. The Chinese Post Office has for some years past been taking a census of China, which it is better fitted to do than anybody else. Its latest figures, published in March, give a population of 435,508,838, an increase in three years of over 49,000,000. Even allowing for exaggeration, the showing is formidable; and already there are suggestions, as in the import of rice from Saigon, that China's ability to feed all her people is being overtaxed. But the case of Japan is worse. China is very large, naturally fertile and rich in resources and she could undoubtedly be made to support more people than she does. Japan is small and relatively poor. The latest figures of population throughout the Empire, which includes Korea and Formosa, is 76,000,000 and the increase over the last five years was 6,470,000. A further difficulty in disposing of these teeming millions is that whereas Chinese seem able to thrive anywhere from North Pole to Equator, Japanese cannot, or will not, go to certain climates. At Saigon, for instance, there is a big, wealthy and purely Chinese City. But of Japanese there are none. Meanwhile, where they would naturally go, Australia, Canada and especially California, the door is barred against them. The question is one of extraordinary difficulty in discussion owing to the natural racial pride immediately aroused. But it is one that will have to be faced, and in the very near future. There is an

old saying that you cannot put more into a pint pot than it will hold; and with the two principal Oriental peoples increasing at their present rate, some outlet will have to be found or there will be an explosion. To talk of political barriers against the pressure of such a multitude is merely trifling with realities of irresistible insistence.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME

May 2.

It is with regret that we find ourselves obliged to resist the first recommendations of the Municipal Economy Committee; but so far as there is any knowledge of what it has advised in respect of the Victoria Nursing Home, we and, we are convinced, the vast majority of ratepayers are absolutely against it. Possibly there might be less opposition if the case as the Economy Committee sees it were published. But whereas we know that its report on the hospitals was sent to the Council last January, not a line of it has ever been made public. The argument that nothing should be published till all is published—in other words, that the community should see the entire report before pronouncing judgment—is reasonable enough. But this argument certainly cuts both ways. If the public must not make up its mind on a portion of the report, why should the Council? By what right does the Council propose to take action on one part of the Economy Committee's report in a matter of so much interest and importance to the community as the fate of the Victoria Nursing Home, not only without consulting the ratepayers, but without even telling them what the Economy Committee advises? Yet, that this is actually the intention, is proved by the Municipal Notification that no medical or surgical cases will be admitted to the Victoria Nursing Home after May 15. Such conduct is, to say the least, improper and, in the circumstances, we believe it to be entirely *ultra vires*.

The records of the Victoria Nursing Home show quite clearly that the Council has no right whatever to interfere with its functions, without a very distinct mandate from the ratepayers. We do not suggest that the dead hand can bind posterity for ever. There may be a good case for modification of the status of the Home. But it is perfectly clear that only the ratepayers can authorize a change. From the history of the Home which we publish to-day, it will be seen that the V. N. H. was an international gift to Shanghai. First we have the ratepayers' meeting of March 3, 1898, authorizing the Council to accept the Home, "with acclamation": it was to be built by public subscription on land provided by the Council. Then, when the estimates exceeded the amount subscribed by British subjects, other nationalities were asked to contribute and they did so liberally. In accepting the Home at the ceremony of March 27, 1901, Mr. E. A. Hewett, then chairman of the Municipal Council, dwelt on the fact that all nations had joined in building it and that it would stand, not only as a memorial to the late Queen but "as a permanent reminder to Shanghai through years to come that our success in the past is due to the spirit of fraternity" prevailing in Shanghai at that time. From the very beginning, the character of the Home as a "permanent memorial" is dwelt upon. This appears in all the preliminary correspondence with the Council before the scheme took its final shape. In his speech at the presenta-

tion ceremony Mr. W. V. Drummond said:—

The great Queen, whose Diamond Jubilee caused the birth of this memorial to her name, has not survived to learn what has been done in her honour by her subjects in this far distant spot, but, although we are now mourning for her loss, we may feel some satisfaction in the possession of a memorial which will perpetuate her great and glorious name for ever to the residents of Shanghai.

And in his speech in reply, Mr. Hewett said:—

This Home will stand for all time to the memory of a Queen who, in the highest and purest sense, showed herself a noble example of what a true woman should be in all phases of her life.

Further, in the statement of receipts and expenditures we find the entry, "Subscription to Permanent Memorial Fund." Every record proves that there was never any question in the minds either of donors or of recipients but that the Home was to be a permanent memorial to Queen Victoria, in the shape it had taken after long and careful consideration and after at least two other projects had been examined and rejected.

The arguments put forward, so far as they can be ascertained, by those who are for closing the Home, namely, that the deficits paid by the Council on its working have far exceeded the original gift; and that the land value of the present site is excessive for what it accommodates, are trumpery. Land values have increased everywhere and what the land originally cost is all we have to consider. As for deficits, we imagine these would have been incurred anywhere; and it is quite certain that if the V.N.H. had not been given by public subscription, its equivalent would have had to be built. So that actually the Council has been spared all capital outlay. That the Country Hospital may or may not be a white elephant is a matter for separate consideration. It does not alter the fact that the Victoria Nursing Home adjoins a large and increasing residential district, which cannot be deprived of its services without serious injury. There may conceivably be a case for putting up a memorial to Queen Victoria, of some kind and somewhere else; or for converting it into an adjunct of the gaol for the benefit of armed robbers suffering from a surfeit of prison food. But that was certainly not the intention of the people who paid for and built it. We say most emphatically that the Council will be going entirely beyond their powers and their duties, if they interfere with the Victoria Nursing Home without explicit authority from the ratepayers, given only after they have been put in full possession of all the issues.

"OFF WITH HER HEAD"

May 3.

The rapidity with which the Victoria Nursing Home has been arraigned, tried, found guilty and sentenced to execution, takes one's breath away. Three days ago not one person in a hundred knew that it was even under suspicion. Then came the ukase of Notification No. 3722—by what right or authority issued, nobody knows: "tremble and obey!"—that no more surgical and medical cases are to be taken after May 15; the same day a brief debate, and a recommendation to the Council to sell the whole property. The only parallel for such procedure that we can think of is the Queen in Alice in Wonderland shouting:—"Off with his head! Off with her head" among the guests at her croquet

party. Common decency, in such a case, might have prompted better treatment. It is true that the Council has not yet actually signed the death warrant—at least at the moment of writing we believe it has not. But in the extraordinary temper which appears to prevail just now in the Administration Building, there is no knowing when it may. Already, within less than a fortnight, the V. N. H. is to be shorn of an important part of the functions it has so well discharged for so many years. Dry rot will inevitably set in and therewith a state of affairs will be mechanically produced which will seem to justify decisions that now hardly can be excused.

From the history of the Victoria Nursing Home which we reprint to-day from the "Herald" of 1901, two important points emerge. Originally the V. N. H. was intended to be a training institute, in which there would be some free beds and from which nurses would be available for outside cases. In the course of years the Council has bought more land, put up additional buildings and developed the whole institution into a sort of adjunct to the General Hospital. Whether the Council was right or wrong in so doing, we are not arguing; although, as no maternity cases are taken at the General Hospital, the V. N. H. has done useful and much needed work in this direction. The point is, that the Council has no right now to debit to the original donors of the Home deficits incurred on extensions for which it alone and not they are to blame. In the second place, the Council's contention that the five and a half mow of land of the original bequest is its own to do what it likes with, is clearly without foundation. The resolution passed at the ratepayers' meeting of 1898 proves that the ratepayers meant the land to be their contribution to the memorial. And this is borne out by the speech of Mr. Hewett, chairman of the Council, in accepting the gift for the community: "Those of us who owed allegiance to Her late Majesty," he said, "will recall with pleasure the readiness with which the ratepayers of Shanghai voted the necessary funds to purchase the land on which this building stands." And elsewhere he speaks of the "spirit of fraternity" in which all joined in the memorial: the ratepayers provided the land; private subscription put up and equipped the building; it was all one gift and the Council cannot divide it. The suggestion we have heard advanced from some quarter on the Council's side, namely, that it should hand over Tls. 42,000 (the original cost of the building) out of the proceeds of the sale, for some other memorial to the late Queen, is almost an insult. To whom will it hand over the money? There are no descendants of the Diamond Jubilee Committee. They did their work, completed and made their gift, and then dispersed, happy in the belief that posterity would regard it as both Council and community of their own time did—a permanent memorial to the great Queen and a lasting benefit to Shanghai. But we live in a different age.

What the "box of documents" handed by Mr. Drummond to Mr. Hewett may have contained, we do not know. There is no actual mention of a trust in the proceedings of March 27, 1901. But the whole tone of the speeches on both sides suggests very strongly that the Council accepted the gift as a trust and we believe that lawyers would take that view. And further if, after May 15 next, any surgical or medical case brought action against the Council to show by

what right it was excluded from the V. N. H., it is a very open question whether the Council would win. Economy in municipal administration is earnestly desired. But there can be wasteful economies as well as wasteful expenditure. The Economy Committee's report on hospitals deals with other things besides the V. N. H. Furthermore, as we can hardly suppose that all its recommendations on municipal spending can be adopted, it is but common sense to wait for the completion of the Committee's report, to see where economies may be practised with least dislocation to the whole service. To rush, like a bull at a gate, at one section of one part of the whole report, is a blunder worse than a crime. In the circumstances of the case, the decision, even to exclude certain cases from the V. N. H., rests not with the Council but with the whole body of ratepayers. The first essential is that the Council should give a public undertaking that no steps shall be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Health and Finance Committees, until ratepayers have been fully informed of all the issues and have given their approval to the proposed changes, in public meeting.

THE ISSUE IN EGYPT

May 1.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement on Egypt in the House of Commons, as reported in to-day's telegrams, is marked by the unequivocal firmness which has characterized the attitude of every action of the British Government towards Egypt since the War. The Egyptian Government, in reply to the British ultimatum regarding the obnoxious Assemblies Bill, was obviously attempting to save face. This, so far as it goes, Sir Austen Chamberlain accepts, but with a clear intimation that the British Government will not tolerate the revival of this Bill or any similar legislation. When we consider that, under the Assemblies Bill, an agitator promoting a riot which might have caused deaths and destruction of property would be liable to only a week's imprisonment or a fine of a hundred piastres; whereas a policeman or other civil authority, interfering with any meeting which was likely to lead to a riot, would be liable to a month's imprisonment and a fine of anything up to three thousand piastres, it is not surprising that Great Britain found it necessary to act unflinchingly. For, under the Declaration of 1922, Britain is directly responsible for foreign interests and the welfare in Egypt.

We have yet to learn precisely what prompted the Egyptian Parliament to this amazing Bill. But it can hardly be doubted that it was meant as a trial of strength in view of the recent breakdown of negotiations between Sir Austen Chamberlain and the Egyptian ex-Premier Sarwat Pasha, which were directed to devising some agreement that would satisfy Egyptian Nationalist feeling and at the same time secure the indispensable guarantee which Great Britain has to discharge, of the integrity of Egypt and the maintenance of her own Imperial interests. Four similar attempts had been made in earlier years since the War, by Lord Milner, by Lord Curzon, by Mr. Lloyd George, and by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Of all these the only discussions which led to any practical result were those of Mr. Lloyd George aided by Lord Allenby, which produced the Declaration of 1922. By this Declaration the British Government declared the inde-

pendence of Egypt subject to four specified reservations:—

- (a) The security of the communications of the British Empire in Egypt;
- (b) The defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression or interference, direct or indirect;
- (c) The protection of foreign interests in Egypt, and the protection of minorities;
- (d) The Sudan;

The latter country, it will be recalled, is administered by a Governor-General appointed by Egypt with the assent of the British Government. But for all practical purposes the administration of the Sudan is quite independent of Egypt and the British Government has steadily resisted the attempts of the latter country to reimpose itself upon the Sudanese.

The Egyptian Nationalists have no excuse whatever for misunderstanding Great Britain's position. In communicating the Declaration of 1922 to foreign Powers His Majesty's Government stated "that they will not admit its terms to be questioned or discussed by any other Power; that they would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another Power; and that they would consider any aggression against the territory of Egypt as an act to be repelled by all the means at their command." Within the limits of the Declaration the Egyptian Nationalism has the fullest possible scope. Egypt has its own constitution and the British Resident refrains as far as possible from any interference. But two cardinal facts have to be realized: Egypt is not in a position to stand alone; and its geographical position and neighbourhood to the Suez Canal, the control of which means life or death to the British Empire, makes it absolutely indispensable for Great Britain to retain a military force in Egypt and to watch over the peace and good order of the country. The situation was summed up by Sir Austen Chamberlain in a phrase which is as unquestionable in fact as it is picturesque in wording: "Providence has decreed a marriage between our two nations, and the ties which bind us are too strong for separation, and impose upon us the necessity for co-operation." It is to be hoped that from this latest encounter the Egyptian Parliament may at last recognize the wisdom of hard facts.

BY WHOSE AUTHORITY?

May 5.

Since we last wrote on the subject of the Victoria Nursing Home we have learnt that the recommendation to sell the property adopted last Tuesday at a meeting of the Health and Finance Committees and members of the Economy Committee has not yet actually come before the Council. Therefore there is no immediate danger of the sale being proceeded with, though it is to be noted that the word "immediate" admits of all sorts of interpretations. But on a part of what the Health and Finance Committees have recommended, the Council has acted already; for, if we are not much misinformed, it is solely due to a suggestion from these Committees that the V.N.H. is to be closed after the 15th instant to all medical and surgical cases. Dr. Marsh's letter yesterday shows that the Committees' vote was not unanimous and, by inference, it is easy to see where the opposition lay. Now you cannot treat a hospital as if it were a hotel and the opinion of a leading medical man, with a daily experience stretching over many years of the community's needs, ought not to be so easily

NATIONALISTS OCCUPY TSINANFU

(Continued from page 176.)

Sheng is to take command of Tsingtao, while General Chu is placed in command of General Liu's troops at Weihai.

The Chinese forces in Tsingtao have demanded \$250,000, threatening to loot the city if the amount is not forthcoming. It is believed, however, that the Japanese forces in Tsingtao, which number 2,000 men, will take measures to prevent an outbreak of disorder. In this connection it is said that the Japanese are considering taking over local control for a period of three months until the situation returns to normal.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, May 3.

The latest War Office despatch states that the situation in Tsinan allows of no optimism as General Chiang Kai-shek seems to be unable to control his undisciplined troops, who are looting and firing from houses in various parts of the city. It is intimated that their victims are both Japanese and Chinese, though this is not definitely stated.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

20,000 Nationalists in Tsinan

Peking, May 3.

Up to yesterday morning parts of nine Southern armies, totalling more than 20,000 men, had entered Tsinan.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is at present at Santziet, just north of the Yellow River.—Reuter.

Arms for Nanking

Manila, May 3.

The Norwegian steamer Vale (formerly General) has arrived in Manila carrying a shipload of munitions consigned to the Nationalist forces in China. It includes 3,000 cases of Shanghai and 2,000 cases for Amoy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

NO PANIC IN PEKING

Military Leaders Minimize Loss of Tsinan

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 2.

There is no panic here as yet as a result of the loss of Tsinan and retreat towards Tschow by Marshals Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, though political camp followers are leaving for Tientsin: with families and chattels in increasing numbers. The Dictator and senior officers continue to insist that the loss of Shantung is immaterial while Fengtien is everywhere intact.

CHANGTEH CAPTURED BY NORTH

Fengtien Withdrawal on Kin-Han Railway Denied

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 3.

Fengtien officers last night claimed the capture of Changteh, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, and an overwhelming victory over the best Kuominchun forces under Gen. Lu Chung-lin below that city.

This was contrary to other reports so it was not generally believed yesterday. But Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang arrived here this morning by special train from Paoingfu to report victories and to give details of the subsequent advance to his father, Marshal Chang Tso-lin. Letters from Shihchiachung deny that there is any evidence of

a Fengtien withdrawal and tell of bodies of Heilungkiang cavalry moving to the front to assist in the pursuit of the enemy forces.

Locally, it is claimed that Gen. Chu Yu-pu, with the Chihli Army, is still safe at Tamingfu, though reports to the contrary are rife.

A letter from a reliable foreigner at Tschow reports the arrival there on Sunday of Marshals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, with the Tsinanfu garrison troops, on armoured trains. It says that all the aeroplanes have arrived there but strangely omits to mention the large Fengtien forces, who are locally reported to be concentrating at Tschow.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT TSINAN

Pacification Proclamations: To Protect the People

Tsinan, May 2.

General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces, arrived at seven o'clock this morning by special train from Yenchow. He was met at the railway station by the leading Nationalist Commanders and entered the city amidst applause from the people who lined both sides of the streets.

Two pacification proclamations were immediately issued by the Commander-in-Chief upon his arrival: the first instructing all Nationalist soldiers to maintain good discipline and to protect the people, and the second, announcing the abolition of all illegal taxes which have been imposed upon the people of Shantung by Chang Chung-chang.

General Ma Teng-yin has been appointed Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau and is assuming office immediately.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the Commander of Japanese troops in Tsinan called at the Headquarters and was received by General Chiang in person.

Advance on Yellow River

At five o'clock, General Chiang summoned a military conference of all Nationalist Commanders in Tsinan, those present including Generals Chu Pei-teh, Liu Chih, Fong Chen-wu, Ho Yao-tsu and the various Division Commanders. It was decided that with the exception of a portion of the Nationalist Forces to be stationed in and around Tsinan for garrison duties, the other Army Corps shall be ferried across the Yellow River and concentrate on the Northern bank for further advance. The conference also decided that General Ho Chi-meng, Acting Commander of the Armoured Train Corps, be made responsible for the repairs to the Yellow River Bridge so as to facilitate the transportation of troops.

At present, Tsinan and practically all other points south of the Yellow River have been cleared of Northern remnants and are in full control by the Nationalists. Most of the Shantung troops left behind by Chang Chung-chang have surrendered.

According to a special despatch from Tsingtao, the entire Shantung Army there under Liu Chi-lu has surrendered while the remaining Shantung troops in Tsingtao are also ready to turn over to the Nationalists.

The vanguards of the 1st, 4th, and 37th Army Corps have already crossed the Yellow River at several points and are reported passing Yencheng on their way to Tschow.—Kuo Min.

overridden by departmental wishes.

Let us make our position quite clear. There may be sound reasons for modifying the functions of the V. N. H., even for selling it and rebuilding elsewhere. We shall all know more of this when we have been able to study the Economy Committee's report, which appears to-day with this issue. But with or without that report, the Council have not the right to interfere with the work of the Home as it has been carried out all these years, still less to sell it, without a mandate from a meeting

of ratepayers. If Notification 3722 is allowed to come into operation on the 15th, it will produce exactly that appearance of moribundity which the enemies of the Home are most anxious to produce. In origin, it was a purely departmental suggestion which, technically speaking, has no more yet come before the Council than the recommendation to sell. It ought to be cancelled. To let it go into operation is not fair either to the public at the beginning of the unhealthy season or to any impartial discussion of the future of the Home.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Doctors for the Front

There will be fairly general agreement with the correspondents who write to-day in protest against foreign doctors going to the Nationalist war front. While Nanjing does nothing to restore to their owners the hospitals and mission premises occupied by its soldiers and civilians; while, in defiance of General Chiang Kai-shek's solemn and spontaneous undertaking, troops have occupied the mission premises in Yenchow; the Nationalist appeal for foreign medical helpers argues a strange state of mind indeed. Yet we cannot but think that the question of response to this appeal must be left to individual medical men to decide; and if they go, who will blame them? After all, the people who need their help are common soldiers with whom there can be no reasonable quarrel. If they occupy mission premises, it is because their superiors allow or even encourage them to do so; and though there are, perhaps, brutes among them, the vast majority are just the common Chinese peasant, turned soldier because he has no other way of getting a living. Left to their own medical staff they will fare badly indeed and suffer horribly; and somehow it seems beneath Western standards of civilization to revenge ourselves on them because their superiors do not know how to behave and have been false to their promises.

Watch Your Pets!

A canary was the chief witness in a recent divorce suit in Munich. The petitioner swore that his wife beat him. Respondent vigorously denied the charge. The husband thereupon told the puzzled judge that he would produce a decisive witness, the family canary. The bird, he averred, knew whenever respondent was about to go on the rampage, and would fly frantically about its cage. Sure enough, when brought into court, the judge having ordered the wife to pretend to strike her husband, the canary became wild with excitement and almost denuded itself of its plumage in colliding with the cage bars. The wife thereupon broke down and confessed. Here's a pretty kettle of fish! One is accustomed to occasional betrayal by the parrot, by reason of its gift of untimely speech. But what, pray, is going on in the head of the seemingly innocuous house cat? The mild eye, too, of man's reputedly most faithful friend, what may not it assemble? As for those who harbour young crocodiles, infant serpents, beetles and suchlike creatures, they may expect only the very worst from their pets in a domestic crisis. We may soon look to see such news headlines as "Dog Divulges Divorcee's Diversions." There is another phase of it, too. Heaven knows it has been hard enough to find a caretaker for one's pets when going on holiday. Hereafter, a guarantee of their discretion may be demanded before another will undertake to look after them. Let none be astonished to read a small advert. like,

Lady, going abroad, would like young couple to look after her canary. Bird guaranteed safe, a perfect dumbbell and doesn't know a kiss from a kangaroo.

Here we have been worrying over the advent of television, and in the meantime goodness only knows what our white mice are prepared to swear to in court!

Government by Epigram

The following eight rules for all Government officials have been duly passed by the Government Council in Nanking:

1. Study and understand the principles of the Party, especially the Three People's Principles.
2. Be honest.
3. Cultivate the friendship of the people and ascertain their troubles.
4. Be diligent and careful.
5. Be thrifty.
6. Refrain from luxurious habits.
7. Be just in rewards and punishments.
8. Help one another.

Now, no one can really complain against government by epigram if anyone wants to govern in that way, but the eight aforementioned

epigrams are so simple and trite as to cause considerable wonder exactly what the officials will do when they receive their orders. Can anyone imagine a full-grown Government instructing its officials in this eight-legged manner—or are we, with apologies to Dr. Hu Shih, to assume that these orders are not a sophomoric attempt at essay writing? To be honest and thrifty is quite virtuous, but it is also important not to expectorate on the sidewalks and to eat without making a noise. This business of refraining from luxurious habits seems to be uppermost in Nationalist minds, but why not spend a little money on entertainment? It is at least as decent a way of getting it back to the people as throwing it away on arms and munitions. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, for instance, regularly demands that the people shall wear cotton instead of silk clothing. He does not seem to realize that millions of Chinese depend upon silk for their livelihood. Similarly, he forbids the use of cigarettes but sells seized tobacco in the Shanghai market.

Reduction in Gasoline

Motorists in Shanghai will be glad to see the announcement that the price of gasoline has been reduced from 80 cents to 75 cents per gallon, while not long ago it was 90 cents. A comparison with prices paid in Home countries shows that the local price has been long overdue for a substantial reduction and in this connexion it is noted that the average price in America is 12 gold cents per gallon, so that even adding 100 per cent. on this value to cover freight, duty, storage and delivery charges, its price in Shanghai should not exceed Mex. 50 cents per gallon. It is fairly well known that the gasoline trade here is in the hands of two companies, viz., the Asiatic Petroleum Co. and the Standard Oil Co., whose prices rise and fall in unison. It is also common knowledge, or becoming so, that a new company is entering the field and that there is the probability of a large price cut in the near future. For the present, however, local motorists will have to be content with the welcome reduction of five cents per gallon.

Shanghai as an Adjective

British journals were quick to reproduce a very fine photograph of our new Custom House, and each was equally quick to entitle the picture, "The New Shanghai Custom House," spelling it "Custom-house." Trouble ensued immediately, not because of "custom-house" but because of "new." There was no question of its newness, mind you, but a number of good people with seemingly unlimited time on their hands at once bombarded the press with correspondence, claiming that the title of the picture should read "The Shanghai New Custom-house." The controversy soon assumed amazing proportions. The protagonists of the above form contend that Shanghai is not new, but that the Custom House is. The antagonists respond spiritedly that the Custom House in question will continue to be at Shanghai as long as it is anywhere at all, therefore "Shanghai" goes nearest the noun. Some day, they claim, the said Custom House will be old. Accordingly, "new" is not so closely attached to the substantive. Once the dispute was fairly started, an ingenious correspondent dug up the analogy of "the little open grave" and "the open little grave," to the extreme annoyance of all and sundry. Another propounded the query as to why trams are being abandoned in favour of buses in certain British communities, thus imparting a delightfully familiar aspect to the correspondence, to us out here. The latest papers are not yet to hand, and for all we know the controversy is still merrily going on. Meanwhile, several times a day we consult the honest, open countenance of "Big Ching," which remains impassive. As he rings out the hours and their fractions, however, he seems to be asking, "Why not 'Shanghai's New Custom House' and have done with it?"

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following programmes, each of which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme as follows:—
Monday—Operatic and vocal and instrumental solos.
Tuesday—Concerted instrumental and orchestral.
Wednesday—Patter and light music.
Thursday—Organ, piano and instrumental.
Friday—Light vocal, duet and solo.
Saturday—Band and light opera.

At 7 p.m.—"North-China Daily News" financial and commercial report and news service, followed by a musical programme as indicated above.

Forthcoming Programmes:

SUNDAY, May 6.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
8 p.m. Gospel Mission
9 p.m. Municipal Orchestra
MONDAY, May 7.—"Sparklets" concert party at 9 p.m.
TUESDAY, May 8.—American concert at 9 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 9.—Carlton Serenaders, 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 10.—Carlton Serenaders, 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
FRIDAY, May 11.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes, 9 p.m.
SATURDAY, May 12.—Carlton Serenaders 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
SUNDAY, May 13.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
6 p.m. Union Church
8 p.m. Gospel Mission
9 p.m. Municipal Orchestra
MONDAY, May 14.—Concert Party.
Mr. Murray Gilbert Davies (songs)
Miss Peggy Davies (piano) Mrs. Snowden Jones (songs).
TUESDAY, May 15.—Carlton Serenaders, 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 16.—Carlton Serenaders, 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 17.—Organ Recital from Holy Trinity Cathedral by Rev. R. C. Young 9 p.m.
FRIDAY, May 18.—Carlton Serenaders, 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
SATURDAY, May 19.—Carlton Serenaders, 9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra, 10-11 p.m.
8 p.m. Gospel Mission
9 p.m. Municipal Orchestra.
SUNDAY, May 20.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral

FURTHER details were published in last Friday's Chinese press of the disastrous fire which occurred in Chungking on the 23rd instant and endangered the Japanese Consulate. It appears that the conflagration broke out in the afternoon of that day and continued for more than 36 hours, razing more than a quarter of the city to the ground and involving some 10,000 houses. Two hundred persons were burnt to death and the number of others who were injured or slightly burnt is unknown. The damage is estimated at \$50,000,000, say the reports.

The French police arrested a Lettish woman last week on suspicion of having been concerned in many robberies in the French Concession. A search of her house resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of stolen property. Very little of the latter has been reported to the police, and it has been difficult to trace ownership. Six fox terriers, jewellery and cameras were among the property. Further inquiries are being made with a view to ascertaining whether the woman was head of a gang and acted as a receiver.

RADIO

Receiving Sets
Component Parts
Storage Batteries
Dry Cells, etc., etc.

SHINSHO YOKO

Agents:

The Kobe Electric Works, Ltd.
129 North Soochow Road
SHANGHAI
(Two doors West of General Hospital)

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE TEN MILLION DOLLAR DRIVE

Increased American Opposition in Peking: No Excuse in Actual Conditions: The Legation's Worldly Attitude

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 2.

The American attitude, outside of mission circles, continues to be opposed to the \$10,000,000 drive in America despite the indignant receipt of my earlier report by local promoters.

The scheme still lacks official endorsement and the Legation's report is not now claimed by its proponents, while the Legation's attitude is described in the community as "worldly."

The China Famine Fund Committee of Shanghai and Peking have not only protested through their secretary against the implication that they have endorsed the scheme, but have cabled their disapproval to New York. This committee originally agreed to a million dollar fund for relief of Shantung distress with some hesitation, feeling that poverty there is traceable as much

to political conditions as to natural causes. They therefore resented being quoted as supporting the big drive which the majority of their members oppose.

The local organization which supports the drive is the International Famine Relief Commission, in the direction of which Chinese participate. They have sent Mr. Timperly to find the famine and to cable reports to New York designed to arouse sympathy and to stimulate subscriptions to the \$10,000,000 fund. Much that his reports describe can be found in any normal rural district which has suffered from war taxation. His reports might have convinced the community here of the need for relief as first planned but certainly afford no apology for the suggested drive.

They rather stimulate local American opposition.

OUTRAGE BY RED STUDENTS

Chengtu University Principal Thrown into Well

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu April 12.

Communism cannot be accused of want of persistency. A motto to inscribe on its banner might well be "If at first you don't succeed, try again." It is quite safe to say that Szechuan does not want it, though all are aware that its leaven has been injected into many over-zealous patriots which works over-time to find expression in deeds that clearly illustrate its venomous nature. The "red" serpent was quite as active during the Chinese New Year's festivities, as the dragon. The latter was carried through the streets by soldiers who were able to pick up from admiring crowds an extra spending allowance. The former was plotting a reign of terror which should startle the people into submission to communistic ideals.

For some reason, difficult to explain, a certain latitude was given to their anti-Christian propaganda throughout the Christmas holidays. This may have emboldened the leaders to work up something worth while, and stage a real Bolshevik exhibition on the re-opening of the schools after the Chinese New Year.

Under the old autocratic régime, as well as under the present democratic rule, though where they differ even the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer might find his Marathon. Chengtu has been the centre of educational activities. The introduction of the present system emphasized this supremacy. More proficient instructors and better equipment attracts students from all parts of the province. Concentration under ordinary circumstances affords special privileges, but in these abnormal times it has its dangers. Segregated in hostels or dormitories students become the easy prey of agitators. Young men separated from their parents are more easily influenced when they become one of the herd.

14 Leaders Shot

The "red" spirit began operations early, and several incidents were reported of unruly doings before the final scene was staged. This scene was staged on the grounds of the Provincial Middle School. A young man of 24 years, a graduate of the Peking University had been recently appointed the Principal. Protests, which now seem to be the regular procedure when changes are made in important positions, were heard, and the usual posters pasted, to discredit the new appointee. This necessitated some disciplinary action. Then came the "red" revenge.

A number of students presented themselves for registration. While the Principal was engaged in these

CHENYUAN'S STORY OF RUIN

City Wrecked by Famine, Plague and Militarism

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kuei, Apr. 6.

I write this from the city of Chenyuan, in the east of the province, and at practically (for passengers at any rate) the head of the Yuan river, which runs into the Tungting Lake, below Changteh, in Hunan. In the Manchu days, it was an important place, being on the main road from Peking to Kueiyang and Yunnanfu.

The city has suffered cruelly at the hands of robbers, Yunnan soldiers, and Kueichow soldiers (under Gen. Yuan Tsu-ming); and, later it suffered from famine, followed by the plague. Its former population was over 7,000 families. I visited it at the end of 1924 and in the summer of 1926, and conditions were pitiful indeed. So many families had been wiped out by famine or plague, or both, that house after house was empty. Soldiers took the wooden framework and furniture for firewood, and the people themselves followed suit. There was almost no trade in the streets.

On this present visit, I find a decided improvement, more shops being open and more people about; rice is cheap and vegetables plentiful. Yet still the empty, dismantled houses are to be seen to a painful extent. On my previous visit, no shipping was to be seen on the river; to-day there are perhaps a dozen big boats which trade between here and Hunkiang in Hunan, but, so long as the Yuan river below that place continues to be infested with robbers, there cannot be much revival of trade. I am told that the present population is under 1,000 families, as compared with over 7,000 families in former years. It is said that, in consequence of this state of affairs, the official status of Chenyuan is to be reduced from that of a first-class *hsien* to that of a third class. I think there ought to be a steady improvement in conditions, the more so when the Yuan river is clear of robbers and fighting.

The official sealing of the Tung Shan She was by orders of the Nanking Government. In some of the cities in Kueichow, the places are now run as Ming Shan schools.

duties, he was suddenly seized, bound, dragged to the rear of the premises, beaten, and then thrown into the well. The compound gates had been locked, but the cook having witnessed the proceedings climbed over the wall and informed the authorities. Prompt action was taken. Soldiers were stationed in the vicinity of the larger schools. A search was made for agitators. Over 100 were apprehended, and from these 14 were selected as leaders, and immediately shot.

GUARANTEED SAFETY OF KULING

New and Popular Mayor Intent on Harmony and Progress:
Foreign Co-operation: The Sorry Condition of Kiukiang

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Apr. 22.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. James Chang, a well-known local Chinese business man, when his son, Mr. George Chang was formally installed as Mayor of Kiukiang and Deputy Defence Commissioner of Kiukiang and Hukow. Mr. George Chang has many foreign friends, whom he kindly invited to attend at the ceremony, a happy augury of the co-operation which it is hoped his term of office will bring about between the Chinese and foreigners in Kiukiang.

After the playing of the National Anthem, the reading of the Tsung Li's will, and three bows to his portrait, Mr. Chang took the oath of office. Congratulatory speeches were then made by the Defence Commissioner, the Chief of the Public Peace Bureau, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and other official and business representatives. Speaking on behalf of the foreigners present, the British Consul thanked Mr. Chang for his kind thought in inviting them to the ceremony and wished him the best of luck in his new position.

Kuling's Guarantee

Mr. Chang replied in both Chinese and English. His English speech was for the benefit of the foreigners present and he took the opportunity to make a statement about Kuling. He stated that, as Mayor of Kiukiang and Deputy Defence Commissioner, he would be responsible for Kuling. He was anxious that foreigners should return to Kuling as in the past and hoped that many of them would go there this summer. He would guarantee their safety. He had troops stationed at Lienhuatang, Nanking, and Shaho, and he was quite sure that, while his men held those strategic positions, no trouble could occur on the mountain.

He was anxious to carry out improvements in the hill resort and, if the provincial government's funds allowed of it, he proposed to arrange for the government to take over the motor car company and the transport coolies. This would result in improved service and lower charges. As for the hill-top, in order to carry out improvements, money was necessary. Unfortunately, many of the foreign residents were away and, as a consequence, the taxes were not paid, so there was insufficient money, not sufficient even to pay the police. He therefore appealed to his foreign friends to persuade their acquaintances to return to Kuling to the end that the resort would again thrive.

He did not intend to go into the question of who owned the estate, or whether it was private property, but he proposed to form a joint Council for the whole of Kuling, to consist of four Chinese interested in Kuling, four foreigners who could speak Chinese, and the Mayor of Kiukiang as chairman. All taxes collected would be in the keeping of this Council and no money could be expended without the Council's permission. In this way, the interests of the lot-holders would be fully protected.

Needed Improvements in S.A.D.

Kiukiang foreigners have had a good deal of which to complain in regard to the administration of the S.A.D. during the past year and it is to be hoped that the new Mayor will take a personal interest in the district and that he will bring the public services up to the level at which they were maintained under the British Council before the rendition of the Concession. Of course, the new Mayor's duties are chiefly concerned with the administration of the Chinese city, but, nevertheless, it is hoped he will be able to spare a little time to attend to the S.A.D.

The foreigners have not yet learnt to appreciate the humour of the appointment as Director of the S.A.D. of the brother of the man whose troops looted the Concession, the same troops incidentally who subsequently perpetrated the Nanking outrage. The Director of the S.A.D. is the brother of Lin Tsu-heng, the late Chief of the Political Bureau of the 6th Army. Lin Tsu Lieh's directorship has not been a success. It

would be a cause of great satisfaction if, for instance, the new Mayor were to cause proper police regulations to be enacted for the S. A. D. There are many matters which urgently require attention, such as the question of stray "wongs," the prevention of coolies committing nuisances in the roads, the cleansing of the foreshore, which has deteriorated into a muck-heap, the reservation of the side-paths for pedestrians, etc. Some simple regulations to control these offences would be much appreciated. It is the earnest hope, therefore, of the foreigners that a new era has opened in Kiukiang, an era of co-operation and progress.

The new Mayor, as indeed all the local officials, can be assured, not only of the best wishes of the foreigners, but of their heartiest co-operation in all the improvements he undertakes. One of these improvements, it is understood, is the Mayor's intention to bring the Kuling motor road right up to the S.A.D. Bund, so that visitors to Kuling can come straight off the steamer and step into a waiting car. This will save the unpleasant stage which at present has to be made through the native street by rishas, or up the creek at the mercy of rapacious sampan men.

CHANGES FOLLOW ON HATRED OF OLD

Exemples from Kiukiang: Motor Road Replaces Old City Wall

Apr. 23.

Kiukiang has seen some 30,000 troops, many of them more soldier-like and better equipped than formerly, pass through to Nanking in the past few weeks. They were orderly, and left on steamers with little fuss, and, generally, they seemed friendly to foreigners. Kiukiang was crowded with them for some days, and many buildings were occupied, among others the new M.E.M. Church, which was about to be opened. This was suddenly occupied with troops, cannon, etc., and the regular opening service had to be put off. Kiangs has thus been largely denuded of troops, and some fear renewed activity by the scattered Communists, who have been repressed but are still present in different parts.

There was trouble in Takutang, 13 miles east of Kiukiang, on the Poyang Lake, recently, when a band of six or seven armed bandits, some wearing long gowns, and carrying pistols, etc., looted nine of the more wealthy houses, shot dead three men who opposed them, and wounded others. They visited the Mission premises on the hill, but did not make trouble there. Near Nankangfu, 30 miles south of Kiukiang, a band of five bandits robbed some houses, were pursued, shot one man dead, and then escaped.

Business Recovery

Kiukiang business in the hinterland seems better, and is slowly regaining lost ground. Silver is more commonly used now, as many Chinese and foreigners fight shy of paper money, owing to the heavy losses of a year or so ago. Some of the business firms are using more Chinese for outside work and travel. In the Customs, too, the foreign staff has been reduced and Chinese are more used. The old British Concession in Kiukiang is now entirely under Chinese rule, and is less tidy and more noisy. The Club has had a high wall built round the King's Gardens, so that the ladies may play tennis without crowds of Chinese watching them.

Motor roads from Kiukiang to Chingtehcheng, from Nanchang to Fuchow, and from Nanchang to Kian, are much talked of, and one or two of these are said to be already started. Kiukiang city wall has been largely demolished, and a motor road is being built on its site, whilst the same is being done, we hear, in Nanchang, whose high wall and higher gate towers were an attractive sight. We seem in the Cromwellian period in China,

when the old is hated, and change is in the air!

The Kiangsi Governor, Chu Pei-tch, left Kiukiang, some weeks ago, on one of Jardine's steamers, when he was searched before being allowed to go on board, and his body-guard forced to disarm before they were permitted to accompany him.

Kuling Prospects

The British Consul, we hear, is now allowing ladies to reside on Kuling and there is hope that Kuling will be open for the coming summer. A number of foreigners were on Kuling for Easter, and report pure air, and an abundance of wild flowers. There are only some dozen foreigners resident there now, including Germans, Russians, Swiss, Americans, and British. Visitors to Kuling are increasing, including some Japanese. Dr. Barrie has returned from England and is reported to be thinking of reopening his excellent hospital on Kuling, which seems to indicate that there is good hope of peace. The buildings have not suffered much.

"The Gap" is now much improved, with wider streets, better buildings, etc., and only waits the normal foreign and Chinese population. The Kuling stream, down the main valley, has somewhat resumed its wild beauty, and broken down, largely the ugly, square stone barriers built in by well-meaning but inartistic persons. Sunday services are held in Chinese in the cinema room of the Chinese Hotel at the Gap, and in English in the library building. The Nationalist flag still flies at the estate office.

The transport system—or lack of system—from Kiukiang to Kuling is one of the bigger hindrances to the reopening. Through tickets, as from Shanghai to Mokanshan, are needed, if ladies are to be freed from unpleasant and trying situations. Just now the coolies seem friendly and obliging, but, once the summer rush comes on, we wonder what will happen. A satisfactory arrangement of this is vital for Kuling's success. Some control over the number of men per chair, the pestering for wine money, etc., is badly needed, or, few will face the trip. However, one of the business community ladies told me that all Hankow and all Kiukiang were going to Kuling this summer!

A Pressing Problem

It has been suggested that the rules should include a recognition of scale weight in determining the number of chair carriers, and as it is said that business men are generally stout and missionaries generally thin, it might work out well! A missionary friend suggested working out some co-operative scheme that would give the coolies a real and fair share in the profits. The coolies certainly deserve this. Kuling is being held back, just now, by this transport problem. There are now three Chinese government schools on Kuling, in houses formerly owned by Northern military officers, and now confiscated by the Nationalists. One of these is a School of Forestry, with about 100 students.

News from the Province seems rather meagre, but missionaries state that male missionaries are returning inland in increasing numbers and finding things fairly quiet. Some are having difficulty over their premises being occupied by soldiers, etc., but the mass of the people are as friendly as ever. Kanchow and the south are quieter, at least in most of the cities and large towns, but the hilly districts and smaller towns are suffering from pillage and threats. The report that Yushan, in north-east Kiangsi, was captured by Communists has not yet been confirmed, and news from there is looked for. A number of mission schools for boys and girls are now open, and others may soon be restarted.

THE Kuangsi Government has issued an order for the suppression of gambling, says the "Eastern Times."

H. M. S. KENT, the last of the five cruisers of the 1924 programme, which is completing at Chatham Dockyard, is now ready for trials, and, according to Home papers, was to proceed to Portsmouth from April 19 to May 1. The Kent, Captain J. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., will be ready for service about July, and is to go to China to relieve the Hawkins as flagship of the Commander-in-Chief.

MARSHAL LI NOT SATISFIED

Sees Room for Improvement in Nationalist Government

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 23.

Speaking at yesterday's meeting of the Canton Political Council, Marshal Li Chai-sum expressed some dissatisfaction with the present conditions in Nanking. He declared that although the organization of the Nationalist Government has been completed and it appears to have built up on a good model, the inner working of the various departments was still far from being efficient and inter-departmental co-operation was lacking. He also pointed out that most of the political directors lately appointed by Nanking to direct party affairs in the different provinces are unfamiliar with the local situation and therefore could not be expected to do satisfactory work.

It is understood that Marshal Li will shortly confer with the political directors of Kwangtung who have been appointed by the Nanking Party Headquarters to direct affairs here. Most of these directors have arrived in Canton and intended to take over the Provincial and City Party Headquarters on May 1.

The Whampoa Military Academy, which had been suspended for some time, will resume shortly in accordance with arrangements made by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Li recently in Nanking. The Academy will have Chang as President and Li as Vice-President.

CANTON ENTERPRISE A SECRET

Mysterious Scheme to Secure Concession on Saishato

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 9.

Using the name of Ngai Bong-ping, the promoters of a new investment company have been working to acquire a concession on the island of Saishato, which lies off the coast of this province at no considerable distance from Hongkong. A franchise has just been granted to this company by the Political Council, which has also promised to send to Saishato several gunboats to furnish protection while the enterprise is being started. The navy, however, cannot at this time, spare a single vessel, and it may be some time before the company can launch its scheme.

It is understood that several Japanese hold large interests in the new investment company, but the real motive of the investors is not easy to ascertain. Whether the intention is to establish a wireless station, a new commercial port, or what, those back of the project will not state in certain terms. It is clear, at the same time, that certain Japanese financiers have long sought to acquire the right to a tract of land on some island along the Kuangtung coast. This history of the various Japanese investment schemes makes quite interesting reading.

Japanese Investors

Somewhere around the third year of the Chinese Republic, the Bank of Taiwan loaned \$1,500,000 to the local Government, and as security took mortgages on practically the whole of the island of Taishatau, where the army aviation field is located. Not a cent of either the principal or interest has ever been repaid, and the debt has steadily grown until the Provincial Government is the debtor to the Japanese bank in a sum that exceeds, it is said, over \$6,000,000. Conditions are such, that the Bank of Taiwan undoubtedly would close its mortgages and take over any of the Taishatau property.

A number of Japanese put money into a company that about the eighth or ninth year of the Republic negotiated with the provincial authorities for a monopoly in the form of a share exchange. The company had authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000, and of that amount \$2,500,000 was actually subscribed, of which

MANCHURIAN RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS

Japanese and Chinese Project All Being Expedited

Mukden, Apr. 24.

The Laoyehling tunnel on the Kirin-Tunhua line, constructed by the Japanese, was recently completed after 19 months' work, five months earlier than originally planned. The tunnel is 1 mile 12 chains long and has cost approximately Yen 1,500,000. The line is expected to reach Chiaocho, beyond the pass, by the end of May and to be completed to the terminus of Tunhua by the end of September.

The Chinese, on their part, seem set on pushing on, in defiance of Japanese opposition, with the Kirin-Heilungkiang line, the building of which was started last year. Orders to hurry on this work as speedily as possible have been issued by the Vice-Minister of Communications.

A new station building for the Peking-Mukden Railway at Mukden is in course of erection. The new station will be a big three-storeyed building in reinforced concrete, surmounted by a cupola-shaped steel roof in the middle.

The long-winded question of a through connection between the newly-built Hulan-Hailun Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway has again met with a set-back, owing to the opposition of the Kirin authorities, who, fearing such an arrangement would benefit their neighbouring province, Heilungkiang, more than themselves, want to keep up the present extortionate freight-rate.—Reuter.

THE FUSHUN MINE DISASTER

Wall 150-300 ft. Thick Broken Down by Water

Mukden, Apr. 19.

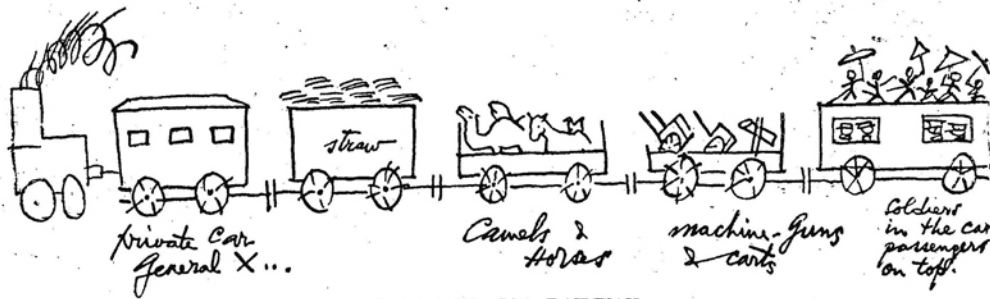
Further particulars about the Fushun mine disaster, in which 470 Chinese miners were drowned, are now available. The abandoned Chienchinchai pit had been purposely filled with water as a safeguard against spontaneous combustion of the coal. The partition wall left between this mine and the adjoining Oyama shaft is stated by the management to have been from 50 to 100 ft. thick, and, being braced upon the outside by sand and earth to the thickness of 150 to 300 ft., it was considered sufficiently strong to withstand the pressure of the water. The accident, therefore, came as a complete surprise to the management.

The draining and repair work is being expedited with all possible speed and is expected to be completed in October. Mining has already been resumed in level 1, and the sealing of the cracks in the partition is making rapid progress. The material damage, including compensation to the bereft families, is estimated at Yen 400,000 to Yen 500,000.

The reason why all the victims were Chinese, no Japanese being among them, is that the latter, as foremen, were each equipped with an electric pocket lamp, enabling them quickly to escape from the inundating water, whereas the Chinese miners, having only oil lamps, which were all extinguished by the strong gust of wind caused by the pressure of the water, were left helplessly groping in the darkness.—Reuter.

\$1,000,000 was paid in advance to the Kuangtung Provincial Government. Again the plan did not materialize. It was not the fault of the Chinese authorities, but unsettled conditions made all chances of success impossible, and the company gave up its idea of opening the exchange. Despite their abandonment of the project, the promoters did not succeed in getting back their \$1,000,000.

Since then, this same company has been seeking a concession on the island of Hainan, from a government source, and would like to colonise a tract of land near the port of Hoibow. A franchise for this concession, however, has not thus far been secured.



THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY

IN VIEW OF REPORTS BY DR. C. T. WANG REGARDING THE SERVICES ON THE LUNGHAI RAILWAY, THE ABOVE SKETCH, DONE BY A LADY AT CHENGCHOW, OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS THERE, SHOULD COMMAND A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST. THE SKETCH IS THAT OF A TYPICAL PASSENGER TRAIN.

KAIFENG THE DUSTY IN NEW GUISE

Nationalists Intent on Afforestation

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Honan, Apr. 14.

This whole city is girdled with tens of thousands of willow poles that are already breaking out into leafy shoots. The ambition of the Nationalist authorities here is to make Kaifeng the dusty into the Forest City of China. Not only Kaifeng has had this tree-planting inspiration this spring, but all the great roads for tens of miles out from this capital city are lined on both sides with willows, and all property that may be called public demesne is being requisitioned for the same worthy object. If this tree-planting can be maintained it may not be such a great time till the sandy stretches between here and the Yellow River, to the north of the city, and east, toward Chungmow, are fairly reclaimed for useful crop returns. At present, every attempt to cultivate these stretches is rendered futile by the accretions of dust that cover the starting crop from the north-west winds, that at present have a free sweep across these areas.

Mention has already been made in a previous letter of the changes that have taken place in many of the deserted quarters of the city, and in the larger temple precincts. Public flower and recreation gardens are to be seen in every quarter of the city now. The fronts of the yaméns and the open spaces before the guild-halls are provided with play appliances for the children. Not far from the station, in the south suburb, a deserted barrack square has been cleaned, a fine substantial fence with gates on each of the four sides has been erected at heavy expense, and now the Mayor's department is laying out a geographical botanical exhibition ground. The walks and the flower-plots all illustrate the continents and the great oceans and large islands of the world. The names of the continents are written in the plots in fancy lettering or in flowers. China is fully illustrated with lakes, rivers, railways, provinces, cities, etc.

It is said that this public garden is a replica of those that have been established by the North-west Nationalist authorities in Suiyuan, Lanchowfu, Sianfu, and other great cities under their jurisdiction. The effect of the walks that mark out the great oceans with the distances marked in Chinese li is rather startling, till one knows the idea, but the whole effect of the garden is pleasing, and ought to be very popular and instructive, when it is eventually opened to the public.

MURDER OF HONGKONG FINANCIER

Mr. Lee Hy-san Shot: Escape of the Assassin

Hongkong, Apr. 30.

Mr. Lee Hy-san, a financier, was fatally injured to-day by three shots from a revolver while he was proceeding to luncheon at the Yukee Club. The assassin escaped.—Reuter.

According to a Harbin telegram to the "Sinwanpao," the Soviet authorities have prohibited the importation of foreign coins.

A TRADE REVIVAL IN HONGKONG

Last Year Profitable for All Leading Companies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Apr. 19.

All the leading companies in Hongkong did well in 1927, according to their annual reports, and so far as can be ascertained, not one of them encountered any losses. At present, Chinese and foreign merchants are hoping that, by closer co-operation, they will not only make up the losses of 1925-1926, but will convert South China into the most prosperous section of the country. There is much talk of a union of Chinese and foreign merchants in Hongkong and Canton, but thus far this has not been realized.

It is understood that Mr. T. G. Weall, acting president of the General Chamber of Commerce and chief manager of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., is very enthusiastic that the merchants in Hongkong and Canton should meet at a social gathering or banquet at which problems concerned with the increase of trade could be discussed and solved. He believes that business men of any nationality should cultivate the friendship and goodwill of others in order to create an atmosphere of confidence from which trade on an extensive scale will result. When the merchants have met, the next move would be co-operation for mutual benefit. The General Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting this month for the election of officers, and, once the personnel of the Chamber is determined, steps to carry out this plan will be undertaken. It is learned that personal and informal talks between Chinese and foreign merchants have been going on, and tangible results will soon be seen.

No Communists, Good Trade

The trade conditions in 1927 were far better than in 1926, and it is expected the results this year will be still more satisfactory. The general prospects are good. This progress is mostly due to the political stability in Canton, which is Hongkong's principal buyer. The suppression of the Communists in Canton has rendered trade possible.

Many other schemes to improve trade and communications were put off while Marshal Li Chi-sen was away in Nanking. Now he is back in the south and, when passing through here on his way back to Canton, he was invited to dine with Sir Cecil Clementi at Government House, where he met the leading British and Chinese merchants. It is understood that the matter of communication between here and Canton by wireless telegraphy and commercial aviation was again discussed and that the plans will be vigorously pushed forward. Such methods of communication and transportation have received the support of the populace, who realize that the prosperity of the two ports depends upon easy communication with other centres.

A Development Loan

The question of a loan to Canton to develop her industries and communications is again under consideration. While there is no objection to improving Hongkong-Canton communications, some Chinese in Canton and other places have

DEADLY PRACTICE BY NORTH'S GUN

Kuominchun Undismayed by Long Casualty Lists

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Honan, Apr. 14.

Despite rumours from the outside world to the contrary, we are still enjoying our regular train service, though the mail deliveries are not up to what they were two weeks ago. However, the "North-China Daily News" of the 10th arrived at ten o'clock to-day. There has been a slackening in the regularity of the mail trains, to meet the necessity of the military transport service. On the other hand, Dr. C. T. Wang, the Administrator of the Lung-Shai Line, has just added one special train a week to the Lung-Hai express service, so that we now have express trains east on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the same trains returning from Hsuehchow on alternate days. As there is an exact connection at Hsuehchow both ways, to and from the Tsin-Pu Line, it makes a very convenient transit to Shanghai.

There is severe fighting in the north, in the neighbourhood of Changteh, and many wounded have been sent to the rear hospitals in Hsinhsiang and Chengchow. Reports assert that the Northern artillery causes great havoc, but the Kuominchun were wholly prepared for this, and have made all their plans for many times the list of wounded that has thus far been reported. Their will to conquer is adamant, and the men of the North will have to rely on more than artillery and ammunition to keep them from their objective. The people are going about their ordinary occupations, even in Changteh, so it is said, as if no war were raging. In fact, we hear a good deal more of tree-planting and public parks than of war, in ordinary conversations.

Mr. C. Ford, a former resident of Hongkong, who died at Lindeth, Stanmore, Middlesex, on July 11 last year, left Hongkong estate to the value of \$17,000 and his net personal in England amounts to \$1,678 7s. 7d. Everything was bequeathed to his widow, Mrs. A. Ford, with provisions for relatives to benefit in the case of the deaths of primary beneficiaries.

opposed the proposed loop-line connecting the Kowloon-Canton and Canton-Hankow Railways, believing that, if it were built, all the trade in Canton would be diverted to the Colony. The opposition was so intense that Marshal Li Chi-sen denied that any discussions had taken place. Military circles in Canton now state that Marshal Li discussed the proposal with his colleagues, one of whom, Gen. Hsu Ching-tang, strongly objected to such linking of the two railways. It is believed that this scheme has been temporarily shelved until the objection is overcome.

Another indication of commercial prosperity is that Hongkong will soon have an automatic telephone service. The Telephone Company has made enough profit to justify the offer of a better and up-to-date service. A definite scheme has been submitted to the Government whereby the present system will be converted to automatic working. The company claims to render a better service than those in Shanghai, Canton, or elsewhere.

A CHEKIANG CITY AND THE JAPANESE

Demonstration Carried Out Enthusiastically

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Huchow, Che, Apr. 28.

On Thursday, the 26th, by direction of the local Daung-poo, a demonstration against Japan was held in this city. In the morning groups of students were sent everywhere throughout the streets to harangue the people. In the afternoon there was a parade of all the city schools and civil organizations.

In the parade thousands of banners, inscribed with various slogans descriptive of Japan's nefarious deeds, were carried out enthusiastically waved. The walls of the principal streets were covered with large anti-Japanese posters, some of which were decorated with astonishingly grotesque cartoons.

The demonstrations passed off in an orderly manner, though, if certain hotheads had had their way, there might have been a different result, for a group of zealots at first insisted that a search should be made of all shops for Japanese goods, and that whatever might be found, should be burned. Wiser counsels prevailed, and the rash proposals were voted down. This is perhaps the most interesting thing about this entire anti-Japanese demonstration, namely that when an opportunity was given for the expression of general public opinion, it was shown that the Huchow people possess an admirable spirit of conservative restraint.

An Anti-Christian Editor

This is a much better attitude and quite different from that of the one paper published in Huchow. The editor permits it to serve as the organ of the radical element of the city, and from time to time prints diatribes against Christianity and foreigners. He absolutely refuses, it is reported, to allow anything favourable to Christianity to appear in his paper, or to permit any member of the church to interview him.

The articles referred to are contributed by obviously ill-informed persons, and are so full of inaccuracies and mis-statements as to be laughable, though when one reflects that the lower orders of Chinese society are peculiarly liable to be influenced by this kind of mendacious propaganda, it is evident that such a periodical ought to be brought under some sort of same control.

Among other malicious misrepresentations, such statements as the following, which recently appeared in a long article, are common:—

"We hear the preachers speak of love, liberty, and equality, but when we observe their deeds, we find them entirely different from what they preach. They cheat the people, they carry on law suits, they even despise their own government, and, in fact, I can say that there is no evil deed that they do not do."

THE "Central China Post" of April 19 says:—The river conditions continue to be abnormally low for this time of the year. The Hankow watermark is 6' 2" against 25 feet on the same date of last year. The Ichang watermark is reported to be at 1' 5" falling and at Changsha 4' 3" also falling.

EUGENE CHEN AND BORODIN

Said to Be on Their Way Back to China by Turkestan

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, Apr. 20.

Reports from Soviet Russia are conflicting as to the movements of Michael Borodin and Eugene Chen, but according to one reliable source of Russian information which has never let the writer down, these two gentlemen are on their way to China via Turkestan, the first disguised as a tea merchant and the other as his interpreter. All sorts of reports have been circulated so far in regard to the movements of Comrade Borodin, one stating that he is in Mongolia and another that he is in North Manchuria, but the fact of the matter is that, until very recently, he was in Moscow, preparing for what was termed in official circles, "Borodin's expedition via Turkestan." In Moscow, they are bent upon having another try at "revolutionizing China." Much reliance is placed upon Eugene Chen who is affirmed to be "our staunch and reliable friend." Mrs. Sun is described as a "conscientious worker" but she is said to be "lacking in successful methods."

"Dirty Imperialists"

The irrepressible Eugene Chen has been having a fling at the "dirty Imperialists." According to the "Gudok" (the workmen's organ), Chen, in a recent interview with a representative of that paper, has promised to "turn the Shanghai Club into a lodging house for rich coolies." He is said to be furious over the friendly gesture of Li Chi-sen towards Hongkong and is reported to have declared that "my irrefragable will see to it that trade between Canton and Hongkong is again brought to a standstill."

The Comrades are very nervous over "the aggressive acts of the British towards the Soviet." Every new type of aeroplane adopted in England is taken as a "sign of preparedness against Soviet Russia." The recent visit of the British squadron to the Baltic has been received with alarm. On the other hand, the Comrades are openly "preparing themselves against Britain."

Shatoff and His Railway

Men "wanted" in all parts of the world are holding executive positions in Soviet Russia to-day. It would take several columns of the "North China" to describe their present and past activities. One particular case, discovered of late, is that of Bill Shatoff, who is wanted in America for anarchistic agitation. From radical agitator just one jump ahead of the Sheriff to manager-in-chief of the most important railway now building anywhere in the world is a considerable change in less than 10 years, but that is Bill Shatoff's record.

Since his arrival in Russia 10 years ago, Shatoff has been holding a dozen key positions. He helped with characteristic vigour to repel Gen. Yudenich's drive on Petrograd. On another occasion, this anarchist went to the Kremlin to "sift the sheep from the goats" among some 500 alleged anarchists arrested as the result of a bomb outrage when an anarchist group killed a score of Communists. "We saved the good ones," said Shatoff with a grim chuckle, "and let them deal with the rest."

Shatoff is now employed in the construction of what is known in Soviet Russia as the "Turksil" Railroad, which will link branches from the Trans-Siberian Grand Trunk system to a branch from the Moscow Central Asian system. It will cost \$20,000,000, extend 1,500 kilometres and be completed in four years' time.

PEKING telegrams report that on Wednesday a troop train collided with a goods train at Wanteh on the Tientsin-Pukow line, when 118 soldiers were killed and 727 wounded.

It is reported that the names of the Chinese and American commissioners appointed to inquire into the amount of damage sustained in the Nanking Incident by Americans will be published shortly.

THE DEATH OF MR. KU HUNG-MING

Passing of Noted Chinese Scholar at Age of 72

Peking, Apr. 30.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, a noted Chinese scholar, died of pneumonia at 3 p.m. to-day at his residence in Peking at the age of 72.

The late Mr. Ku was a native of Fukien. He served for 17 years as secretary to Viceroy Chang Chih-tung, Wuchang, and for five years as managing director of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai. He held the post of Dean of the Nanyang College, Shanghai, for eight months. Among his works are "The Story of a Chinese Oxford Movement" and "Translations of Discourses and Sayings of Confucius"—T'ohu.

REAL REGRET IN PEKING

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 1.

Dr. Ku Hung-ming's death, yesterday afternoon, has moved a large circle of foreign friends to real regret. The famous reactionary, who wore a queue to the end and continued to advocate undiluted Confucian governmental philosophy, distinguished himself by exaggerating his revolt against modernism in China. He was not content with a wide European scholarship, including a remarkable retention, after 50 years, of Latin, Greek, English, German, French, and Italian, but he insisted upon knowing all the Chinese dialects thoroughly, besides enjoying an unrivalled command of the Confucian classics. Born at Penang, he once told the writer that the first language he learned was Tamil, after which came Malay, the Amoy dialect of Chinese, and then English. He could speak Tamil fluently to the end.

He was taken to Edinburgh as a child and always delighted to tell how, as a small Chinese boy, in tow of several foreign girls in an Edinburgh shoe-shop, he was fairly mobbed by a curious crowd, setting this off against foreigners' complaints about the curiosity of the Chinese. He returned to China as an English-speaking British subject, becoming private secretary to Mr. Thomas Wade in Peking, about 50 years ago. He studied Chinese as a foreigner, but lost his memory and went into hospital in Shanghai.

Envied by Scholars

Afterwards, he joined the famous Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, in Canton, as secretary. The Viceroy insisted that it was a disgrace for a Chinese not to know his own literature, so Ku Hung-ming plunged into Chinese under the Viceroy's tutelage and shortly achieved distinction. Because of his lack of youthful training, he was never able to wield the brush as an adept, but he could pencil poems and essays which the highest scholars envied.

In 1900, when the Boxer situation was most difficult for the Yangtze Viceroys, Ku Hung-ming negotiated a loan from Lord Salisbury for Chang Chih-tung which enabled the Viceroy to maintain the stability of the Yangtze area. His career as chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board is well-known in Shanghai. After the revolution, he was somewhat in the background because he was so strenuously opposed to a change. He was not pro-Manchu, but he always upheld any old customs against a tendency to revision. In 1917, he became the most enthusiastic publicist for Chang Hsun's brief effort to revive the dynasty, since when he had lived a retired life, except for his recent lecture tour in Japan. He lived for many years in quarters provided by the Manchurian architect of the Empress Dowager's famous Summer Palace, with whom he shared a taste for antiques.

Lecturing the Throne

Thanks to his almost universal scholarship, Dr. Ku Hung-ming was a splendid translator and a very unusual interpreter. After the Boxer episode, when Chang Chih-tung was summoned to Peking to help to re-adjust the Government, Dr. Ku Hung-ming won distinction, but without thanks, by writing a memorial to the Throne running to 10,000 words, on the Imperial shortcomings.

Dr. Ku leaves a wife, a son, and two daughters unprovided for, but

PEKING'S TRIBUTE TO GEN. HORVATH

Large Attendance of Officials at Jubilee Celebration

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Apr. 30.

Gen. Horvath, the head of all the White Russian organizations in the Far East and the representative of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to-day celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his commission in the Russian Army, a reception being attended by a large number of foreign diplomatic representatives and Chinese officials.

Gen. Horvath was commissioned as a Sub-Lieutenant of Sappers and Miners in the Imperial Guard, on April 30, 1878, and served in the same year in the Turkish campaign. In 1885 he was an engineer on the construction works of the Trans-Caspian Railway in Turkestan. In 1896, he became manager of the Ussuri Railway and in 1902 he assumed charge of the Chinese Eastern railway and the leased zone in Manchuria.

The General enjoys a great prestige with the Chinese, by whom he has always been sympathetically regarded as the high advocate of the White Russians in China, whilst he also is given full credit by foreigners for the economic development of Northern Manchuria during his 25 years' regime.

COCOON SEASON APPROACHES

Special Protection for Dealers Against Communists

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wushih, April 30.

In order to make this district safe for the merchants who come in to buy cocoons, repressive measures are sternly enforced upon Communists. Yesterday afternoon three more men were shot, the execution taking place on the open ground near the railway station. This time no opportunity was given the victims to shout for Communism. Their mouths were gagged with clopsticks thrust between the teeth like a bit in a horse's mouth and the ends were tied behind the head with cords.

A new feature in communication is the motor bus liner running between the west gate and the villages along the border of the Tai Hu Lake. Also a garage has been opened near the Railway Hotel and cars may be obtained for the trip to the beautiful hills and gardens of the Tai Hu. It is true that the road is rough and the trip bumpy, but it has one certain thrill in it. At the Weisan Village, there are two right Angle turns to be made in the narrow street. The crowd of spectators is always there and the car making the turns, seems as big, in its way, as does an ocean liner turning in the Whangpoo. It has to back and turn repeatedly before getting around the turns.

THE Nationalist Minister of Interior has issued a general order to his subordinates in which he instructs them to observe the Kuomintang principles; to work for the welfare of the people; to work conscientiously; to rise early; to be thrifty; to avoid bad habits; to take daily exercise; to uphold the good and suppress the bad; to suppress indecency; to suppress corruption; to do away with gambling; to wipe out superstitious beliefs; to wipe out Communists and bandits; to throw open the gates of their yamen to the public; to reform municipal administration; to encourage public hygiene; and to pay regular visits to places under their control.

his friends assume that a cousin in Formosa, who is a very rich sugar magnate, will come forward to help them, whilst Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who latterly has been in sympathy with the old style philosophy and made Dr. Ku Hung-ming his adviser, undoubtedly will see that the farewell honours are adequate.

OBITUARY

The Late Dr. W. F. Seymour

Dr. Walter F. Seymour who was murdered at Taining by a Chinese soldier on April 16, was born in Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in 1862. Graduate of University of Wisconsin, Northwestern University Medical.

Came to China in 1893 under Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

For the first 25 years he was associated with the Tenggchow station in Shantung. There he worked in simple Chinese quarters for many years. In 1910, Mr. Louis Sovereign, who had been much interested in the excellent work Dr. Seymour was doing without adequate equipment, provided a small but thoroughly equipped hospital.

In 1918, Dr. Seymour was transferred to Taining, also in Shantung, and in that large, crowded city has carried on a great work. Again the hospital was housed in Chinese buildings not easily adapted to their purpose. Yet the hospital was always a joy to the visitor because of the active service carried on there. The beds were nearly always full. The Mission for some years had approved of building a hospital with modern conveniences and equipment but the fund had not been completed.

Dr. Seymour was married in 1894 to Mary Gochenour, who was a deaconess of the Methodist Episcopal Church serving in China.

They have two living children—Ida Marie Seymour and Walter J. Seymour. Miss Seymour joined her parents in Taining in 1920 where she became superintendent of the nurses' training school and of the nurses in the hospital in Taining. She resigned from the Mission in 1926 because of health conditions and has been living near Chicago. It was hoped that she would rejoin the hospital in Taining this autumn. The son, following in his father's footsteps in both his university and professional course, is now serving his internship near Chicago.

Mrs. Seymour was in all things a wonderful assistant in her husband's work. She usually served as matron in the hospital in which he worked. Both were keenly interested in following up the evangelistic opportunities opened by their work. In both Tenggchow and Taining their enthusiasm and effort were largely responsible for building up Sunday schools which were famous throughout church circles in China.

Shot While Defending Girls School

A local missionary correspondent writes—Advices from the north state that Dr. W. F. Seymour, of Taining, Shantung, was shot by soldiers, presumably of Feng Yuhsiang's army, on April 16. That army had surrounded the city, the mission premises being in the eastern suburb, and the soldiers were about to enter the premises of the Women, or Girls School. Dr. Seymour went out to attempt to prevent their doing so, when they cut the parley short by shooting him through the heart. The fact that the soldiers did not molest the other foreigners in the mission would indicate that their hasty action was not due to any rabid feeling against the foreigner as such.

At present, or rather at last accounts, there are three members of the American Presbyterian Mission remaining on the premises; also three members of the Menonite Mission, Tsaochowfu, stopping with them, it being impossible for them to get away at present. It is certainly to be hoped that General Feng will soon investigate the whole affair and so avoid any further complications.

Mrs. W. J. Drummond

The American Presbyterian Mission has received a cablegram announcing the death of Mrs. W. J. Drummond on April 25 in California.

Mrs. Drummond came to China as Frances Lane in 1889. Since her marriage she has made her home in Nanking where she was active in the educational and evangelistic work of the Station. For the past several years she has been held in America because of ill-health. A week ago the Rev. W. J. Drummond sailed for America in response to a

MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN JORDAN

Dedicated at Peking by Bishop Norris on Easter Sunday

A most impressive ceremony took place in the British Legation chapel, Peking, on Easter Sunday morning, when the Right Rev. Bishop F. L. Norris of the Anglican Mission dedicated the brass memorial tablet for the late Sir John Jordan. Officials of the Legation and prominent members of the Peking British community were present to do honour to the memory of one of the ablest representatives of His Majesty's government in Peking.

The dedication took place after the first hymn in the morning service, when Bishop Norris arose and addressed the congregation:

"Two years and a half have elapsed since it placed Almighty God to call to Himself one who was intimately known to some of us, and whose well merited reputation was, I suppose, well known to almost all of us, Sir John Jordan, British Minister in Peking from 1906 to 1920.

His Life Recalled

"No more fitting day surely than Easter Sunday could have been fixed upon for the dedication of the memorial which has now been placed on the walls of this Chapel. But though neither Sir John nor Lady Jordan would wish me to interrupt for long the course of our Easter Service, I must ask you to bear with me for a moment while I recall one or two facts about him. When I arrived in Peking in 1889 Mr. Jordan (as he was then) had just been appointed to the substantive post of Chinese Secretary. Seven years later he left Peking for Corea. Ten years later again he returned to Peking and for fourteen strenuous years he filled the post of British Minister here. Five years after he retired, at the age of 73 he was called to his rest.

Devotion to Duty

"The outstanding feature of his character, through all the years during which I knew him, was his whole-hearted devotion to duty or in other words, to his work. He was a man of few recreations with as far as I know, no favourite hobby. That was no doubt a definite limitation. But on the other hand it concentrated attention on the way in which he kept his work ever in the foreground and allowed nothing to interfere with it. That, I venture to say, is a lesson of which we need to be reminded more and more as distractions multiply around us.

But no one could come in contact with him without learning it shall rather say, without the opportunity of learning another and no less important lesson. Speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying that he was one of the most self-forgetful men I have ever known. His own respects, his own reputation ever seldom or never appeared to be in his mind at all. If at times he seemed bent on getting his own way, it was never because it was his own way but because it was the best way; and that is a thing that some of us imagine to be true more often than it is true. When, as I verily believe in his case, it is true of any man, it is a mark of real greatness of character. It is right then that there should be in this chapel, where for nearly forty years of his life he so regularly worshipped, a lasting memorial."

Bishop Norris then asked the congregation to stand up and proceeded to dedicate the memorial.

A FENGPIAO dollar note at the beginning of last week was worth four cents in the Mukden markets.

CANTON telegrams to the "Shun-pao" state that the Canton-Hankow Railway Administration has secured a loan of \$300,000 for reorganization purposes with its buildings and wharves as security. Interest is at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

cablegram telling of Mrs. Drummond's weak condition.

Mrs. Drummond has a son and two daughters living in America. Another daughter, Miss Ellen Drummond, is at present engaged in missionary work in Nanking. The sympathy of a very large circle of friends goes out to the husband and children.

THE SACK OF LIYANG

Lake-side City Cleaned Out by Big Sword Society

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wushih, Apr. 27.

There is serious news from Liyang, a walled city 200 li west of Wushih, and 90 li west of Ihsing. Groups of mountaineers and farmers, said to be members of the Big Sword Society, invaded the city day before yesterday. The police stations were attacked and arms obtained. Then all prisoners were set free and some looting took place. Details are not yet obtainable; but it said that about a dozen people were killed in the riots.

Ihsing is reported to be in danger of similar disturbances. The rioters at Liyang at first numbered only a few hundred, but have now increased to about 3,000. Part of the 32nd Army has been sent from Changchow to restore order and prevent trouble in Ihsing.

The rioters claim that they have had no real government since the Nationalists obtained control of their district and that the cost of living has increased too much for them to stand any longer.

Troops Restore Order

Apr. 28.

Further news from Liyang is that the Magistrate, who escaped to Ihsing, with his family and the President and Vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, came on to Wushih. This morning he is returning to Liyang. The arrival of troops from Changchow has restored order. For a time telegraphic communication with Liyang was cut off, but this has now been restored. The launch service also stopped, has been resumed to-day.

The Great Swords, on leaving Liyang for the mountains, stopped en route to loot the market town of Tsantseto, which they did thoroughly. This was not without loss to them, however, as four of their men were wounded in the attack on the town. The fleeing bandits took 10 boats for transport and those of them who could not get on broad walked to Tsantseto.

Soldiers from neighbouring cities are attempting to surround the area in which the bandits have taken refuge. Detectives are being sent over from Wushih to investigate the affair.

MUKDEN SCHOOL FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

Foundation Stone Laid in Presence of German Community

In the garden of the German Club ground in Mukden, on the 18th inst., Dr. Bethke, the German Consul-General, and the whole of the German community of Mukden, attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a new German school. Mr. I. Eysoldt, the head of the German community, president then of the German Club, and Mr. Rutz, as well as Dr. Bethke, each made a dedicatory speech. The need of a school has become imperative considering that German residents of Mukden now number 72 men, 52 women, and 42 children. Instruction has already been started by two German licensed teachers assisted by a number of resident German ladies.

Money Slowly Forthcoming

Underneath the foundation stone were laid a number of documents with cash and coins, German newspapers, and an English newspaper containing an account of the recent trans-Atlantic flyers.

While the German Community had to struggle with many difficulties in raising the required funds they take just pride in having attained their objective.

The plans for the school building were drawn by Mr. R. Kegel.

In view of the recent raids by bandits at various stations along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Gendarmier Commissioner has issued an order urging upon men the necessity of taking every precaution to see that law and order are maintained.

THE FOREST CITY OF CHENG TU

Annual Spring Fair Becoming Provincial Exhibition

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu April 12.

Every spring for many many years a fair has been held in one of the big temples outside this city. The original idea seems to have been to connect business with worship. The products on the Fair ground were mostly from surrounding shires which made a specialty of certain goods. Spread over the spacious grounds were booths containing iron wares in common use, bamboo articles from fancy furniture to chopsticks, wooden outfits, pails tubs and vats, an exhibition of pet birds, and in the open fields rows of trees and flowers ready for transplanting.

Chengtu is well called the forest city as every spring the people have a choice of all the various trees and flowers indigenous to the soil to transplant in whatever space their homes permit. Thus rich and poor are able to beautify their surroundings, and the forest of trees that appear above the house tops indicate that the Chengtuites avail themselves of the above opportunity.

The scope of this Fair has been yearly widened. It is becoming a Provincial Exhibition where merchandise of all kinds are spread out before the tens of thousands of visitors. Communications to and from the city have added to its popularity, as motor busses, Fords, and riches to a large extent displace the sedan chair, and the wheelbarrow.

Foreigners mingled with the crowds, with the same freedom as in former years. There was, however, one fly in the ointment to remind the missionary body that their work was still considered imperialistic. On the city wall in most conspicuous places were painted in huge characters, "Ta tao Chi Tu Chiao," "Shou hwei Chiao Ioh Chuan," viz. "Overturn the Christian Church, receive back the power invested in schools." The disturbing element is, that permission must have been given by some one in authority to use or abuse the city wall. It is reported that the deed was instigated by the students of the Chengtu University, a Government institution.

\$60,000,000 LOANS FOR CANTON

Direct Rail Route to Peking: Wireless and Motor Roads

Canton, May 1.

Mr. Wu Teh-chen, Provincial Commissioner of Reconstruction, has prepared plans for the installation of a network of wireless stations throughout the province and for the construction of three main motor highways, linking up the eastern, western, and southern sections of the province.

It is also proposed to float a \$30,000,000 loan for the extension of the Canton-Hankow Railway to Ichang, Hunan, and another \$30,000,000 loan for further extension in order to effect a junction with the Hunan Railway at Lukow, Hunan. In this way, a direct inland railway route between Peking and Canton will be completed which will greatly accelerate the development of the country.—Kuo Min.

BELGIAN BOXER INDEMNITY

Development of Communications and Education

Peking, Apr. 27.

A Sino-Belgian Commission has been inaugurated to arrange the distribution of the Belgian portion of the Boxer Indemnity. The Commission comprises six Chinese and five Belgians.

The vernacular papers state that three quarters of the funds will be devoted to the development of communications and a quarter to education.—Reuter.



WATCHFUL WAITING
The Position of the Japanese Government

JAPANESE POLITICAL TROUBLES

Uproarious Scenes Following Non-Confidence Motion: Diet Again Prorogued: Anti-Government Demonstrations

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

Violent verbal conflicts and mutual recriminations, necessitating in temporary adjournments for the purpose of restoring order, have marked the proceedings in the Lower House in the past two days.

The Seiyukai (Government Party), though professing itself confident of its ability to defeat the vote of non-confidence if it is presented, is fighting desperately and employing obstructionist tactics for the purpose of gaining time and preventing presentation of the Opposition motion.

It is understood that the Government intends to prorogue the Diet for three days if the motion is presented, hoping by this step to win over in the meantime a sufficient number of supporters to ensure its own victory.

The immense interest of the public in the struggle is evidenced by the large numbers of spectators of all walks of life who are arriving from distant parts of the country to watch the proceedings. Many of them, after waiting since early morning, had to be turned away owing to the lack of seating accommodation.

Two members of the Diet, who were ill, were carried to the Diet-day by friends so as to enable them to be present when the voting begins.

The Diet Prorogued

Later.

In the Diet this afternoon, after uproarious scenes, the Opposition presented a motion of non-confidence in the Home Minister, Mr. Suzuki, whereupon the Premier, Baron Tanaka, prorogued the House for three days.

In the meantime the Government hopes to win over sufficient support from the Minseitō or the Independents to enable it to defeat the motion.

Demonstrations Against Government

Apr. 30.

Skirmishes with the police, in which thirty persons were arrested and several injured, occurred yesterday evening, when a crowd, estimated at 1,500, attempted to hold a meeting of protest against the present Government.

In the meantime, it is reported that the Government is considering the question of proroguing the Diet again, if it is not confident of its ability to defeat the Opposition's motion of non-confidence.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Apr. 30.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government and its supporters to induce opposition parties to alter their attitude towards the Government, the Meiseikai, who introduced the motion of non-confidence in the Home Minister, are maintaining a strong attitude, while the Minseitō, the main opposition bloc, are taking extraordinary precautions against the Government's maneuvers to win support from opposition members. It is rumored that, perceiving the difficulty of obtaining support from opposition members, the Seiyukai, the Government party, are proposing that the Cabinet be reconstructed. It is said, however, that the Premier, Baron Tanaka, is firmly determined to share responsibility with the Home Minister, and that he intends to resort either to dissolution of the Diet or general resignation, if the Government fails to make the opposition parties alter their attitude during the period of prorogation.

Diet Again Prorogued

May 1.

A plenary session of the House of Representatives opened this afternoon, but the Government, perceiving that the chances were against it, declared the prorogation of the Diet for three days, without putting the motion against the Home Minister to a vote.

Following the action of the Home Office in ordering the dissolution of the Ronotō, or the Labour Farmer Party, as illegal, Mr. Ikuo Oyama, the leader of the party, and his subordinates brought an action against the Home Office yesterday. The reason given for the lawsuit is that the Labour Farmer Party and the Communist Party are quite different organizations, and that the Labour Farmer Party's policies and platforms are by no means contrary to the law.—Toho.

Osaka, May 1.

To-day, the police at Nookata, near the city of Fukuoka, arrested a man on a charge of planning to assassinate the Home Minister, Mr. Suzuki. The motive is alleged to be revenge for the dissolution of the Labour-Farmer Party. The accused is stated to have confessed that he proposed to commit the crime by means of a bomb.—Reuter.

Newspapers Protest

Tokyo, May 1.

A strongly worded resolution demanding the punishment of the

police concerned, and also the resignation of the Home Minister and the Chief of Police, was presented by the editors of seven of the leading papers as a protest against the alleged violence of the police towards pressmen on the evening of April 19, when several pressmen attending a proletarian meeting were severely handled and injured, allegedly without cause. An explanation is expected and demanded of the Government when the Diet again assembles.

As the result of the second suspension of the Diet, observers have been left guessing as to the final outcome, as only two days remain, after the re-assembly, till the end of the session. The Government's action is taken as indicating lack of confidence in its own ability to defeat the Opposition's motion of non-confidence. The only alternatives now left are another suspension, or the resignation of the Government and dissolution of the Diet. Of these two alternatives, suspension of the Diet appears to be the more likely result, as a dissolution would entail a general election, which nobody wants, while resignation of the Government would leave the political situation as bad as ever, as none of the parties will be able to command a majority.

There is the possibility that the Home Minister will resign and the Cabinet be reorganized, though this is not likely, as it would be tantamount to the Government admitting that the attack of the Minseitō (Opposition Party) is justified. If the Government resigns, it is probable that a non-Party Cabinet will be appointed *pro tem*.—Reuter.

Cabinet to be Reorganized

Tokyo, May 2.

After a lengthy conference, last night, the Government decided to reorganize the Cabinet.

It is understood that the Home Minister, Mr. Suzuki, whose policy during the recent General Elections, and also in connection with the suppression of the Communist Party, was the cause of the vote of non-confidence brought forward by the Opposition, is resigning. Several minor officials are also resigning.

Mr. Suzuki Resigns

LATER.

Though it cannot be officially confirmed, it is reliably reported that Mr. Suzuki, the Home Minister, has tendered his resignation and that the Cabinet is divided on the question of whether to accept or reject it. Acceptance would probably result in the diminution of the opposition against the Government, as the main attack is direct-

THE LASTING MARK OF COMMUNISM

Country-folk Now Associate it With All Violence

Hankow, Apr. 26.

The execution of alleged Communists still goes on from day to day, many being brought in from the country districts of Hupeh and Hunan. There were five more executions yesterday, one of the victims being a 17-year-old girl, who is stated to have acted as judge on a Communist tribunal and to have condemned many people to torture and death.

While the Communist terror in Hunan seems to have somewhat abated, outbreaks are now reported from various districts in northern and western Hupeh. The Communists are said to be particularly strong in the Taoyang and Fan-cheng districts and refugees arriving in Hankow daily tell horrible stories of the depredations of the Red marauders. The flourishing town of Kingmen has been almost wiped out by a band stated to number several thousand and, according to Chinese reports, 5,000 people of all ages have met their death in the Kingmen district alone during the last few weeks.

The country districts of Hupeh are over-run with disaffected soldiers and deserters and these, together with the "Divine Word Society" and other secret societies, are responsible for the outrages. They call themselves Communists and are styled such by the country-folk, only because in Central China the term "Communist" has come to stand for violence and bloodshed. The military are too busy with political strife to deal effectively with these bands, with the result that they get more and more powerful as time goes on. In the near future they will probably constitute a serious menace to the larger centres.—Reuter.

ed against the Home Minister. On the other hand, however, Mr. Suzuki has many strong supporters among the Seiyukai, who oppose his removal, and consequently his resignation would be likely to entail internal strife, thus weakening the party.

In the circumstances, some observers consider that the Cabinet, though proposing to reorganize, will decide after all to resign *en bloc*, for the purpose of preserving unity in the Party. Mr. Kuhara's name is again mentioned in some well-informed quarters as the probable Foreign Minister, if the Government emerged safely from the present crisis.

Dissolution of Diet

LATER.

Referring to the apparently authentic reports that the Home Minister has presented his resignation, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet states that Mr. Suzuki has intimated his readiness to resign if the Government is thereby able to strengthen its position, but he has not actually presented his resignation. It is understood that the Government is seriously considering the matter, on which opinion is sharply divided. In the meantime, it is making fresh efforts to win over the Independents, so as to ensure defeat of the non-confidence vote in the Diet without the necessity of reorganizing the Cabinet.

As evidence of the division of opinion as to the best solution of the difficulty, the Minister of Agriculture to-day declared to Reuter that he considers that a dissolution of the Diet offers the only hope of stabilizing the present political situation.—Reuter.

No Action to be Taken Yet

Tokyo, May 3.

The Home Minister has formally tendered his resignation to the Premier, General Baron Tanaka, who, it is understood, will take no action till the Diet session is over lest it should be considered that he regards the accusations against Mr. Suzuki as being justified.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 3.

Mr. Kisaburo Suzuki, the Minister for Home Affairs, formally tendered his resignation to-day.—Toho.

OUR TOKYO LETTER

Business Men Demand Strong Action: Lucky Discovery of Gigantic Communist Plot

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

Declaring that the China tariff question, which it thinks is due to come up for consideration shortly, is bound to have a serious effect on Japanese interests in China, the Sino-Japanese Business Association has issued a statement in which it expresses, *inter alia*, its sympathy and friendship for China. It insists that all the principles in connection with the Tariff Conference should be honestly observed, and recommends a resumption of the conference only when there arises in China a government adequately representing the nation. This Association further urges the Japanese Government to take the initiative in trying to effect a reconciliation between the warring factions in China.

Advancing several reasons in support of its contention that the Japanese Government should make an effort to restore peace in China, the principal being that the orgy of civil war is seriously affecting the economic life of China as well as of other nations engaged in trade with China, the Association argues that, when advice is tendered, the Government should be prepared to back it up with force, if necessary, declaring that, in the long run, such would redound to the benefit of China and the Chinese.

The press welcomes the statement of this powerful business organization, terming it candid, bold and noteworthy. The papers further associate themselves with the argument that the Tariff Conference should not be re-convened until a proper and representative Government has been evolved. With regard to proffering advice to the belligerents to bury the hatchet, the majority of the papers think that mere advice, based on the principle of non-intervention, would not only be of no practical value, but would also be futile. These maintain that a determined policy is preferable to a make-shift one, and believe that, if Japan pursues a definite course with constancy, she may ultimately find the key to China's political situation in her hands.

Discovery of Communist Plot

At three o'clock this afternoon, the Government lifted the ban against the publication of the discovery of a wide-spread Communist plot and the round-up of the plotters. The raid took place on March 15, but for four weeks an embargo was clamped on any reference to the subject in so far as Japan and her colonies were concerned. Foreign correspondents were not prohibited from sending the news abroad, but correct versions were not possible, especially with regard to police activities and discoveries, largely because the police do not care to confide in correspondents, so that, while the news sent abroad was partially right, yet, in many essential particulars, correspondents either had perforce to leave out important connecting links, or to hazard a guess. As regards Japan itself, the police order suppressing the news was docilely obeyed, but, though the papers were as silent as the grave, reports of an exaggerated nature flew from mouth to mouth, considerably alarming the public. One such rumour was that the Russian Ambassador had been given his papers and told to quit the country, while an even more alarmist report, that has proved to be untrue, was that Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, Japanese Ambassador at Moscow, had been instructed by Tokyo to tell Moscow that diplomatic relations between Japan and the Soviet were no longer feasible.

Simultaneously with the raising of the ban against publication of the news relating to the Communist conspiracy that was unearthed, the Government took a much-needed step in the direction of dealing effectively with the virus of Bolshevism, that has been poisoning the body social of Japan, by ordering the dissolution of three radical organizations, namely, the Farmer-Labour party (Extreme Left) which obtained two seats in the Diet at the

recent general elections, the Japan Labour Council, and the Japan Proletarian Young Men's League.

An Accidental Clue

The first clue to the plot unearthed last month was discovered in 1926, when remnants of the Japanese branch of the Third International—which was organized seven years ago, and which was practically destroyed by police raids in May 1923, and by popular fury during the brief period of lawlessness that followed the great earthquake in September of the same year, gathered to renew their movement. The Police stumbled on the clue quite accidentally. An advertisement appeared in some of the metropolitan papers to the effect that a "general meeting of the Japan Electric Condenser Company's shareholders" would be held at the Goshiki hot springs. This sounded extremely funny, business men going out to a mountain resort to hold a business meeting!

Senior police officials smelt a rat, and detailed police sleuths to follow up the scent. These discovered that the Japan Electric Condenser Company's shareholders were no other than a band of Communists who were attempting to resuscitate the Japan branch of the Third International. Concrete evidence was, however, lacking in order to secure legal convictions and the police had to content themselves with closely shadowing the Communists and following up such developments as took place. This was done, with admirable patience and perseverance, for a period of two years. Then, under cover of the veritable snow-storm of campaign leaflets and literature for which the recent elections were responsible, the Communists broadcast their inflammatory propaganda, affording the authorities the opportunity, for which they had so long been waiting. There is still a ban on the publication of what these leaflets say, but it has been found out from an authentic source that the propaganda distributed was of a most deleterious nature. Domiciliary searches of an unprecedentedly wide nature, all over the country, have been instituted by the police since the authorities got into action in March 15, and reports state that members of municipal councils, prefectural officials, and professors of universities are also involved.

Funds from Russia

It is now confidently believed that funds from Soviet Russia helped the Japanese Communists in their attempt to subvert the established social order in this country, and that funds from the same source enabled the Farmer-Labour party to enter the recent elections. The only conflicting thing with regard to this is how the money managed to get here. In spite of the lynx-eyed watch maintained by the police certain Japanese Communists are known to have managed to get over to Shanghai and Harbin, and it is believed the money was furnished at either or both of these cities. No sane individual now doubts that the radical element received funds from Russia wherewith to contest the recent general elections. The news is overwhelming that the money came from some outside source, especially as the Farmer-Labour party nominated as many as 40 candidates during the election; and conducted their campaigns, on occasions, with such a careless profligacy that one of the papers ironically remarked that "the proletariat was out-rivalling the bourgeois candidates." It is well-known that most of the Farmer-Labour party candidates were penniless, with no prospects whatever of getting funds for a political campaign, not to mention the necessity of depositing Y. 2,000 with the authorities as soon as one announces his candidacy. The money, however, did come, and from an outside source. These two facts are established beyond all possibility of refutation. It is also a notoriously established fact that there is but one outside source from which money is sent to other lands to stir up trouble and revolution, and that is Russia.

Further proof that Russia was closely connected, through the Third International, with the propagation of communism in Japan is the discovery of the manner in which the Communists here set to work, their mode of operation being closely modelled on that which Russia tried to work in Great Britain and other countries. Amongst slogans that the Communists here distributed amongst their members were incitements towards the destruction of all religion, the confiscation of all church and temple lands, independence of the colonies, non-interference in China, and the defence of Russia against capitalistic attacks, as the headquarters of international communism. The "cell" system was also established here, the instructions being that collections of these "cells" should be organized into a local commissary, later into a district commissary, and then into a central commissary. The authorities are believed to have discovered such "cells" amongst factory workers, in the agricultural regions and amongst students.

A Doubtful Friendship

Although the authorities are very anxious that the newly-discovered Communist ramifications should not have any bearing on international relations, especially as regards Japan's newly-made friendship with Moscow, yet hardly anyone absolves Russia from being, directly or indirectly, a partner in this nefarious business that the police have luckily, it is to be hoped, nipped in the bud.

Mr. Koyama, Public Procurator of the Supreme Court, declares that the predominant impression made on him by the recent police discoveries "is the serious fact that the Japanese nation is now confronted with an unusually grave national difficulty, in that revolutionary ideas are pretty well suffused amongst the people." He goes on to say that, in feudal times, armed force from without more than once threatened to overturn the Empire, but that the present deplorable discoveries show attempts to undermine the foundations of the Empire from within—an attempt, according to him, "influenced by imported radical ideas of alien peoples."

Educational circles were shocked to learn that a number of students are believed to be involved in the Communist plots; several students are now in gaol, including two girl undergraduates of a prominent Tokyo women's college. The names of those under arrest are still being suppressed by the authorities. The majority of the students in gaol are said to belong to the Tokyo Imperial University.

THE SILK CONFERENCE

Experts Now in Japan to Visit Shanghai Shortly

Osaka, Apr. 30.

Mr. Cheney, chairman of the American Silk Classification Committee, who had, owing to illness, postponed his departure, arrived in Yokohama to-day in the Dollar Line steamer President Jefferson. The conference of experts, which has been held every day since April 19, will end this week, after which the committee will visit the flatures in Nagano and then those in Nagoya and Kyoto.

Mr. Cheney and the other members of the committee are leaving Kobe for Shanghai on May 16, in the Dollar Line steamer President Lincoln.

May 1.

At Yokohama, to-day, the Japanese and Americans on the Silk Classification Committee devoted the whole of the morning to consideration of the methods of testing the evenness of raw silk. A Japanese expert explained the Japanese methods of mechanical testing and visual inspection.

Mr. Cheney, chairman of the American Silk Classification Committee, who arrived yesterday, participated in the conference.—Reuter.

NANKING announces that, owing to the Nationalist troops' penetration into Shantung, through traffic has been resumed on the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow line and on the branch lines to Juchow, Minkow and Juning.

OUR HANGCHOW LETTER

Chinese Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in Evidence

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, April 28.

Hangchow is quiet and peaceful. The surrounding hills are ablaze with blossom and the dawn chorus of the birds reminds us that Spring-time is coming on apace. The West Lake is growing in popularity. The Lake environs are crowded each evening, especially with young life fascinated by this beautiful sheet of water lit by the rich glow of sunset glory. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides are enjoying rambles and hikes in the vicinity. The companies are marshalled under efficient leadership and, in their uniform, present a model of neatness.

News items are very scarce these days and for the past week there is scarcely anything to record. The public bulletin boards, erected by the government, in various parts of the city, are well patronised by the reading class. Special notices are being posted daily with the latest news of the war but to the ordinary man in the street, these "specials" are nothing more than a maze of words and a jumble of facts. In the early part of the week there was quite a ripple of jubilation on hearing of the success of the People's Army, and everyone seems positively convinced that the military star of the North must inevitably wane. There is a tone of determination to see the revolutionary movement carried through but it would be idle to deny that the people are in a quagmire of distrust and a wilderness of perplexity.

Japan the Target

The cheap noisy talkers who have nothing to do with final results are conspicuous by their absence these days. Japan is the target for the propaganda but, on the whole, the language of the new slogans is very much more moderate than that displayed a year ago. People are now exhorted to—"Establish a public spirit so that, as one body, we may stand firm." "While the northern expedition is in progress, it is important to obey the dictates of the Party and in this way help the Government." "If you desire success at the front," says one poster, "then it is imperative to be true and loyal in the rear."

Street widening is going on with alarming rapidity. Shops are being modernized and regulations are being introduced by the Board of Works, which will make Hangchow, in a very short time, one of the most up-to-date cities in China. Foreigners move about here with the greatest freedom and the officials are showing every courtesy.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN

Agitators in Military Academy at Tokyo Expelled

Tokyo, Apr. 28.

Twenty-five of the 230 Chinese students at the Japanese Military Academy have been dismissed for creating disturbances and protesting against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Tokyo, May 1.

The Finance Office announces that Japan's foreign trade during April amounted to Y. 157,700,000 in exports and Y. 173,000,000 in imports, the balance being Y. 15,300,000 in favour of imports. The figures show a decrease of Y. 52,400,000 in the excess of imports as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the excess of imports amounted to Y. 67,800,000.—Toho.

Word received by the Chinese press is to the effect that several thousand wounded soldiers of the Nationalist Army will be distributed among the hospitals at Shanghai, Chinkiang, Soochow and Changchow for treatment.

OUR KASHING LETTER

Good Prospects for Silk Crop: Kashing Scholars' Fame

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, April 27.

The country people are now busy with silkworms. If the weather continues favourable, prospects are promising for a good crop.

There is something in the air, water, soil or culture of Kashing silk, that it commands a good price for export. The best cocoons are large, white and firm, producing excellent thread. The difficulty is to keep up or to improve the quality. Farmers are too anxious for quantity.

Our District magistrate, who was a Peking University graduate, left us yesterday. He has succeeded by a Hunan man who has studied in Germany. Some changes have occurred in the Police Department on account of trouble over the opium regulations. The provincial authorities are keen to correct irregularities that effect revenue.

The new Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai comes from Pinghu, a district city of what was once the Kashing Prefecture. Locally, he has the reputation of being a very able man.

Under the old régime, Kashing scholars trained so thoroughly, that many went high up in official circles. Of late years, quite a number have gone abroad to prepare for the new order in China.

Recently several students have returned from Peking anticipating a change of control and the possibility of confusion in that section.

They are averse to discussing politics, but say that men of ability have been leaving Peking for some time, convinced that the New Government will function elsewhere. Just what Marshal Feng Yu-shiang will do remains to be seen. He puzzles his friends, disconcerts his foes.

LABOUR DAY IN THE EAST

Precautions in Tsingtao: Orderly Parade in Tokyo

Tsingtao, May 1.

In view of the prevalent rumours that Chinese Communists are preparing disturbances on the occasion of the celebration of May Day, the Japanese naval and military forces are taking precautionary measures. The situation at Tsingtao and also at Sugeng and Tsangkou, where many Japanese cotton-mills are situated, however, is quiet: the Chinese mill-hands are working normally.—Reuter.

Quiet in Japan

Tokyo, May 1.

Thanks to the fact that most of the extremists in the city had been rounded up in the past few weeks, May Day passed off quietly, though 36 persons were arrested for disorderly conduct. A mass meeting of labourers was held here this morning, after which 20,000 of them, including a large number of women, marched in orderly array through the city, carrying banners and singing harmless labour songs. They were accompanied by 3,000 police as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

Enthusiasm Dampened by Rain

Osaka, May 1.

Enthusiasm for the May Day demonstration was dampened by rain and only 15,000 demonstrators turned out, though fully 20,000 were expected. A procession was formed and proceeded peacefully along, guarded by a thousand policemen. Conspicuous among those in the procession, most of whom were clad in overalls and sailor-like trousers, were a number of Koreans, attired in their white native garments. The latter represented the tens of thousands of Korean workers now employed in this part of Japan.

An independent May Day demonstration was held at Nada, near Kobe, famous for the distilling of saké.—Reuter.

The Nanking Government is inviting tenders for the construction of a new road from Nanking to the tomb of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

SHANGHAI NEWS

THREAT TO THE VICTORIA NURSING HOME

Built by Public Subscription: Given to, and Accepted by, the Council as a Permanent Memorial

The Victoria Nursing Home, or as it was originally called the Victoria Training and Nursing Institute, whose fate is in the crucible at the present time, has a history intimately connected with the British community in Shanghai.

In January, 1901, the pages of the "North-China Herald" were marked with the heavy black borders symbolical of the mourning into which the whole of the British Empire and the world at large was plunged at the death of Queen Victoria. Three and a half years before in June, 1897, the great Queen's Diamond Jubilee commemorating the 60th year of her celebrated reign was observed in the Empire and at that time Shanghai was not behind the rest of the Empire in giving expression to the community's esteem for the Queen. One hardly needs to elaborate upon the sentiments which inspired the community at that time. These are, however, aptly expressed in Queen Victoria's obituary appearing the day following her death, which says, "England has known two great Queens, Elizabeth and Victoria, and the greatest of these, like whose name will go down to posterity in lustre undimmed, in royal fame unfaded, is our dear Queen Victoria—Victoria, the Good."

Shanghai's Wish for A Memorial

Thus it was that on April 15, 1897, British residents met in Shanghai to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee, and the best way was decided on as the foundation of the Victoria Nursing and Training Institute.

Within two months subscriptions received by a committee in charge of the undertaking were Tls. 17,000, Messrs. Brady, Dudgeon, Prentice, Wade Gardner, Calbeck, and W. V. Drummond, the latter chairman, being on the original committee.

A Gift to the Council

As the Nursing Home and the services of the nurses would be available for all foreigners, the committee, after two other schemes had been rejected, thought it advisable to ask the Municipal Council informally whether a proposal for the constitution of the Home on Municipal land would be likely to meet with support, and the answer was in the affirmative.

Accordingly the subscribers were called together on February 25, 1898, and were asked whether they would agree to ask the Council to accept the free gift of a Nursing Home, to be called the Victoria Nursing Institute, which would benefit all classes of the community. It was felt, however, that to make the offer to the Council worthy of the British community and of the occasion which it was meant to celebrate, a large sum, in fact, not less than Tls. 25,000, should be collected. It was considered most important that an institution of the sort should have a certain proportion of free beds and free beds meant diminished revenue.

In March 1898, Mr. Wade Gardner moved the ratepayers' meeting as follows,

"That the incoming Council be authorized to accept from the subscribers to the Jubilee Memorial the gift of a Nursing Home to be erected on Municipal property and to be called the Victoria Nursing Institute, on condition that some free beds will be provided therein, when patients are admitted."

That resolution was adopted with acclamation.

Other Nationalities Give Readily

With the procuring of designs and estimates, the Committee found that Tls. 28,000 would be needed for a suitable building. The British community had given Tls. 22,000, and as the institute would benefit the work of all nationalities, it was decided to appeal for the support of the whole community.

The Ladies of Shanghai now came forward and organized a Bazaar which realized the sum of \$15,418.50, and the appeal to firms and residents of other nationalities was

liberally answered, so that the contract for the building of the home was signed by the Committee. The total amount raised, with interest, reached the substantial figure of Tls. 42,000.

Presenting these facts before those who attended the opening of the Home in Hannan Road on April 27, 1901 Mr. Drummond said,

"The Great Queen, whose Diamond Jubilee caused the birth of the memorial to her name, had not survived to learn what has been done in her honour, by her subjects in this far distant spot, but, although we are now mourning for her loss, we may feel some satisfaction in the possession of a memorial which will perpetuate her great and glorious name forever to the residents of Shanghai. Mr. Hewett, I now, on behalf of the Committee and the subscribers, deliver to your charge, on behalf of the ratepayers and the public of Shanghai, the possession of this building, and its contents."

A Memorial for All Time

In reply Mr. Hewett said among other things,

"As Chairman of the Cosmopolitan Council of Shanghai it is now my pleasing duty to take over from the Committee this Institution and it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to state that no effort will be spared on behalf of the Council to make it a success in the fullest sense of the word and I think that in this respect I can safely promise, not only for the incoming council, but also for our successors this Home will stand for all time to the memory of a Queen who, in the

At a meeting held on Tuesday afternoon by representatives of the Economy Committee, the S. M. C. Health and Finance Committees' recommendations regarding the final disposition of the Home or changes were considered.

In its suggestions for the sale of the site, the Finance Committee of the Council based its recommendation upon facts and findings during years past of the annual deficit attached to running the Home, these findings having been carefully outlined, also, by the Economy Committee's report which will be published in the course of time.

It is pointed out that there is now a splendidly equipped hospital in the Western District, namely the Country Hospital, which, as well as the General Hospital and the Victoria Nursing Home, is never filled to its capacity. The stand is taken, therefore, by those interested in carrying out the Economy Committee's recommendations that the old Home should be closed and that sentiments should not overbalance common sense. The Council considers furthermore that the deficits made up in years past in the running of the Victoria Nursing Home more than counter-balance the original sum subscribed by the community. Moreover, it is not suggested that the permanent memorial should be destroyed, but only expressed in a different form.

Nursing and Maternity Work

Other suggestions by those intensely interested in the matter have been received at various other meetings of the Council, and among these should be noted one by a well-known member of the local medical community which puts forward the suggestion that the main portion of the old building might be utilized

COUNCIL ADVISED TO SELL WHOLE OF V.N.H.

Since this article was written a meeting of the Health and Finance Committees, with members of the Economy Committee, presided over by Mr. Pessenden, Chairman of the Council, decided to recommend to the Municipal Council to sell the whole of the Victoria Nursing Home property.

This includes the V. N. H. proper, Maternity building, Children's Hospital, Mental Ward and old Chinese and Indian police hospital.

Pending sale it is recommended to convert the V. N. H. main block for temporary use as a Chinese police hospital and to continue the mental ward till new accommodation can be found elsewhere.

The question whether the Council have any right to take such a step without the ratepayers' sanction is dealt with in to-day's leader.

highest and purest sense showed herself a noble example of what a true woman should be in all phases of her life."

A detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of the Victoria Nursing Institute issued the following May was as follows:

RECEIPTS:—	Tls.
Balance from Jubilee Celebration account	895.19
Subscriptions to Permanent Memorial Fund	26,006.77
Proceeds from Bazaar Held Nov. 16-18 (\$15,418.50) ..	11,486.78
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Interest	3,455.63
	42,444.37
EXPENDITURE:—	
Cost of Building Nursing Institute	30,000.00
Water Installations	2,053.79
Gas	219.90
Electric light and bell installations	960.50
Brickwork and metalting carriage drives	250.00
Laying drains	263.29
Sundries	32.62
Shroff for collecting subscriptions	40.00
Fire Insurance	145.04
Paid to S.M.C. toward cost of furnishing	7,850.33
	42,444.37

The Proposal to Sell

In proposing recommendations that the present site of the Nursing Home should be sold and the proceeds realized from the sale devoted in part to some other form of a permanent memorial, the Finance Committee of the Municipal Council pushed one step further a suggestion submitted by the Economy Committee that the old Home should be used for a police hospital and have quarters for criminals in the municipal goal requiring medical or surgical attention. This appeared to certain of the councillors as a sacrifice in view of the original intentions of those who subscribed to the Diamond Jubilee Memorial in 1897.

AN S. N. R. ENGINE
DERAILED

Fortunately Minor Consequences from Boy's Prank

Through a stone having been placed on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway line, near Chenju Station, a few miles from the Shanghai North Station, an engine was derailed on Tuesday morning, but fortunately there were no casualties. It appears that a woman and her son were playing near the line and the boy placed a stone on the rails, before an approaching train. Luckily, this was travelling at the minimum speed of five miles an hour, or the accident would have been far more serious. When the locomotive reached the stone, four small wheels were forced off, causing the accident.

Messages were sent to Shanghai and a breakdown gang was hurried to the spot. The engine was soon put back into position and arrived at the North Station without further incident. Traffic is now running as usual.

JACQUES THIBAUD'S
RECITAL

We have all long since learnt that Mr. Strok brings none but the best musicians to the Far East. But few of those who filled the hall of the Cercle Sportif on Saturday evening can have had any idea how very great a violinist M. Jacques Thibaud is. Confronted with the best, one searches in vain for words to convey an impression of his playing. To speak of the beauty of his tone, technique and powers of expression, is merely to say what has been said of others; and in respect of musicians of the first rank these things go without saying. There remains the something which cannot be put into words. In many respects M. Thibaud reminds one of Kreisler more than any other violinist we have heard. Yet there is no real similarity. Perhaps the quality which strikes one most is the purely self-restraining and original nature of his music. Like the old folk-songs of every country, which have sprung in the dim past, one knows not how, from the soil of the lands they belong to, M. Thibaud's playing stands out as something absolutely native, racy and individual. Curiously enough, although he is a southerner from Bordeaux, which no doubt gives him his special sympathy for the "Symphonie Espagnole," there is nothing ordinarily about him of the qualities usually deemed southern. He is sensitive without being sensuous, and the fire and passion he can express are combined with exquisite restraint and dignity. One might call his playing the perfection of artistry. But it is an over-worked phrase conveying an inevitable sense of mechanics and the conservatoire; and one feels that M. Thibaud has got beyond all ordinary definitions of art and opens altogether new worlds to his audience.

Looking back on a programme of which, like the Irishman's definition of whisky, one might say that all was good but some better than others, one might perhaps put first of all the Scherzando of Lalo's Spanish Symphony. Alike as a piece of music and in its performance it was perfect—one of those things which (as for instance one recalls a certain Nocturne played by Pachmann from many years ago) will come back again and again to memory. The whole symphony is so beautiful and was so incomparably played, that it is no wonder M. Thibaud sprang with it to world fame. And then one would specially mention the Corelli variations. Even the best of players sometimes cannot help making these old composers a trifle dry. But every bar of the "La Folia," on Saturday night, was glowing with life and colour. There was one variation, about midway through, slow double stopping and the theme softly suggested by the piano, which rivals the Scherzando. This and the beautiful Intrada make one wish to hear M. Thibaud play some Bach. The Prelude and Allegro by Pugnani was another lovely piece and the Brahms Valse with its almost intolerable yet exquisitely enjoyable repetitions simply had to be endured. M. Thibaud also kindly gave

A STRIKE ON C. M.
STR. KIANGHSIN

Intimidation by Labour Union Communist

On Monday, the crew of the China Merchants str. Kianghsin went on strike after a branch of the Labour Union had intimidated some members of the crew, and the crews of three other steamers came out during yesterday morning, but returned to work during the day. A settlement between the crew of the str. Kianghsin and the company was expected last evening, but there were still some difficulties to overcome and the ship did not sail.

A representative of the company on Tuesday afternoon said that all wages had been paid to the crew and that, although the reason for the strike was unknown, it was thought it was engineered by labour union officials of communistic tendencies. The Chinese police closed the headquarters of the union on Monday evening, but it is understood that the union immediately found another rendezvous in which to carry on their activities.

Reported Demands and Terms of Settlement

The China Merchants strike is finished and the following vessels sailed on Thursday. — Kianghsin, Kiangshun, Haen, Hsinchang and Hsinhua. The settlement agreement was signed late on Wednesday night after a long conference between the company and representatives of the Seamen's Labour Union. The crews of the various steamers were informed of the terms of the settlement yesterday morning. A representative of the China Merchants would not divulge yesterday the terms of the settlement, but it is understood that the cause of the trouble was due to the fact that several comrades had been discharged and that the communistic element in the Labour Union used such dismissal as a lever to force their members—Chinese engineering ratings and deck staff to come out on strike. The foreign staff was not affected.

Chinese Reports

It is almost always difficult to get at the reason for such strikes, but we understand that the demands of the strikers were as follows:—1. All back wages to be paid up. 2. Privilege of carrying "pidgin" as formerly. 3. Dismissal of Yang Yin, manager of the marine department. The native press state that the demands made were: 1. Clear up all unpaid wages to the crews. 2. Reduce the security fund required of the comrade in charge of the cargo on the steamers of the company. 3. Mr. Chen Yue-peng should be instructed to stop using the title of chairman. We publish these demands with reserve as the company would not inform our representative of the nature of the demands or of the terms of the settlement. We have, however, reason to believe that the first three are correct.

There have been erroneous reports published and circulated in regard to the strike but there is little doubt that the comrades' disagreement with the company's requirements and the consequent discharge of the former, precipitated the strike and that Union officials with communistic tendencies seized the opportunity to force their members to cease work. The representative of the China Merchants above referred to did, however, said on Thursday that the comrades would not be re-instated and that, at the time of the commencement of the strike, no wages remained unpaid to the native crews.

At a meeting of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, held on Tuesday, a resolution was passed opposing the proposal to collect an entrance fee for the parks.

two encores after the regular programme, of which Debussy's "En Bateau" showed again what Debussy can be in the right hands.

M. Janapoulos's accompanying must not be forgotten. It is quite unlike any we have heard before, wonderfully apt and sympathetic. And like all true accompanists he gave one the impression that the violin seemed to him as much a part of himself as the piano.—G.M.C.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN POOTUNG

Between Two and Three Hundred Persons Believed to Have Perished in Village Fire

One of the most devastating fires of recent years broke out in Pootung shortly after six o'clock on Thursday night and in spite of the efforts of three fire brigades, including the two floats manned by Settlement firemen, burned with undiminished vigour for nearly three hours. The Chinese military authorities estimate at least 200 to 300 fatalities—women and children, in the main, who were trapped by the rapid spread of the flames.

Because of the efficient work and rapid turnout of the two floats, the N.K.K. godowns were saved from certain destruction. When the Brigade arrived the walls of two or three of the buildings away from the river, were scorched. Another five minutes might have spelled disaster.

Scene of the Outbreak

The fire broke out in a tea shop, situated in the centre of the Lupadu Village which is on the Pootung side, more or less in the Tungkadoo district. The village is surrounded by a bamboo wall, and adjoins the foreign property, the area being covered with typical Chinese houses of the lower class, frame structures with thatched roofs, others with mud walls, and many bamboo sheds. The materials were of a nature to burn quickly.

There was such a high wind that the feeble efforts of the villagers to put out the fire were unavailing. The Pootung Brigade were handicapped by shortage of adequate equipment and no water mains, and the Tungkadoo Brigade's machinery could not be transported in light boats at the shore. The Settlement firemen, about 19 strong, laid on with decision, the strong engines on both floats working under double pressure. Lines had to be run for 500 yards back from the river, before the men could protect the godowns. It was a case of every man putting his back into it, and according to reports, both foreigners and Chinese worked as hard for two hours as they ever had before.

A Sauve-qui-Peut

As the flames swept through the light flimsy houses, a mad scramble ensued. Mothers picked up their babies; children of tender years rushed away with no sense of direction; while their elder brethren and sisters tried to rescue pieces of bedding or hurried off with family valuables. There was such congestion in the narrow alleyways, that many were trampled upon. Shouts and cries filled the air and, according to one who was present, screams mingled with the cries of fear and terror of grown men and women.

Probably the total number of casualties will never be known, for

although the fire swept along rapidly, the heat in the pit of flames was of such intensity as to burn anything in its path to a cinder. The greatest number of deaths, it is believed, occurred within the first 20 minutes of the outbreak of the flames.

The firemen from Pootung braved the flames and rushed into houses directly in the path of the fire, rescuing those who were unable to save themselves. Individual deeds of bravery were numerous.

Fine Work by Soldiers

A really fine piece of work by soldiers and police prevented the destruction of the whole village. Under the direction of their superiors they demolished several scores of houses and tore down bamboo walls in the path of the fire, in so doing making a gap. This, however, the flames did lean, but the new fires broke out in isolated spots in the second area and volunteers and Pootung firemen were able to quench them before they got firmly established.

At the godowns the Settlement men concentrated, dampening the walls and pouring water on the houses immediately adjacent. The wind carried the flames directly towards the river. In the compound there are about eight buildings, three facing the burning village.

It is understood that several million dollars worth of foreign property was within 350 yards of where the men stopped the spread. Several foreign steamships were tied up at the wharf and precautions were taken at once. One of the vessels had left her berth just as the fire float arrived.

A Search for the Missing

After and during the fire the refugees made a pitiful spectacle. Families searched for missing members. Children were without mothers. Fathers peered here and there for those who they could only hope had escaped. Many persons, who were able to get their belongings together left for the Shanghai side long before the firemen had finished. Undescribable scenes of anxiety were witnessed at the jetties, as parts of families moved into a long line of boats which carried them to Tungkadoo.

The fire created no small amount of excitement on this side of the river. The Customs Jetty was filled with persons, who wondered whether or not the fire would be stopped before the wind blew the flames to the river. A fortunate few had fine views from the roofs and upper stories of buildings on the Bund, while many in the western district were amazed at the volume of smoke which was overhead.

One of the floats stood by throughout the night.

left thigh. He fell to the ground, whereupon the two robbers made off, one running in a westerly direction and the other entering 411 Tatung Road.

He rushed through the house and emerged from the back door, but found himself in a cul-de-sac, a half filled creek being in front of him and walls on either side.

Det-Insp. C. Henry, who lives in the vicinity, heard the shooting. He secured his pistol and was on the scene within a moment. Gathering several police constables, he took charge of a party which captured the single robber on the other side of the creek.

It was not until they had taken him to the station that they knew he had been shot, without question, by one of the bullets fired by the two constables who had met him at the corner of Avenue and Tatung Roads.

In the course of their investigations, the police ascertained that the two constables fired 11 shots, but it is believed that those shots fired by the robbers were instrumental in wounding the majority of the pedestrians, inasmuch as those injured were in the direct line of fire.

One pistol and several rounds, of ammunition were later discovered, a chauffeur who had picked up the pistol which had dropped from the robber's hands after he was shot, bringing it into the station. Neither the robber nor the police constable

are considered to be in a serious condition.

The Second Affray

At about 11 o'clock a group of armed men were entering an alleyway on Sinza Road, about 300 yards north of the Sinza Police Station. They had intended to rob a wealthy landowner whose residence was in this alleyway. The alleyway was "blind" and when they were challenged by a tenant of the landowner they immediately drew their pistols and one of them shot the challenger in the leg.

The gang made off and the wounded man went to the Paulun Hospital unaided, whence he informed his superior who in turn notified the police.

DISAPPEARANCE OF U. S. OFFICIAL

Vice-Consul Missing: Absence After Game of Golf

Mr. Walter B. Wilson, Jr., Vice-Consul at the U. S. Consulate-General, has been missing from his office and from his room in the Astor House since about 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday. In view of the fact that Mr. Wilson has always been recognized as the most punctual official in the performance of his duty and appearing at the office promptly—if he were as much as three minutes late, he would telephone and explain his absence—considerable importance is attached to the fact that he has not been seen since he left the hotel.

It is reported that Mr. Wilson left the Astor House about 6.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, dressed in golfing clothes, and with his bag of clubs over his shoulder. It was his custom to play two or three rounds on the Race Course before attending to his daily duties, being in the Passport Office usually at 8.40 or 8.45 a.m.

Non-Appearance at Consulate

On Tuesday morning he left the hotel, but when he failed to return for his breakfast, nothing was thought of the matter. Considerable surprise was evinced at the Consulate when he did not report for duty. He had not returned to his room at noon.

Investigations were begun on Tuesday night, and the police have been exerting themselves to the utmost in an endeavour to trace the missing gentleman. A description of Mr. Wilson has been circulated to the police stations in Chinese territory and a special squad of detectives has been operating on the case, but up to a late hour yesterday no trace of his whereabouts had been found.

At the Astor House, the coolie, who came on duty at 6 a.m. reported that he had not seen Mr. Wilson on Tuesday. The room boy, who usually tends to the room while Mr. Wilson plays golf, said that he had not seen him, although the appearance of the room indicated that Mr. Wilson had slept in his bed, as usual. The boy entered the room at 7.30 a.m. and returned later to carry out his instructions, that is, to remove Mr. Wilson's wet shoes and trousers after his golf, but in reporting to the investigators, he said that he was surprised not to find them. He arranged the room and the bed, and forgot the matter until questioned later. Four golf balls were on the mantelpiece.

A Note from Friends

Mr. Wilson seems to have shaved himself, as a clean Gillette razor lay on the shelf in the bathroom, two discarded blades remaining on the shelf. The blade case was empty. On the table in the room was a short note from friends, evidently written on Monday, which regretted Mr. Wilson's failure to keep a tea appointment, which concluded with an invitation to spend Saturday with them.

No Trace Found

A notification, which has been broadcast by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Municipal Police makes the following announcement:—

MISSING

Name	Mr. Walter B. Wilson, Junior
Age	41 years
Height	About 5 feet 8 to 9 inches
Build	Stout
Hair	Grey
Dress	When last seen, dressed in brown suit.

The original of the above photograph Mr. Walter B. Wilson, Vice-

IRELAND IN NEW GUISE

Old Feuds and What Has Been Gained Under Home Rule: Attractive Address at Rotary Club

On Thursday at the weekly tiffin of the Shanghai Rotary Club, the guest of honour and speaker was Mr. Archibald Preston, M.L.E. Mr. Preston is an Irishman and a member of the famous engineering firm of Messrs. Crossley Bros., Ltd. The President of the Club, Mr. G. E. Marden, presided and Mr. A. H. (Sandy) Gordon introduced the speaker in a brief and pleasing speech in which he mentioned that he had known Mr. Preston for many years.

Mr. Preston said:—It is exceptionally pleasing to me to have been introduced by "Sandy" Gordon who was a colleague of mine in the firm of Mather & Platt many years ago. I travel extensively from time to time and try to stimulate business in the great science of engineering without which the world would stand still, and I am delighted to have this opportunity of addressing such a representative Shanghai audience of all nationalities.

The Struggle for Home Rule

To speak of Ireland, prior to 1914, Ireland for years and years fought for a measure of Home Rule and in the country we had two distinct people—north and south. The north are the descendants of the old planters who came to Ireland from England and Scotland. In the south we have the true Irish race, the product of Ulster having different ideals from the south. There was always a struggle between the two opposing parties and all Irishmen will agree that this was the root cause of all the trouble. Great Britain would have been glad to have settled the Irish problem 50 years ago but the two forces were opposed to each other and there was no bringing them together. In 1914 Ireland was an armed camp with Carson's volunteers (who were well drilled and as fit as any regulars) and Redmond's volunteers—both being ready to spring at each other and England did not know what to do in the matter.

Redmond the Patriot

At the time war was declared and the guns were booming in Europe, John Redmond got up in the House of Commons in the early days and said, to his immortal credit, "Take your troops away and we will look after Ireland." Then he and Carson shook hands. (applause). Volunteers came pouring in and the "Pals battalion" of the Dublin Fusiliers were formed from the Rugby clubs and later played the great game on the battlefields of France. There were, however, a group of idealists who worked on the lines laid down by John Mitchell, one of the greatest patriots the country has ever known and who wrote a classic (which I think is equal to Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress) which all of you should read, especially in view of recent events. I refer to John Mitchell's Gael Journal. There were many disciples of Mitchell left and in 1916 a rising broke out which at the time had but few followers.

The speaker then gave his personal experiences, which demonstrated the great surprise created

throughout the country by the suddenness of the attack in 1916 and also the subsequent measures adopted by the British Government to quell the rebellion, culminating in the execution of the leaders and the effect of that on the southern Irish—which brought to the cause of Sinn Fein, thousands of men who had been indifferent.

Animosities Disappearing

Referring to the treaty made between Great Britain and the Irish Free State, the speaker referred to the wonderful way in which it had been kept by both parties to the contract and that as a result, the bitter animosities of the past were sinking into oblivion. He paid a great tribute to the executive of the Free State Government in their management of affairs, citing especially the Shannon Hydro-Electric scheme, the fillip given to some industries by judicious tariffs, the civil and religious freedom extended to all, and the fair distribution of offices in the Civil Service, Judiciary, etc., and made especial mention of the destinies of the Senate being guided under the jurisdiction of Lord Glenavy, who in times past had been one of their bitterest foes. He expressed the hope that the two opposing branches of Sinn Fein might soon overcome their points of difference and referred to the fact that prospects were much brighter since de Valera's followers took their place in the Dail. That such a state of affairs must eventually be realized is obvious to all right thinking men, as the ideals of men like Kevin O'Higgins and Rory O'Connor, at one and the same time great friends and bitter enemies, had so much in common.

Dublin Rotarians' Work

Especial tribute was paid to the Commissioners of the Dublin Corporation, whom the Government appointed to control the finances of the city with tremendous saving to the ratepayers and considerably improved housing for the poor. He told the Shanghai Rotarians that the Dublin Rotarians, backed by a powerful and magnificent Press, and composed of men like Sir Thomas Robinson, Charles MacLoughlin and Major Bryan Cooper had taken a great share in bringing about a better state of feeling and referred especially to Major Bryan Cooper, the present President of the Dublin Rotarians, who like Lord Glenavy had been at one time a bitter foe and was now a highly honoured and useful member of the Dail. "All this had been brought about by the removal of suspicion for," continued the speaker, "if suspicion exists, there can be no true friendship. In other words truth had reassured itself and men of all shades of opinion were living together in peace and striving for the betterment of their native land." Mr. Preston concluded his remarks by quoting:

"Though the cause of evil prosper
Yet the truth alone is strong,
Though her portion be the scaffold
And upon the throne be wrong
Yet that scaffold sways the future
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadows
Keeping watch above his own."

Investigations of garages have failed to reveal that he took a car to any of the other golf courses, than the Race Course where he usually played. The C.I.D. also notified the police of Hanchow, Soochow, and Woosung to keep a sharp lookout for the missing gentleman.

The police have not found any one on the Race Course who saw Mr. Wilson; the caddies do not remember having seen him; and so far no foreigners have reported that they saw him play there. Every possible clue has been investigated.

There is still trouble among the crews of China Merchants steamers and some of them now insist that the strike was due to the company's action when the latter appointed a new compradore for one of its ships. Three ships have been unable to sail in accordance with sailing programme and negotiations for a settlement are still proceeding.

SUNDAY'S SHOOTING AFFRAYS

Armed Robber, Pedestrians and Police Wounded

Two shooting episodes, which took place in the Sinza District on Sunday night between seven o'clock and eleven o'clock were responsible for the wounding of three or four pedestrians, a Chinese police constable, an armed robber, and a servant in the employ of a second prospective victim who challenged a second gang of armed robbers. In the first instance, a policeman shot a robber and, in turn, was shot by a confederate of the wounded man. During the affray several pedestrians were wounded by ricocheting bullets.

At about seven o'clock seven robbers, of whom three carried pistols, entered the premises at 595 Shanhaikuan Road. Two men were left on guard. Their spoil amounted to \$14 in cash and a few pieces of clothing. For some reason not yet known, two of the robbers remained on the premises after the others had been warned of the approach of the police. Two constables appeared on the scene and saw the last two robbers as they left. An armed battle ensued in which the robbers fired a number of shots at the police, one of the constables being wounded in the

THE S.V.C. BATTERIES AT WOOSUNG ON SUNDAY



THE HOWITZER BATTERY IN ACTION



DETRAINING GUNS AT WOOSUNG FORTS



GEN. WARDROP, MAJOR DAVIS, COL. ORPEN-PALMER

JAPANESE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY

Enthusiastic Celebration by the Local Community: Great Gathering in Hongkew Park

Seldom has Shanghai seen an anniversary connected with any of the nations making up its cosmopolitan community more enthusiastically celebrated than was the birthday of the Japanese Emperor on Sunday. A programme of events carrying on from morning to night had been arranged, and, although appearances were none too good in the morning, the weather proved all that could be desired. All the men-of-war in port were dressed for the occasion, and every Japanese home and house in the Settlement sported the national flag, while in the district adjacent to Hongkew Park, where the principal events of the day took place there were innumerable evidences of the desire to celebrate in a lavish manner. At the entrance to the park itself a large wooden arch had been erected, while to provide for the needs of the 25,000 people taking part in the proceedings, tents and marquees were erected at all convenient spaces throughout the park.

Volunteer Parade

At 10 a.m. the proceedings commenced. Half an hour earlier the Japanese Co., S.V.C., had fallen in at the Japanese Club in Boone Road, and from there they proceeded to Hongkew Park. Here they were inspected by the Consul-General and resident representatives of the Japanese Navy and Army, and then, to the music of the S.V.C. Band, the unit marched past. Mr. Yada taking the salute. Thereafter the members were dismissed to give them the opportunity to participate in the subsequent events.

While the Volunteer parade was proceeding a start was made with getting off the heats in the wrestling and sports, while a further very interesting event occurred. This was the inauguration of a company of Japanese Boy Scouts. Some seven years ago there was a Japanese company of Scouts in Shanghai, but it appears to have faded away, and it has been left to Sunday's birthday celebration to revive the movement.

At 11.30 a.m., a large crowd of foreign and Chinese friends attended the reception at the Consulate-General, there being present members of the Consular Body, Chinese naval, military and civil officials, judges of the different law courts, merchants, bankers and journalists. After refreshments had been served, Mr. Yada proposed the health of "The Emperor," which was drunk heartily by all those present.

The Afternoon's Gathering

The principal events of the day were left for the afternoon. Towards

one o'clock Japanese and others were flocking to the park in great numbers, all gathering round a rostrum situated in the central part of the grounds. Here Mr. Yada delivered a short address, and then the Japanese national anthem was rendered by a choir from the Japanese Residents' Corporation, three cheers were given for the Emperor.

The conclusion of the "banzais" was the signal for the commencement of a procession of school children to the principal sports ground. It required very many minutes for the procession to enter the enclosure, for in all probably 2,000 boys and girls were taking part, some being from the kindergarten department and the ages of the others ranging up to 15. All carried flags. Having passed the official stand, the procession circled round the enclosure, and then each of its many units took post at the far side of the field.

It would spoil the impression of a very picturesque scene to go too much into detail with regard to the drill that followed. Under the command of an instructor, markers doubled forward, and carried out Swedish exercises in a manner which would have done credit to trained troops. Then on the word of command these platoons of boys and girls disappeared off the parade ground to give place to others, and then a most pleasing variety was introduced. Nobody suspected what was coming next, but the band struck up a lively air and a couple of hundred girls performed the Baseball Dance. There was no necessity to explain to any onlooker what it was all about, for to begin with one saw the pitcher, then the bat, the catcher, infield, outfield and so on. We are informed that the whole dance has been worked out by Japanese who have taken the theme of one of their national sports as the basis.

The Baseball Dance over, then more Swedish drill, and spectators were treated to a kind of Flag Dance. Apparently the youngest of the children were selected for this: they formed a huge circle, and went through an exceedingly graceful exhibition of flag manipulation. Like all this portion of the day's proceedings, the performance of the boys and girls reflected great credit on their instructors.

The Sports

The Swedish drill and dance exhibition over, this portion of the arena was given over to sports.

Not, however, before one rather important event took place. It is illustrative of Japanese thoroughness that parents were asked to come along to take charge of their children, and one can imagine that but for some such arrangement the rest of the afternoon might have been spent in anxious forebodings on the part of parents and fearful searching on the part of children for their guardians.

It is impossible to mention the different items of the sports in detail. Some fine performances were seen in the track events, Sugimoto maintaining his reputation as the fastest man in Shanghai for medium distances. It is interesting to mention that by profession he is a Buddhist priest, and not only has he a reputation as an athlete but also as a poet. Owing to the fact that he was seldom pressed, the times he made on this occasion were not so fast as would otherwise have been the case.

Intense enthusiasm was shown for the wrestling, the contests being between the Japanese Navy and the rest of Shanghai. The bluejackets showed themselves to be in the pink of condition and achieved some notable successes, but by no means to the exclusion of the college men whose cheer and chorus leaders with their fans, speaking trumpets and banners found ample occasion to demonstrate.

Other Functions

At three o'clock in the afternoon the official guests were entertained to tea by the committee in charge of the celebration. The guests included members of the Consular Body, the Municipal Council, and officers of the armies and navies in port. Earthenware cups of an antique design were offered to all guests, and these being duly charged, the health of the Emperor was honoured.

A birthday dinner took place at the Japanese Club at 7 p.m. and subsequently there was a fireworks display on the Pootung side of the Whangpoo, facing the Consulate-General. Thousands lined the vantage points to view the pyrotechnics which was enjoyed by all. The children were vociferous in their appreciation of the wonderful spectacle by many "Ah-h's" and "Oh-h-h's". The basket rockets and flowers and coloured star shells were the outstanding features of an unusually varied exhibition. Hundreds of crackers were fired off, paper bombs burst in the air, rockets flared, and the Whangpoo presented an appearance very much out of its ordinary.

Residents of the Chiu Mo Ti, Chinese City, have presented Col. Tai Shih-fu, Commissioner of Public Safety, with a tablet of honour, on which is inscribed the Chinese characters representing "Protector of the People."

THE NATIONALIST ARMADA

Orders to Prepare for a Descent on the Northern Ports

According to a statement issued by the Nationalist Admiralty House at Kweichow, there are at the present time 41 men-of-war in the Southern Fleet, these consisting mostly of small cruisers, gunboats and destroyers. These vessels have been ordered by Vice-Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, the Commander-in-Chief, to mobilize and prepare to take part in an expedition, against the northern ports.

However, it is doubtful whether they will be of any great service to the Nationalist cause, because they are old and out-of-date vessels and their engines are far from efficient. An illustration of this is the cruiser Yingjui, which left Kweichow on Thursday for an unknown destination but she had only reached Woosung when she was forced to return yesterday on account of engine troubles.

The Admiralty authorities last Friday declined to disclose to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" the official disposition of the Nationalist men-of-war locally, and the Customs were unable to give any idea as to the number stationed in Shanghai because no records are kept—the only records being those of foreign gunboats.

Nevertheless, it is known that the Nationalist fleet is divided into three squadrons, the First, the Second and the Training. The First Squadron consists of 14 vessels, the Second 23, and the Training Squadron four. Admiral Chen Chi-liang commands the First Squadron, Admiral Chen Shao-huan, who is now acting as Commander-in-Chief during the absence of Vice-Admiral Yang Shu-chuang at Foochow (where he is Civil Administrator) is in charge of the Second Squadron, while the commander of the Training Squadron is Admiral Chen Hsun-yung.

The main body of the First Squadron is stationed near Nantunghow but there are several of its vessels at Nanking, Foochow and Amoy.

The Second Squadron is understood to have 11 vessels in the port of Shanghai and at Woosung; one each at Nanking, Kiangyin, Tatun, Chienli, Amoy, Suifu and Foochow; and three at Hankow.

The Training Squadron has three vessels in Shanghai and one at Amoy.

The Chinese papers say that a number of foreign missionaries and a score of Russians have come to Shanghai for refuge from the war areas of Shantung. The French Consul at Tsingtao also is said to be coming here.

S.V.C. TARGET PRACTICE AT WOOSUNG

Howitzer and Light Gun Batteries Good Shooting

After a lapse of two years, during which no gun practice has been possible, the 4.5-in. Field Artillery Battery and the Light Gun Battery, S.V.C., went to Woosung by rail on Sunday and carried out a series of practices at floating targets in the Yangtze-kiang. Recent negotiations with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu made it possible, through the courtesy of the Chinese authorities, to carry on a practice of many years' standing, which the trouble of the past two years has interrupted.

The gunners were on parade at Headquarters at an early hour. The Field Artillery Battery hooked in their teams and proceeded to Shanghai North Station, where guns and teams were trained without incident; the Light Gun Battery, whose guns are man-handled, carrying out the same manoeuvre simultaneously. The assistance of H.M.S. Hawkins was availed of in constructing two suitable targets, which had been towed out to their anchorages at the mouth of the Whangpoo soon after daybreak.

Detraining at Woosung, the Batteries proceeded to their firing positions on land recently reclaimed by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board alongside the forts, the targets being in a northerly direction from the gun positions. The B. C. S. reported "ready to fire" at about 10 a.m., but owing to some hitch in the transference of orders from the Chinese G.O.C. to the authorities at Woosung it was not possible to commence the practice before noon. The first shot was fired by the Light Gun Battery at an estimated range of 2,800 yards, and was quickly followed by the F.A.B. ranging shots at 3,200 yards on its target. The "cease-fire" was sounded at 1 o'clock for tiffin, the practice recommencing at 2 o'clock till the final "cease-fire" at 3.40.

The Field Artillery Battery know their howitzers well and have fired at Woosung on numerous occasions. They made excellent practice, splintering the target during the morning's work and demolishing it entirely in the early afternoon. The Light Gun Battery was formed two or three years ago and is armed with 2.75-in. field pieces. On Sunday was the first opportunity they had had of firing live shell, and they made the most of it. Apart from an occasional outer, the shooting was good and reflected great credit on the instructional drill that led up to yesterday's event. About 80 rounds was fired by each battery.

The morning practices were favoured with good shooting weather, a dull sky and good visibility. In the afternoon, however, banks of fog blew up from the east, sometimes totally obscuring both targets, and making observation uncertain and difficult.

General Wardrop, Colonel Blaker, and Colonel Orpen-Palmer watched the operations, this being their first opportunity of seeing what S.V.C. gunners can do with their ordnance. Capt. Lobb was in command of the F.A.B. and Lieut. Poulsen of the L.G.B. The shoot was independently plotted by naval details on an observation launch, the result of which will be of great interest and value to the two batteries.

The legal partnership of Messrs. W. S. Fleming, C. S. Franklin, and N. F. Allman is announced as from May 1, Mr. Franklin becoming associated with the firm of Fleming & Allman. The firm as it is now constituted is composed of lawyers who have had a long experience in legal affairs in the Far East. Mr. Fleming, prior to coming to Shanghai 21 years ago, was Deputy Attorney-General for the Hawaiian Islands, and is a practising member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. In December of this year he will have practised law for 30 years. Mr. Franklin also held the post of Deputy Attorney-General for the Hawaiian Islands, at a later date than Mr. Fleming, and comparatively recently was Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit in Hawaii. Mr. Allman has had much experience in China, having been made U. S. Consul while here, and acted as Assessor in the defunct Mixed Court.

SICCAWEI AND THE EARTHQUAKES

Balkan Upheavals Registered Here

It is at all times a pleasure, quite apart from the interesting data one is able to gather on earthquakes, to visit the Sicawei Observatory, but at the present season it is especially so. In the gardens in front of the Observatory's main building, earthquakes must yield main place to a quiet contemplation of the yellow and white banks of flowers and the purple wisteria hanging from trees like ornate lanterns. A classic air pervades the place which can only be ascribed to the peaceful pursuit of science which goes on within the famed walls of the Observatory.

Last Friday a visit was made by a representative of the "North China Daily News" to ascertain what had been registered locally of the Balkan earthquakes. Father Gherzi received the visitor with the matter-of-fact courtesy of the scientist who gives a moment out of a busy life to explain seismic regions and registrations to the neophyte in such matters.

The recent earthquakes in Bulgaria and Greece had been registered by the instruments at the local Observatory. There are two such instruments, one being the indicator of the horizontal displacement of the earth during quakes, known as the Wiechert, and the other and more sensitive instrument, giving the vertical component, known as the Galitzine.

Most Severe in Bulgaria

As far as can be ascertained by Father Gherzi who had his instruments adjusted to catch disturbances of a wave length between eight and 12 seconds' duration, the most severe shock occurred on April 18, in Bulgaria. The photographic plate of the seismograph showed that on that date a violent disturbance took place approximately 8,300 kilometres from Sicawei, which indicates the earthquake in Bulgaria, according to Father Gherzi. On the horizontal instrument, the registration continued during two hours, and does not show the marked variation of that on the vertical, or Galitzine, where amplification by means of the more sensitive instrument set at the correct adjustment for registering an eight seconds wave was up 1,500 times beyond its zero level.

The earthquake in Corinth was possibly not so severe as that in Bulgaria, according to Father Gherzi. The horizontal instrument did not register anything readable, while a small scientific misfortune occurred in the case of the vertical indicator. This did not register anything during the time, computed from newspaper telegrams to have been duration of the quake, owing to something having gone wrong with the electric light supply. Cutting off of the lights made it impossible for the revolving photographic plate to receive the instrument's impressions. But, while the Galitzine would undoubtedly have showed more amplification than the horizontal indicator, it is safe to assume that the quake was by no means as severe as the Bulgarian one, Father Gherzi explained.

Frequent Registration

Earthquakes are frequently registered at the Observatory, and do not have for the authorities there the sensational aspects which they possess for the layman. According to Father Gherzi they may be regarded from two points of view, the one being the "human" and the other the scientific aspect.

An earthquake, for example, which destroys thousands of lives and millions of dollars worth of property, as in the case of the Japanese disaster a few years ago, takes on an importance unparalleled by any greater seismic disturbance which may occur in the middle of the Pacific. The latter would register in all its horror on the seismograph at Sicawei, but the world at large would be uncognizant. Likewise, from point of view of the scientist, the earthquake in Kansu last year was a far greater upheaval than that of Japan, but sparse population and undeveloped country made it almost a local matter, as far as the press of the world was concerned.

This scientific aspect depends upon two things, how much and how

fast the earth is shaken. The human aspect is spoken of in terms of tragedy to human beings.

Worst in Kamchatka

Another interesting point is that at Kamchatka, in the Okhotsk Sea region near Siberia, some of the most severe earthquakes in the world take place, but as the district is practically uninhabited, only the seismograph shares the periodic secret. Likewise, in the Pacific, southeast of Mindanao, is a "deep" wherein the earth under the ocean displays a frequent violence of temper which fortunately cannot be wreaked upon human habitations. The seismograph shudders, figuratively speaking, at the shocks which it receives from this part of the world well known to the scientist.

In conclusion, Father Gherzi pointed out that the Balkans are regarded by scientists as a seismic region, wherein earthquakes are of not infrequent origin. The fact that the recent shocks caused so much damage to human beings and habitations accounts for the widespread interest in it. This aspect must always receive our horrified attention, but as far as the seismograph is concerned, a bland indifference is maintained to anything but how much and how fast the earth happened to shake at a given time and place.—L. B. W.

ANOTHER WHEEL RAIDED

Successful Action by Police Against Gambling Den

The police squad of uniformed men and detectives, acting under the direction of Mr. W. G. Clarke, Director of Criminal Investigation, raided No. 9 Yates Road at 10:40 p.m. on Tuesday, found a roulette wheel in full operation, and arrested 75 persons.

The raid was one of the most successful and daring which the police have made in years, and by reason of skilful planning, they were able to take into custody such a large number of persons and to seize much money, totalling in cash found on the premises, bail money, and fines in the Provisional Court, nearly 10,000.

Police in plain clothes arrived on the roofs of No. 9 by going through the premises of the Artists Phoenix Club, at No. 8, which was being formally opened on Tuesday. So quickly did several officers and superintendents in civilian clothes pass through the lower rooms of the club, that members and guests knew nothing of their presence. The houses are terraced and it was an easy matter to get to the next building.

Entrance to the wheel, however, was effected by several men in uniform, who wormed their way through alleyways, over fences, and several bamboo huts, to the back door itself. One gave the other a boost over the last obstacle, himself being pulled over by his comrade. They made for the servants' quarters, thence into the main rooms, and with drawn pistols, covered the doors, so effectively that not one person got out before the main party entered.

There was consternation on the part of those present, when they saw the pistols, but they soon quieted down when they saw their uniforms and realized that it was a police raid and not an invasion by armed robbers.

Sinza Station was virtually transferred to the house, so many persons being arrested that they could not be taken to the station. An officer telephoned for the station books and bail receipts and an improvised charge-room was established in the *saal* of the house. The patrons and management and employees were herded into several rooms and guards placed over them. Then one by one they were permitted to approach the sergeant at the blotter, deposit their bail money, amounting to from \$50 to \$500. The last man was disposed of by 4:30 a.m.

At the Court on Wednesday before Judge Taeng, the entire lot appeared with the exception of 12. The alleged owner was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, two assistants were sentenced to three months' imprisonment respectively, and two others were fined \$300 and \$200 respectively. Patrons were fined \$60. The bail of the 12 was forfeited.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE SCHOOL

Prize-Giving Day: Notable Distinctions Won

Last Friday evening the annual prize-giving took place at the Anglo-Chinese School in Range Road. The chair was taken by Mr. O. M. Green, who was supported by Mr. L. J. Cubitt and Mr. W. Nation, trustees of the school, the Rev. A. W. and Mrs. Molony, Dr. John Darroch and Miss Darroch, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. C. Newsam and Mrs. Robbins. Kecitations exceedingly well delivered by various boys interspersed the speeches; Dr. Darroch gave a much enjoyed address in Chinese; Mrs. Molony presented the prizes and the programme closed with a spirited rendering of the Chinese National Anthem.

At the opening of the proceedings the chairman said a few words on the loss the school had suffered through the death of Dean Symons, one of its trustees for 16 years; and all stood for a few moments silent, in respect for his memory.

The Headmaster's Report

Mr. Molony, who was in charge last year during the Home leave of Mr. Newsam, the headmaster, presented a most satisfactory report, of which the following are the main points:—

The period under review was in many respects an unusual one. It was one of great confusion and uncertainty. It was deemed necessary to close the school for 21 weeks in March 1927. The school was reopened again on April 11 and ever since then has carried on without interruption. The fact that the work of the school was so little disturbed by these outside events reflects great credit on all.

In September we found that we actually had 188 students in attendance, and this necessitated dividing up Form II into two classes, and the employment of another master. We were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. S. Li, an old student of this school, who since leaving had taught at the C.M.S. school at Shaohsing.

Considerably increased interest and keenness was manifested in the school in sport, under the energetic leadership of Mr. C. Y. Kiang. The school played 10 volley-ball matches with other leading Chinese universities and colleges in Shanghai. Of these, we won 4 and lost 6. This is quite a creditable performance, considering that most of our opponents had larger numbers of students to choose from than we had.

The Hongkong Exams.

The standard aimed at, is that of the Hongkong Senior and Junior Local Examinations. In these exams, the school had had 20 successes in all since 1925. Five boys have qualified for Matriculation, two have passed the Senior Local, and thirteen the Junior Local. The school has obtained 18 Distinctions, five in Arithmetic, three in Mathematics, one in Higher Maths., two in English, four in Book-keeping, two in Mandarin, and one in Geography. To pass this exam. boys have to satisfy the examiners in five subjects. But I wish to emphasize the fact that the boys are not simply "crammed" in the five subjects necessary for a pass. We endeavour to give our students a good grounding in all subjects on the school curriculum.

This year we entered three boys for the Hongkong Senior Local, and seven for the Junior Local. Of those who entered for the Junior Local, two passed, namely Chang Chiu-chow and Chow Tung-shan. Of the three who entered for the Senior Local, two passed, namely Liu Shu-fan and Ku Tso-hsin. I wish specially to congratulate Liu Shu-fan on his success. This student qualified for Matriculation in Hongkong University. He not only passed in every subject for which he entered, but he also gained "Honours" in four subjects, namely Arithmetic, Mathematics, Higher Maths. and Book-keeping. He passed in eleven subjects, namely:—English (4 papers) Arithmetic, Mathematics, Higher Maths., Chinese (3 papers) Mandarin, Geography, General History, Higher Trigonometry, Book-keeping and Shorthand. This is a truly formidable list of subjects, and I am sure you will all agree that Liu Shu-fan deserves our most hearty congratulations on this record. I do not

know if it has been equalled before by any student at this school. It brings honour to the school as well as to him, and affords a striking illustration of what I said just now, that we do not simply cram the boys in the five subjects necessary for a pass.

Brevity the Soul of Wit

Mr. O. M. Green addressing the boys, said:—
"Many of you, for I know you are good English scholars, will know the phrase 'Brevity is the soul of wit.' It is the most famous of Shakespeare's sayings and certainly one of his wisest. You may also have heard this advice to public speakers 'Have something to say; say it; leave off talking.' So you need not be afraid that I shall keep you long to-day."

"But I want you to think that this saying of Shakespeare's cuts very deep. My old Headmaster would never allow us to give long rambling answers. 'Oh don't talk, boy, don't talk' I have often heard him say in class."

"But to give a short concise answer means that you must know your subject, must have thought it out, must have your thoughts well under control. You may have heard of the man who apologized to his friend for writing a long letter, saying 'If I had had more time I would have written you a shorter one.' That man evidently had not got his thoughts in order, he had not learnt to discipline himself."

"So this is plain from Shakespeare's saying: that you cannot find the soul of wit—or may we say, wisdom? without putting yourself under a long and steady course of discipline."

"Ever since the world began, self-discipline has been perhaps the most important thing for men and nations. We all have just so much force in us to go through life with. We may scatter it over a hundred different pursuits and enjoyments or we may concentrate on one or two. And the curious thing is that the people who concentrate on one or two seem to accumulate far greater reserves of force than Nature originally gave them, against any special need. Men who deny themselves, who do every job as if it were the only thing to be done in the world, acquire what is called a personality. That is the history of all leaders of men, of all who have done great things in the world."

Making Allowances

"But there is something better than to be able to lead men, and that is to be able to understand them, to put yourself in their place. And that also is the result of the hardest self-discipline. The more severe we are with ourselves, the more we are able to make allowance for others. And that I believe to be the supreme fruit of all wisdom. How many wars would never have been fought, how many lawsuits avoided, how many miserable family quarrels stopped at the outset, if only different groups of people had learnt to put themselves in the place of the other groups and to make allowances for them?"

"Have you ever read the novels of Henry Seaton Merriman? You would enjoy them. You will find that a favourite character of his is the strong silent man—courageous, forceful, reserved, self-disciplined, and very courteous, which is only another way of saying, full of consideration for others."

"I will say one thing in conclusion. Apollo, you know, does not always keep the bow bent. Some relaxation you must have. And for a part of it I would recommend you to read good novels. They show you the lives and thoughts and doings of men and women, as you can never see them for yourself unaided—where some fail and others succeed, how they act and react upon each other. Novels are signposts for all of us, an encouragement in our troubles, a warning in our moments of triumph. They are the best of lessons without seeming to teach, and in every mirror they hold up to life you will find some aspect of that soul of wisdom of which I have been speaking."

"I fear I have been preaching at you. But I do not fear you will resent it. Because you belong to a school of fine traditions—just those traditions I have been trying to put into words; and I know you are proud of your school and wish to be worthy of her."

JAPANESE NAVAL VISIT

Training Squadron Here: Programme of Entertainment

Shanghai Apr. 29.

The Japanese Training Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, which is composed of two first-class coast-defence ships, Izumo (9,826 tons) and Yagumo (9,735 tons), will arrive here to-morrow morning. The Izumo, the flag-ship, will moor at the N. Y. K. Pootung Wharf, while the Yagumo at a point between the 12th and 13th Berths in the 10th Section of the river. Upon their arrival, Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General; representatives of the Japanese navy; Mr. Kawabata, the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Japanese Residents' Corporation; and other leading Japanese residents will visit the Izumo to pay respects to Vice-Admiral Kobayashi.

In the afternoon, the Admiral, his staff officers and the captains of the training ships will exchange calls with Commanders of foreign navies in port, and later they will visit the Japanese Consul-General. In the evening, the Admiral and other high officers of the Squadron will be guests at a dinner to be given by Rear-Admiral Ugawa, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese First Foreign Service Squadron, at the Majestic Hotel. Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General, and Mr. Kato, Vice-Consul of Commercial Affairs, will give lectures on local conditions at the Japanese Club for the warrant officers and midshipmen of the Squadron, commencing at 1 p.m. The midshipmen will be entertained at a dinner to be given by the Japanese Residents' Corporation officials at the Oriental Hotel at 6:30 p.m.

On May 1, the training ships will be open to the Japanese school children for inspection. Vice-Admiral Kobayashi, his staff officers and the captains of the training ships will exchange calls with Chinese officials in the forenoon of the same day, and at noon the Admiral will entertain Mr. Yada and other leading Japanese officials and civilians to luncheon on the flag-ship Izumo. In the evening, the Japanese Consul-General will give a dinner at his official residence in honour of the senior officers of the Squadron, including Vice-Admiral Kobayashi. The midshipmen of the training ships will spend a greater part of the day in visiting various Japanese cotton mills, the Shanghai Waterworks, fire brigade stations, the Municipal Council, the Kiangnan Dockyard, etc., while the warrant officers and blue-jackets will pay homage to the Japanese naval cemetery on Paoshan Road, Chapei, in the morning.

On May 2, a reception will be held on the Izumo, commencing at 2 p.m., to which foreign and Chinese officials as well as Japanese will be invited.

H. I. H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, the third son of the late Emperor Taisho, is on board the Yagumo as a divisional officer. It is understood that during his stay in Shanghai, His Highness will not receive any official visit.

The band of the Squadron will give concerts to the general public, but the places and dates have not yet been fixed.

The Squadron will depart for Keelung, Formosa, on the morning of May 3, thence to Makao, Manila, Singapore, Australia, the South Sea Islands and Hawaii. They are to return to Japan in October.—Toho.

LOCAL Buddhists have addressed a petition to the authorities, praying for the suppression of indecent plays, books and pictures.

The local authorities have issued a proclamation with reference to industrial disputes. The Nationalist Government, it says, has drawn up a scheme whereby troubles arising between labourers and capitalists may be settled amicably and the general public is exhorted to work along these lines whenever difficulties arise. Should there be any conflicts, the public may request the Bureau of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce to mediate, but, pending a satisfactory settlement, all strikes and stoppages of work are prohibited.

THE LABOUR SITUATION IN SHANGHAI

A General Improvement During April: The Total of Strikes and Strikers

The Department of Agriculture, Labour & Commerce of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai recently created a Bureau of Statistics for the purpose of gathering data for the information of the public, and as part of this work it will issue every month a summary of strikes. The report for April has now been published and is given below:

General improvement marks the labour situation in Shanghai during the month of April, as evidenced by facts and figures gathered by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Twelve strikes occurred last month as compared with 10 in March. Among the 12 cases, it may be noted, two strikes—those of silversmiths and Hwa Sung Electric Company employees—were extended from the previous month.

Drop in Total of Strikers

Though the number of strikes in each of the last two months remains practically the same, a wide margin is revealed by figures showing the number of workers affected. Approximately 96,500 workers went on strike in March, while the total number of strikers in April did not exceed 3,400. Furthermore, all of the April strikes were limited in scope, none of them having given rise to a complete standstill of any industry throughout the whole city of Shanghai, as was the case of the silk filatures strike in March. When compared with the figures for April of last year, the improvement may yet become more noticeable. Twenty-two strikes took place in April, 1927, involving a total number of 116,000 workers. However, the two cases under comparison are not exactly parallel, for the conditions that had obtained during the first few months of 1927 were rather extraordinary, due to strong labour agitation.

The number of factories and stores affected by the April strikes totalled 112. All of them are Chinese-owned except the Tobacco Products Corporation and M. Block & Co. which are of American nationality.

Demands of the Workers

From a study of those demands presented by the workers, it will be seen that most disputes in April arose from the dismissal of employees and from their demand for higher wages. The Chinese authorities have lately taken particular pains to explain to factory owners that it will not be of benefit to them to discharge workers without sufficiently strong reasons, and it is to be hoped that conflicts over dismissals will decrease in frequency in the nearest future.

As regards the question of wages, the Department of Agriculture, Labour and Commerce of the Chinese municipality has been carrying on a "wage investigation of factory labourers in Shanghai", with the purpose of gathering data for the compilation of a monthly wage index which, needless to say, will be of great help as a basis for arbitrating future wage disputes.

No sabotage or violence on the part of workers was noted during the strikes that happened last month, except at the outbreak of the richia coolie strike in Woosung and Paoshan districts where minor disturbances did occur.

The longest period of strike in April was 17 days, as against 27 in March. The shortest strike lasted only three hours.

With the exception of two strikes the settlement of which is still pending, the rest were settled with little serious difficulty, the fact showing that neither the employers nor the employees were in such a mood as to render settlement, either by arbitration or direct negotiation, impossible.

THE FOREIGN Y. M. C. A. BUILDING

Captain Robert Dollar Guest at Complimentary Luncheon

About 200 guests responded to the invitation of the Board of Trustees of the Foreign Young Men's Christian Association to a buffet tiffin on Wednesday in honour of Capt. Robert Dollar and to an inspection of the new building.

Mr. H. H. Arnold, president of the Board of Trustees, in welcoming Capt. Dollar, said that the building represented an endeavour to create, in the international city of Shanghai, a congenial home for men somewhat along the lines of college clubs, and an athletic centre for Shanghai.

International Co-operation

Mr. R. Calder Marshall, vice-president, said that about two years ago, Capt. Dollar had laid the foundation stone of the building, and it was particularly fortunate that they had his presence that day, for all knew of Capt. Dollar's interest in the project and of his valuable contribution which they so much appreciated. In thanking Capt. Dollar for his interest and donation, he also took the opportunity to thank all those who, by their interest and generous support, had enabled the erection of such a fine institution. Probably there was no other city like Shanghai, where there was a greater opportunity for the development of international co-operation. The building was the result of co-operative effort, and epitomized that international co-operation which was really the basis of Shanghai life. He hoped that the building would be of benefit to all. Capt. Dollar was a firm believer in international co-operation and team work. They welcomed him not merely as an American, or as a brother Scot, but as a citizen, whose outlook and sympathies covered the whole universe.

The Young Men of Shanghai

Capt. Dollar, in responding, said that, while sitting at the table, he thought it might be of interest for him to give a little ancient history that had never so far been told. When he came to Shanghai about four years ago, he thought that they were not treating their young men properly. Men were being "dumped" here without any provision made for their comfort and their morals, the latter especially. He decided, in collaboration with his son, to erect a community house in Avenue Joffre for their (his company's) boys. It was a fortunate coincidence, however, that about that time he met Mr. George Fitch, who spoke to him about the construction of a Y. M. C. A. building. The outcome of it was that he told Mr. Fitch to go ahead with his plans, and said that he was quite willing to put into the building what he had intended to use for his own community house. "It has been a great pleasure to me to come and see this building. I go away with the feeling that I have been amply repaid for the little money I have put in," concluded Capt. Dollar, amid applause.

His secretary, Mr. George Fitch, said that he remembered very vividly his conversation with Capt. Dollar when he approached him with regard to the plans for a new Y. M. C. A. for Shanghai. At that time, the project was hanging by a very thin thread, and their hopes of seeing a building erected were very poor. After discussing their plans with Capt. Dollar, the latter told the speaker that he would be willing to donate Ts. 25,000. Mr. Fitch said that he was quite overwhelmed, but did not want to show his enthusiasm, and decided to write a letter later on, when full plans were drawn up. In response, Capt. Dollar came forward with a promise of Ts. 50,000 and, more than that, he at once put the amount on deposit in a separate account bearing interest. The interest amounted to a further Ts. 7,000, and the valuable contribution by Capt. Dollar was the turning point in their campaign for the erection of the fine building through which the committee would be pleased to show them.

Following the speeches, guests inspected the building.

The Guests Present

During the tiffin, the band of the U. S. Marines rendered a musical programme. Among those present

NEW HOTEL IN SASSOON HOUSE

Sir Victor Sassoon Interviewed: Increasing Land Values and Surplus Funds in Banks

The arrival in Shanghai from India of so distinguished a visitor as Sir Victor Sassoon draws public attention to final plans regarding the new Sassoon House, shortly to lend its architectural beauty and modern facilities to the Bund at the corner of Nanking Road.

Sir Victor arrived last Friday on the str. *Athos*, and will remain in Shanghai for approximately one month, when he will go to Hongkong, about June 1, for a fortnight before returning to India.

His impressions about Shanghai, which are a matter of considerable interest owing to the exceptional opportunities which he has had for making comparisons with business conditions here at present and in years past, are sufficient to convince the most pessimistic that the future of Shanghai is a glowing one.

Symptoms of Recuperation

The most noticeable element about the present situation, Sir Victor told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Wednesday, was the fact that, although the fashion at present was to be "parsimonious" and to enjoy a quiet evening at home instead of the inevitable champagne parties of six years ago, there were no signs of trade depression in Shanghai.

Business, almost without exception, was picking up, he said, and the attitude of retrenchment was simply the healthy symptom of recuperation.

Another telling feature of the present time was to be found in the fact that all Shanghai banks had considerable surplus funds on hand. Possibly, Sir Victor pointed out, this was simply the result of an influx of silver, as well as of people, from all parts of China, and possibly the owners of the silver were only awaiting the time when, in safety, it could be taken elsewhere. But the reaction had been the same as though it had come into Shanghai in other circumstances, namely, that the banks had plenty of money to lend.

Pessimism a Sentimental Pose

Pessimism about the situation was largely a sentimental pose, Sir Victor thought. Undoubtedly the sad sight of rubber at the moment was largely responsible for whatever pessimism existed. A thousand individuals whose rubber dreams had vanished into thin mist could diffuse a considerable amount of this pessimism, and Shanghai was a place closely bound up with the rubber market. On the other hand, however, the real assets of Shanghai, those having nothing to do with the price of rubber shares, told quite a different story.

Land values were up—discounting all fluctuations of the exchange—higher than they were on Sir Victor's last visit two years ago. There was a great deal of Chinese capital about, and Chinese opinion was undoubtedly on the side of investing this in paying foreign concerns. In Sir Victor's opinion the whole reaction was one towards foreign and Chinese co-operation to the benefit of both in commercial circles. All these things accounted for the continued interest in building, which in proportion as Shanghai remained a safe place would be an inevitable development.

The New Hotel

Coming down to comments on the Sassoon House, in which offices

would be available for next autumn, Sir Victor said that it had now been definitely decided that the upper part of the building would be utilized as a hotel. The plans were being carried out to have the Bund entrance of the building for the hotel, a handsome loggia and stairway indicating this, as well as a lounge beyond. Another lounge would be on the Jinkee Road side of the building, it was pointed out, with an entrance also from Nanking Road where all the customary facilities for an eleven o'clock cup of coffee, etc. would be available for the public.

The first and second floors would be let as offices, chiefly to legal firms, doctors, dentists and other professional men, and the whole of the third floor would be offices of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., and their associate firm, Arnold & Co., Ltd., with the exception of an extensive suite of offices which would be occupied by Messrs. Hansons, solicitors.

The Claridge's of the East

The front part of the fourth floor had been let to the American Women's Club and was being laid out as club premises with accommodation included for residence, and the remainder of the fourth floor, together with the fifth, sixth and seventh floors would consist of luxurious bedrooms and suites of what the management aimed at making the "Claridges" of the Far East.

An additional large lounge set back from the main line of the building on the Nanking Road frontage, the eighth floor on that side, was included in the hotel accommodation, as was, on the Jinkee Road side, similarly set back a billiard room and other rooms for the hotel residents and guests.

In the base of the tower, on the ninth floor, would be a luxurious *a la carte* dining room, while above would be a private banqueting room. A number of private dining rooms immediately below the tower would make attractive features on the 11th floor, overlooking the river and in the tower itself a fire brigade watchman would keep a lookout for fires throughout Shanghai, this elevation providing, not only a beautiful view for miles around, but an interesting new Municipal development.

A New Hotel Company

The part of the premises comprising the hotel was to be leased by the owners to a new company to be formed under the title of Cathay Hotel, Ltd., and the 13-storey building now being erected by the Cathay Land Co., at the corner of Rue Bourgeat and Cardinal Mercier, opposite the French Club, which will have 300 rooms will also be under the same direction. The amenities of a high class residential hotel would be provided in both.

It is expected that the latter, which will be ready for occupation about the end of this year, will be known as Cathay Mansions, while the hotel on the Bund will be known as the Cathay Hotel and will probably be ready about the same time or early in 1929.

In conclusion, attention was drawn to the arcade facilities of the new building on the Bund, most of the shop space along the Nanking Road frontage as well as shops in the arcades, having already been leased, although the building is only just beginning to take shape inside.

were Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron; Sir Sidney Barton, H. M. Consul-General; Mr. S. Yada, H. I. J. M. Consul-General; Capt. Castleman, A. D. C. to Admiral Bristol; Cols. Davis, Kilgore and Davis; Major Gayer; Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, H. M. Consul-General at Nanking; Commander Thompson; Messrs. H. H. Davis, R. Calder Marshall, A. W. Burkill, V. G. Lyman, E. C. Allen, O. G. Steen, W. Turner, Dr. C. Noel Davis, the Very Rev. Dean Trivett, Professor C. H. Robertson, and Messrs. C. Harpur, C. M. Wentworth, W. J. Hawkins, K. E. Newman, C. P. Holcomb, W. E. Souter and G. E. Mard. The Board of Trustees are

Messrs. H. H. Arnold, president; R. Calder Marshall, vice-president; C. M. Wentworth, hon. treasurer; and G. A. Fitch, recording secretary; and Messrs. W. S. Fleming, P. G. Hopkins, A. B. Lawson, V. G. Lyman, T. H. R. Shaw, O. G. Steen and the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett. The Executive staff are Messrs. G. A. Fitch, general secretary; L. E. McLaughlin, associate general secretary; A. Q. Adamson, building secretary; C. M. Tobin, physical director; J. A. Duff, business secretary; and Chifan Li, Chinese secretary.

Mr. Fang Kan-ming has been admitted to the French Academy of Arts, according to a letter received in Shanghai.

NEW DEPUTY S. M. C. SECRETARY

Mr. J. R. Jones to Act During Mr. S. M. Edwards's Holiday

On Tuesday, Mr. S. M. Edwards, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Court left for England on a well-deserved holiday of eight months. During his absence, Mr. J. R. Jones will act, joining the Council as Deputy Secretary, with Mr. J. McKee, as from May 1.

Mr. Jones, who first came to Shanghai in October, 1924, has been from that time, well known in law circles as a member of the firm of Messrs. Teesdale, Newman & McDonald.

But before coming to China Mr. Jones had an interesting career. When he was at University he took a keen interest in research work, and spent much time examining ancient tombs, etc. in Italy and other places. Before long, however, he began to turn his attention to law and politics. In politics he was a Liberal, and when he left England was sitting for Wrexham, having been adopted by the Liberals and Conservatives jointly, against the Labour party. In law Mr. Jones was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and while there he won the Coronation Scholarship.

Before this time, however, the war broke out, and Mr. Jones immediately enlisted. He obtained a commission in the R.F.A. and he then served in France from 1915 to 1918. He was wounded several times, mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Military Cross.

When the Armistice was signed Mr. Jones did not leave the army entirely, but served in Germany and Russia, among other places, on commissions under the Foreign Office until the end of 1920.

As has been said he then returned to his practice and politics, the latter of which he had to give up in 1924, when he sailed for China.

During his three and a half years out here Mr. Jones has for two years been president of St. David's Society and also for two years he was secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, North-China Branch.

HUMILIATION MONTH PRECAUTIONS

Chinese Authorities to Control Mischief-Makers

Energetic steps are being taken by the Shanghai and Woosung Commissioners of Gendarmerie and Public Safety to suppress Communist uprisings and radical movements during this month of many "humiliation" anniversaries, as the vernacular papers describe it. In the Lunghua District and near the Kaoshangmiao Arsenal, martial law is being enforced at 9 o'clock each night and only those who are able to show special passes issued by the Gendarmerie Commissioner, or can give the necessary password are permitted to go about the streets. In Chapel and the Native City, pedestrians are not allowed in the streets after midnight, and in Pootung martial law is being enforced at 8 p.m. daily. Sampan-men are also forbidden to carry passengers across the river during the night.

Recruiting Forbidden

Passengers arriving by train or steamer are closely examined and their baggage carefully searched to see that no contraband or Communist literature is carried. Periodical searches are being made in private houses by the authorities and everything possible is being done to cope with the extremists. The recruiting of troops also is forbidden. Gen. Chien Ta-chun, in an order issued on Thursday, says "that persons found recruiting will be dealt with in accordance with martial law."

Seven labour unions (the Post Office Labour Union, the Commercial Employees Union, the Newspaper Employees Union, the Commercial Press Union, the Nanyang Tobacco Co. Employees Union, the B.A.T. Workers Union and the China Electric Co's. Employees Union) on Tuesday addressed a circular letter to the labourers throughout the country, in which they call for support of the Nationalist Government and the principles whereby the people may live under better conditions.

A ROBBER OF ANTIQUES

The Valuable Collection of Mr. Vilhelm Meyer Broken Into

A thief who returned a part of his booty was responsible for the unpleasant discovery that other and more valuable articles had been stolen from the house of Mr. and Mrs. Vilhelm Meyer, 47 Avenue Road, on Monday evening of last week while Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were at St. George's Ball.

The theft was discovered on the morning after the ball, when it was also observed after a careful inspection of the house that the thief had entered through a back door and that he had apparently worn rubber-soled shoes and had made a tour of the house. He had gone into a dressing room where a number of valuable articles, such as gold-tipped toilet articles and jewellery were left undisturbed, and had apparently contented himself with acquiring several suits of clothes, two overcoats and hats belonging to Mr. Meyer. The curtains in the dining room which overlooked the garden of the house were torn down and a silk cover was missing.

When the police were notified of this, their comment is said to have been that the thief in question had made off with 19 overcoats during the past week, in the same neighbourhood.

A Dog and an Overcoat

The next morning, however, one of Mr. Meyer's overcoats was found in the garden being chewed to bits by the dog, and not far away was a piece of silk embroidery which had not been counted missing before. Inspection brought to light the unpleasant fact that the embroidery was one of the valuable pieces stored in a large box holding other precious old Chinese silks and embroideries, and as a careful examination was made a large number of these valuable articles were found to have been taken. Besides a lovely imperial yellow embroidered couch cover of great value, a Chien Lung cut velvet hanging and a number of silk brocades in Mr. Meyer's splendid collection, were missing, the value of the articles running well into thousands of dollars.

The burglar, it appears according to investigations made, entered the back door, which was open, and further it seems that he had previously investigated the premises which he proposed robbing. He went about his work in a methodical manner, and left no traces to show that he was unproficient at his trade. He made directly for the cabinet in which the valuables were contained, gathered them together in a neat pile, and as far as can be ascertained left no fingerprints through which his possible previous identity could be traced.

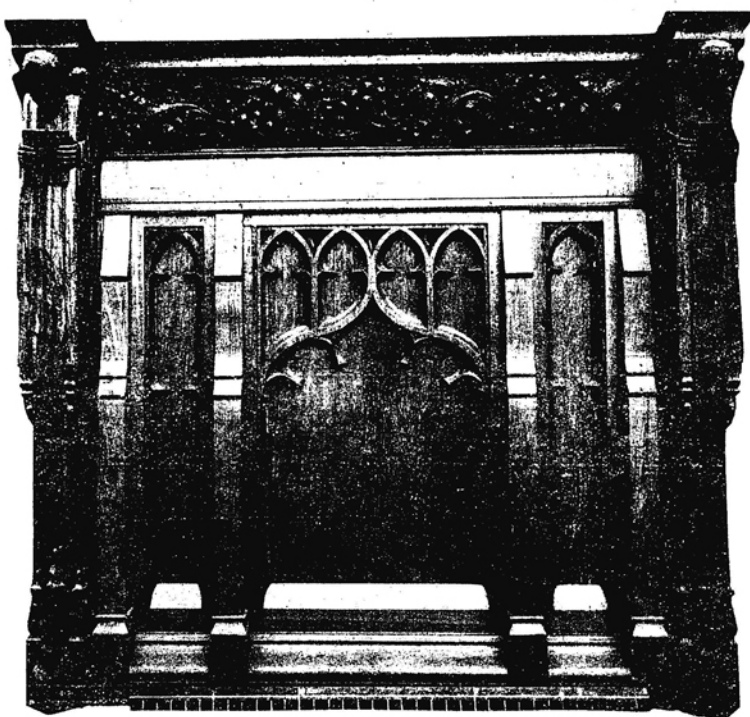
Mr. and Mrs. Meyer noticed nothing wrong in the house when they returned about 3 a.m., and, in view of this and other reasons which the police have, they suspect that he robbed the house just before daylight. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Meyer heard anything to cause them to believe that their house was being burgled.

The Burglar's Plans

The burglar, the police believe, operates single handed, and has a penchant for taking clothing. Within the past month a similar occurrence took place in the home of a police superintendent, and in this instance he took nothing but men's clothes. Although he appears to have had ample time to rob the house, instead of taking the gold toilette articles which Mrs. Meyer had on the dressing table, or Mrs. Meyer's jewels, the criminal prowled about and opened the cabinet in which the antique brocades and cloths were kept.

Mrs. Meyer regrets most the loss of a large piece of antique brocade, about 10 ft. by 6 ft., whose value at \$2,000, and which cannot be replaced. Among the remainder of the loot is another bit of brocade, of Mandarin golden yellow. This is valued at \$500. Four other tapestries, the value of which there is no doubt, were taken.

LOCAL officials and merchants took part in the Public Health Campaign during the week-end, when they assisted in sweeping the streets.



THE NEW CHOIR STALLS FOR HOLY TRINITY

A detail of the handsome woodcarving is seen in the stalls which are being carved and joined at Messrs. Arts & Crafts Factory in Kaiowchow Road.

Photo by Kohza

CHANGES IN HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

New Exquisitely Carved Choir Stalls and Bishop's Throne: Chancel Floor Raised and New Chancel Screen

An exceptionally handsome example of ecclesiastical interior decoration will shortly be seen in the Chancel of Holy Trinity Cathedral, which, under the stipulations of the late Henry Lester, will have its old choir-stalls replaced by new ones more in keeping with present day needs. Choir stalls, bishop's throne, the dean's chair and two chairs for the clergy together with a screen comprise the group, made possible through Mr. Lester's generosity, and other alterations will include the beautiful window in his memory, in the south transept of the Cathedral. Certain alterations in the elevations of the Chancel and in the floor there are also included in plans of the architects, Messrs. Stewartson, Spruce & Watson.

The stalls are at present being carved and joined at the Kaiowchow Road factory of Messrs. Arts & Crafts, Ltd. It is hoped to have them completed within another two months and as the stained glass memorial window is expected to arrive from England in June, the changes may possibly be completed inside the Cathedral early in the summer months.

The new stalls and chairs have been in process of making for a considerable time and uncertainty; must necessarily attach to their completion, according to Arts & Crafts, owing to the exceedingly painstaking nature of the beautiful Gothic carving which will decorate them when finished. The best traditions of classic Gothic are being carried out under skilled supervision, and the whole process may be said to bear a resemblance to that careful artisanship which characterized the decorating of cathedrals in days past.

Details of the Designs

There will be three rows of choir stalls on each side of the Chancel and the design on each of the stalls is simple and dignified. Flowing tracery and wavy foliage predominate and the use of pierced panels on some of the stalls gives that feeling of grace which only light provides when flecking a dark surface. Terminating and surmounting each bench-end are "finials" of varied designs, carried out in fine feeling. A further classical note is shown in the carved angels' figures at the end of each stall, holding up, as it were, the book-rest. In the carving of these figures a suggestive simplicity has been adhered to which is far more effective than a profusion of detail.

The vine leaf tracery makes a lovely dignified line across the choir-boys' book rests and at the back of the men's stalls the pierced panels are an effective bit.

Teak is the wood on which the Gothic designs are being carved. The woodwork is of lighter tone in its present state than the existing choir-stalls at the Cathedral. The latter attest to age's mellowing and darkening qualities, and their polish through usage is a harmonious note. The new stalls will not be stained, only waxed and polished and the natural beauties of the wood will be brought out in the course of time and with use.

Among the other details of the carving is a tracery of letters of Biblical quotations, around the backs of the stalls.

A low screen, across the front of the Chancel will follow the same Gothic traditions, and the bishop's throne to replace the present one will also have the simple dignity of this type of architecture. The Dean's chair and kneeler and two chairs for the clergy, likewise, will adhere to the dignity of Gothic in spiration.

Raising the Chancel Floor

Carvers, joiners and carpenters are working daily on the new furniture, at the present time, but it is not clear when the other changes as indicated by the architects' plans will be commenced. A slight elevation of choir stalls will mean that a step will be required at the entrance to the Chancel and other steps, all of white marble beautifully grained with grayish black, will lead the way to the altar. Mosaic tiling will be introduced in the flooring of the Chancel and marble will edge the design. Squares of black and white, or green and white, marble are planned, also, for the floor directly in front of the altar to which a single white marble step will lead up.

PLANS FOR NEW BUILDINGS PASSED

Not only those more intimately connected with Holy Trinity Cathedral, but every Briton in Shanghai and many in other parts of China will be glad to learn that, last Thursday evening, the trustees of the Cathedral gave final approval to the plans for the new school, Church House, and Deanery, the building of which will be commenced shortly and pushed on to completion as rapidly as will be

consistent with the best work. The trustees who for years have discussed the matter over and over again and thought of innumerable schemes to bring about what is now to be accomplished are especially to be congratulated on the fact that the munificence of the late Mr. Henry Lester has put an end to their worries and given them that which they most desired. One can regret only that Dean Walker, and especially Dean Symons (with whom a suitable and proper school was a far greater thought than a comfortable house to replace his dilapidated residence) will not be here to see the new buildings and to work in them.

A Vast Improvement

The designing of the new buildings was last year thrown open to competition amongst local British architects and Mr. F. A. Walker, F.R.I.B.A., of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., was appointed assessor. He gave an award in favour of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, whose plans were drawn up by Mr. E. F. Bothwell, F.R.I.B.A., A.M.I. STRUCT. E. The difference between what the Cathedral authorities have been using for so many years and what Messrs. Palmer & Turner have designed for them is such that a comparison would be ridiculous. For the school they have had a trifling one-storey building, partitioned off into sections, dismal and insufficient, though great things have been achieved within it. The Church House has been equally unattractive and lacking in accommodation, whilst the Deanery, though probably a very nice house in its day, long since passed into such a state that, had it been private property, a landlord would have hesitated about offering it for rent.

All these buildings now are to be demolished. Over in that part of the Cathedral compound facing the Municipal buildings, and taking in a part of the present Deanery grounds, there will be erected a new Deanery, of a style conforming to the Cathedral, with ample accommodation, and having a garden and tennis courts attached to it. On the site of the Cathedral School and the Church House there will be built a single three-storey block in which there will be separate accommodation for every branch of the Cathedral's work—not only a much larger school, but administration and club-rooms for the Cathedral Club, the Girls' Friendly Society, Boy Scouts, etc., and flats for the Head Master, the Sub-Dean, and others in permanent residence.

Up-to-date in All Details

In style, the new building will be what is known as scholastic Gothic, a formal though certainly not unattractive design carrying

the hall-mark of a school, the housing of which, after all, is its main purpose. In construction, without being lavish, it will be up-to-date in every detail, built to conform with all the requirements of the P. W. D. and the Fire Brigade, and offering all the facilities expected in a modern school. In the actual school there will be accommodation for 300 pupils.

On the ground floor there will be a Church Assembly Hall to accommodate 400 people, centrally placed so as to serve both school and the Church House. Here also will be board rooms and committee rooms. On the first floor will be five classrooms, a library, and common rooms, with five more classrooms, a gymnasium, tiffin-room, kitchen, etc., on the second floor. Two flats, laboratories, art and music rooms, Scouts' club-rooms, and various offices will be found on the third floor, whilst on the roof there will be servants' quarters, and tennis and five courts.

The section to be set apart for the various activities of the Church House will have an entrance hall on the ground floor. On the first floor will be rooms for the Cathedral Club, capable of accommodating 150 members, above this offices for the Dean, the Sub-Dean, Cathedral secretary, and others, common and reading rooms for the Girls' Friendly Society, and offices for the several church societies and organizations. On the third floor there will be another flat, together with a large work-room for the purposes of the church societies.

OBITUARY

Mr. James Lelas

The death occurred at Calcutta on Sunday last of Mr. James Lelas, manager of Reuter commercial service.

The deceased joined Reuters in Shanghai in 1920, and served at various branches in the Far East, but chiefly at Shanghai. In 1925 he was transferred to India, where he remained until the time of his death.

During the War Mr. Lelas went to France with the Chinese Labour Corps. Subsequently he joined the experimental staff of the Tank Corps, on which he held the rank of Captain.

He leaves a widow, who is at present resident in Shanghai, and to whom the news of his death, as also to his old colleagues here, came as a shock.

Mr. Li Su-mei

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of another former assistant magistrate of the defunct International Mixed Court—the second in a month. Mr. Yui Ying-vong passed away last month and now comes the news that Mr. Li Su-mei died on Monday. The late Mr. Li was born in Hangchow in 1873. He was a well-known scholar and he studied law privately, practising for some years before his appointment to the Mixed Court Bench, on which he was second assistant magistrate. He held this position for eight years and the Chinese Government, in recognition of his services, conferred upon him several decorations and appointed him a District Magistrate in Waiting. Since his retirement from the Bench, Mr. Li has been devoting his energies to charity and to study.

The murder of Cheng Chi-cheng, commandant of the Merchant Volunteers at Tangwanhsiang, together with a farmer, is reported by the "Eastern Times," which says that there are still many bandits and pirates on and along the banks of the Whangpoo.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai has issued an announcement in connection with the use of national products. The Board of Education is preparing text-books in which the use of national goods is encouraged, the Bureau of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce is preparing a policy regarding the development of Chinese industries and is taking steps to prevent the practice of certain merchants selling foreign goods under the guise of Chinese-made products, and the Minister of Finance is putting into execution a policy whereby national goods will be safeguarded.

GEN. HUANG FU ON THE PAN-PACIFIC

Need for Closer Co-operation Among People of Pacific: China's Aim at Freedom and Equality

General Huang Fu, the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the principal guest at a luncheon of the Pan-Pacific Association at the Union Club on Saturday, when he spoke on "The Need for Closer Cooperation among Pacific Peoples." The lunch was given in anticipation of the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, which is to be held at Honolulu in August. Mrs. H. C. Mei took the chair and Miss Dorothy Wong, chairman of the Preparation Committee for the Conference, also spoke. Among those present were Captain Robert Dollar, Mr. King Wenzel, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. G. Zay Wood of the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs. General Huang Fu said in part—

The Pan-Pacific Union has, in the few years past, held several conferences, but this will be the first conference for women. Its influence upon the future of women of the Pacific countries will be great, but its influence upon the future of the Chinese women will be still greater. If the delegates at the coming conference work in a co-operative and progressive spirit, they will have much to contribute, and we can congratulate them in advance upon their success.

What China Seeks

"Your association in Shanghai and the Pan-Pacific Union in Honolulu with which you are affiliated both have the word 'Pacific.' When we read the word, we are naturally led to think of its meaning. It is therefore the highest aim as well as the most important duty of the peoples of the Pacific to maintain peace in their home region. This duty has become especially important after the world war. I am happy to say that not a small number of far-sighted statesmen and individuals have been striving for the attainment of this aim. It was with the same aim that the Washington Conference in 1921 was called and worthy achievements were attained. This important task of maintaining peace should not be left to the caprice, if I may use the word, of those persons who bear governmental responsibilities. While there are many of them who realize their own responsibilities, there are unfortunately others who, blinded momentarily by their personal ambition, not only fail to maintain peace but sometimes appear to pursue a course of action, perhaps unwittingly, which may tend to impair it.

To maintain peace in the Pacific basin seems a difficult task, for its scope is large and its nature is complex, but the method of approach is really easy and simple. In one word, the appeal should be made to the spirit of mutual respect

and mutual understanding of the peoples in the same region. In other words, we should follow the words of Confucius, "Do not do unto others what you do not wish others to do unto you." For example, since country A and the people of that country stand on equal footing in international relations with other countries country A and its people should naturally respect the independence and equality of country B and B's people. Country A and its people, conscious of the necessity of independence and equality in international relations should have sympathy for the desire of independence and equality of country B. These two countries will be in a spirit of mutual respect and mutual understanding and will refrain from doing to the other what each will not wish done to itself.

The Nationalist Ideal

China with immense territory and a large population and a history of several thousand years is situated on the western shore of the Pacific ocean. In recent years our nationalist and revolutionary movements have been gathering their forces. The whole world is watching us with uneasiness and anxiety. You will of course agree with me that such a state of things as exist in China to-day is unavoidable. Many countries have gone through these stages before during their struggles for progress and reform. The object of our nationalist movement under the guidance of the Kuomintang has become increasingly clear; that is, we are seeking the freedom, equality and independence of our nation. These are the essentials for the foundation of a strong nation and we believe, therefore, that our movement is not based upon extravagant expectations. The Chinese people are peace loving. They respect culture and morality, and in their intercourse with other peoples they are courteous.

We are to-day carrying on our struggle with great sacrifices in order to realize our minimum expectations in obtaining freedom, equality and independence. As I have said, although real peace in the Pacific basin will depend upon the mutual help of the peoples living in this region, the first question is how to understand China. I think there is only one way, and that is full sympathy with the nationalist movement of the Chinese people. If the Chinese Nationalist movement reaches its consummation, then China can obtain her equality and independence in the family of nations, and a great part of the difficulties in the Pacific region will be removed. Then our contribution to the world, cultural and material, will be forthcoming.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 26 1/2

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/7 1/2 - T. 7.63 at 72.25 = \$10.56
G\$100 at 63 1/2 = \$156.56 at 72.25 = \$216.69
Chi. Dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.25
Chi. Dollars, per \$100, buying \$72.25
Native Interest per day on T 1,000 \$3.03
Copper Cash per \$100 398.00
New York on London G\$4.87 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer 2/7 1/2
Demand 2/7 1/2
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer G\$43.3
Demand 63 1/2
PARIS—Demand Francs 1622
INDIA—Demand Rupees 1742
BATAVIA—Demand Gulden 158
HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 782
YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 74 1/2
SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 58 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand 2/7 1/2
4 months' sight credits 2/9 1/2
4 months' sight debts 2/9 1/2
6 months' sight credits 2/9 1/2
6 months' sight debts 2/9 1/2
NEW YORK—Demand 63 1/2
4 months' sight credits 67 1/2
4 months' sight debts 67 1/2
PARIS—4 months' sight debts 1600

GOLD BAR—Opening \$388.50
Highest \$389.40
Lowest \$384.00
Closing \$385.50

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT
U.S. G\$100.00 Mex. \$214.58
Stg. £1.00 " 10.30
Pes. 100.00 " 8.50
Yen 100.00 " 101.73

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G\$100.00 Mex. \$210.15
Stg. £1.00 " 10.24
Pes. 100.00 " 8.34
Yen 100.00 " 99.45

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES
Belgas 4.61 T1
Belgas 3.32 \$1

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES
It. Lire 12.10 T1
It. Lire 8.73 Mex. \$1
Swiss Frs. 3.31 T1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS—
Morning 100 = \$72.4025
Afternoon 100 = \$72.5125
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS—
Morning 500 = \$62.1
Afternoon 500 = \$62.1
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS—
Morning 500 = \$50.3
Afternoon 500 = \$50.2875
COPPERS—
Morning 398,000 coppers = \$100
Afternoon 398,000 coppers = \$100
6 silver 20-cents and 6 coppers = \$1
282 coppers = \$1
22 coppers = 10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 5 coppers = 10 cts.
big money
Mex. \$1 = \$0.724025
T1 = Mex. \$1.38

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning T0.03 per \$1,000
Afternoon T0.03 per \$1,000

Customs May Exchange Rates

Gold \$1 Hk. Tls. 6.94
Hk. Tls. \$1 Hk. Tls. 1.42
" 1 Hongkong \$1.47
" 1 Singapore \$1.24
" 1 Rupees 1.92
" 1 Reich Marks 2.94
" 1 Guilders 1.75
" 1 Italian Lire 13.23
" 1 Swiss Francs 3.65
" 1 Belgas 5.67
" 1 Swedish Kronen 2.62
" 1 Norwegian Kronen 2.64
" 1 Danish Kronen 2.63
" 1 Spanish Pestas 4.19
" 1 Czechoslov. Kronen 23.78
" 1 Austrian Shillings 5.01
" 1 Mex. \$1.38

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on May 4 as follows—

INTER-BANK JUNE DELIVERY

Highest Lowest
£ U.S. G\$ 2/7 1/2 2/7 1/2
Yen 73 1/2 72 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING
£ T.T. 2/7 1/2 del. ready & for'd.
G\$ T.T. 64 1/2 " "
Rs. T.T. 178 " "

BANK BUYING

£ 4 m/s. L.C. 2/8 1/2 " "
G\$ 4 m/s. L.C. 65 " "
Rs. 7 d/s. 178 " "

BULLION

Highest Lowest
Gold Bars 459.00 353.20
BAR SILVER Ready Ford
Lond. per cent. oz. 26 1/2 26 1/2
N.Y. per cent. oz. 26 1/2 26 1/2
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 61.1 60.15
Bombay offtake 250 bars.

MARKET

Mainly firm and advancing on speculators selling yen. Easier at the close.

REVIEW OF SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending April 28

The symptoms mentioned in last week's review developed fully in the course of the following six days, with the result that the local market became distinctly firm. The Chinese speculators turned sellers and are now oversold in gold currencies.

The upward movement was aided by increasing consumption of silver in India, due principally to the marriage season there, the offtake on the April 25 reaching 480 bars.

A second factor for the strength of the market was brought about by the weakening of the yen cross-rate. The latter, in turn, is to be ascribed to political conditions

in Japan. A cable received from there on Friday afternoon points out that Japan's holdings of foreign currencies abroad have decreased to 140 million yen in value. It further draws attention to the policy of the present government to let the yen follow its own natural course and not to employ artificial means for its support.

Recently London advices, with reference to the silver market, said that the Continent had sold silver. Some people suspect that it may have been the continent of India. This is a mere conjecture, but one not entirely unjustified, if one may judge by the Indian Treasury's heavy sales of silver last summer which were announced to the world as sales by the Continent.

Record of Business Done During the Week (Interbank, June Delivery)

	High	Low
U.S. \$	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2
Yen	64 1/2	63 1/2
Gold Bars	367	366.40
Silver, London	26 1/2	26 1/2
Silver, New York	58	57 1/2
Silver, Bombay	60.10	60

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Cessation of Inquiries From the North: Rise in Exchange has also Hindered Business: Good Demand from Yangtze Ports

Apr. 5.

There is a fair amount of business being brought to book in most markets but the fighting in the north has effectively put a stop to the increasing demand which was obtaining from the Tientsin area and Shantung, although it is reported in the Piece Goods market that northern merchants seem a little more accustomed to the strained situation and have resumed limited purchases to meet immediate requirements—noticeable in respect of Newchwang, from which port inquiries are quite promising. Generally speaking, there seems promise of more activity and clearances of Japanese cloths have improved appreciably during the week, mainly to fill trade inquiry for near and Yangtze markets. Forward business is quiet and in the main offers going forward are based on prices acceptable in March, but are now roughly 5 per cent. under Home values.

Cotton

On the local Cotton Exchange, Yarn has been slightly higher for near months and about Tls. 2 per bale forward. Cotton shows some 6-7 mace per picul increase on the week. In New York, prices rose during the week but have come down about 100 points in two days, showing a net decline of about 25 points for October delivery. Actually Yarn has been stronger than shown by exchange prices, especially for 20's and buyers are able to show a fair profit on recent purchases. No big sales have been reported and buyers are rather averse to making heavy commitments of Cotton at ruling rates. Deliveries from Mills have been rather disappointing.

Silk

There has been less activity than during the previous week. The rise in exchange and the higher prices asked by dealers has prevented business from being brought to book. At the same time supplies of suitable lots of Yellow filatures and tasteries are exhausted.

Metals

In view of the fighting in the north, Tientsin buyers stopped buying but business continues from the River ports. Local and Home prices are steady at about the same level as established some two months ago. A letter which we have been permitted to see from principals in Birmingham to a leading local firm of metal merchants sets out the position in regard to the China market. It states *inter alia* that "the revival of business in China is very welcome but finds us in rather a strange position. During the past three years with nothing doing no doubt stocks have become costly at your end, and with shipment so restricted, the Chinese, not unnaturally, may expect that there are large accumulations here. There were stocks at one period or another, but with the continued

difficulty in moving them people have ceased to accumulate, or reserve, according to China requirements. The result is that partly other outlets have been found, but more generally such material has been treated as scrap and found its way into the melting ovens.

Cobbles. The steel furnaces have been the receptacle of the Mild Steel Continental material. One mill we know hung on to their Cobbles and had from 500 to 800 tons. Somebody bought these at the end of December at equivalent of 95/- c.i.f. We believe some London shippers are bidding to-day the equivalent of 117/6 to 120/- c.i.f. which we should consider a fair but maximum value. It remains to be seen whether works having acquired the habit of putting their Cobbles into the melting furnace will resume bundling them for China. The latter is much more costly to-day than it was in years past, and we should not be surprised if China finds after this long lapse that she has to pay relatively high values.

English Cobbles. These, as you know, are generally hard, so we do not think the quantities available will be what they were in the past, unless we have a general alteration in our fiscal policy. At present the bulk of Mild Steel Wire drawn in this country are from imported (Continental) Wire Rods. Regarding the Hard Steel Wire Rods, the Rope Wire Mills are now mostly amalgamated and under one holding company. They produce their own rods and confine the rolling to about two mills. These are associated with a steel plant of their own, and the policy is to melt their Cobbles. Consequently, the supply of English Cobbles, we think, will be distinctly restricted.

Timber

There is a revival of demand for Oregon pine and a considerable amount of business has been transacted. Quotations from the Pacific coast are G. \$22 base c.i.f. per 1,000 super feet. Dealers supplies locally are more or less ample. A fair amount of business has been done in Teak but purchases are well forward.

Produce

During the past week the produce markets have been generally inactive. For such goods as were available dealers were asking prices above the parity of the ideas of buyers abroad and, in consequence, few transactions have been reported. High exchange rates have also further hindered business.

According to the vernacular press, Marshal Li Chi-sen has just paid an inspection trip to the gunboat Haifu, a new vessel of 1,400 tons, which has been built with money subscribed exclusively by the people of Canton. The Haifu is intended to be used for the most part in suppressing pirates and bandits.

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

New Executive Committee Takes Office

In the presence of over 400 persons, representative of the administrative and business sections of the Chinese community, the 61 members of the Executive Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, who were recently elected, assumed office officially at the Chamber buildings on Tuesday, when Mr. S. S. Fung presided. The band of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie rendered selections, which were followed by the usual Kuomintang opening ceremonies and the recital of the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen by the chairman. The newly elected members then took the oath of office.

Addresses were delivered by Gen. Chiang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Mr. Wunz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chang Yi-pang, chairman of the Chinese Lawyers Association; Mr. Wong Yih-soong, councillor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai; Mr. Liu Yung, representing the local branch of the Kuomintang; Mr. Fong Chu-pah, of the City Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Wong Hsiao-lan, president of the Chamber

of Commerce; and Mr. Chow Pah-yung, of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Mr. S. S. Fung responded to the felicitations.

The members of the regular general executive committee are: Messrs. S. S. Fung, K. H. Ling, S. U. Zau (joint chairmen), T. K. Zah, V. T. Loh (chairmen of the Finance Committee), G. C. Zee and C. S. Woo (chairmen of the Social Committee), who are in daily attendance at the Chamber buildings.

Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nationalist Minister of Finance, is reported by the Chinese papers to have ordered the convention of another national financial conference in Shanghai. Among the subjects to be discussed are: (1) military expenses; (2) reorganization of the national debts; (3) the \$10,000,000 1½nd issue; and (4) national taxation methods.

SEVENTEEN members of the Shanghai Students Union met on Sunday to protest against the proposed reopening of St. John's University. A Nanyang University student presided, those present resolving to organize a league to prevent the reopening, to circulate schools throughout China urging students not to attend, and to insist that school authorities should not issue documents to those desiring to enter St. John's University.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

The local share market has been steady to firmer during the week with improved quotations in several stocks. The raw rubber markets have been quiet and steady during the first half of the week, with improved quotations on all markets reported yesterday and to-day, and with a firmer tendency in London at the close (See below). Another substantial decrease (3,459 tons) in London stocks should be noticed. Buyers' quotations for local rubber shares again show a marked improvement, particularly during the last two days, but sellers continue reticent and business reported is not large in volume. This section of the market closes steady to firmer but quiet. Miscellaneous shares (other than Rubbers) generally continue in steady demand with a moderate volume of business transacted. The following changes are noteworthy, viz.—Shai Explorations have improved to business done at T2.85 cash and T2.90 June. The demand for Trams (Bearer) has been firm with buyers offering T15.65 and sellers T16 with business done between these rates, Omnibus have improved from T8 buyers and T8.30 sellers at the opening of the week to T9 buyers and T9.25 sellers to-day, business reported yesterday at T9 cash. Shai Lands have been done at this improved rate of T145 cash, buyers T144 and sellers T146 at the close. Anglo-French Land have improved to T140 buyers with sellers offering at T145. Shai Gas have improved to T54 buyers.

A feature of the week has been the grant of an Official Quotation on the Shanghai Stock Exchange for shares of the three Greyhound Racing Companies, buyers making quotations in each case and transactions being recorded in Greyhound Racing (Ord) and Shai International Greyhounds (See below).

All local debentures continue in firm demand at rates for many issues showing substantial improvements on last week's quotations.

London quotations for Chinese Government loans and Railway bonds have been steady during the week with firmer tendency at the close and the latest quotations cabled to us are as follows:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£60. 10. 0	Buyers
" " " Imperial Railway Loan	60. 0. 0	Cum. B.I.R.S.
" " " Shanghai-Hangchow Railway Bond	45. 0. 0	Buyers
" " " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bond	50. 0. 0	Sellers
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	3. 2. 0	Middle Price
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B"	0. 15. 4	Buyers Cum. Divid.
Sino-American Oil Co., Ord.	1. 12. 1	"
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"	5. 16. 3	Middle Price
Shai Transport & Trading Co., "B"	4. 16. 3	Buyers

The following business has been recorded during the week:—

(*May Settlement; †Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; §Other Business Reported)

APRIL	28th	30th	May 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
RUBBERS						
Anglo-Java .. Tls.	\$5.70	..	\$5.72	..	\$5.73	..
Batu Anam ..	\$0.50	..	..	\$0.55	..	..
Bute ..	..	\$0.70	..	..	..	\$0.75
Cheng ..	..	..	\$0.60	..	..	..
Consolidated ..	..	..	..	..	\$2.45	..
Consolidated ..	..	..	..	..	\$2.50	..
Gula ..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Java Consol'd ..	..	\$1.25	\$1.22	\$1.25	..	..
Kroevock ..	\$1.75	..	..	..	..	..
Repah ..	..	..	\$0.60	..	..	..
Senawang ..	\$1.20	..	..	..	\$0.70	..
Shai Pahang ..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Tanah Merah ..	..	\$0.75	..	..	..	..
Ziangbe ..	..	..	\$4.50	..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS						
Waterworks "R" Tls.	\$187	\$113	\$112	..	\$111	\$113
Shanghai Dock ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai Dock ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai Land ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shai Trams ..	..	\$15.75	..	..	..	..
C. G. Omnibus ..	..	..	\$8.75	..	..	..
C. G. Omnibus ..	..	..	..	..	\$13.90	..
Ground Reg. Ind. M.S.	..	..	..	\$14.75	\$14.25	..
S.I. Grounds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. 5% G.S. Loan G.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telephone ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. & H. Wharf ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exploration ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS						
Ewo Cotton Ord. Tls.	..	..	\$3.35	..	\$3.35	..
DEBENTURES						
S.M.C. 6% 1908 Tls.	..	..	..	..	\$93.50	..
M.C. 5% 1914 ..	\$35	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1915 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1916 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1917 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1918 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1919 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1920 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1922 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1923 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1924 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1925 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1926 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1927 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1928 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1929 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1930 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1931 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1932 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1934 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1935 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1936 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1937 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1938 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1939 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1940 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1941 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1942 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1943 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1944 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1945 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1946 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1947 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1948 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1949 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1950 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1951 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1952 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1953 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1954 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1955 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1956 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1957 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1958 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1959 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1960 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1961 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1962 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1963 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1964 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1965 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1966 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1967 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1968 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1969 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1970 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1971 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1972 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1973 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1974 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1975 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1976 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1977 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1978 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1979 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1980 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1981 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1982 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1983 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1984 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1985 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1986 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1987 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1988 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1989 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1990 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1991 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1992 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1993 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1994 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1995 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1996 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1997 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1998 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 1999 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2001 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2002 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2003 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2004 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2005 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2006 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2007 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2008 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2009 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2010 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2011 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2012 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2013 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2014 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2015 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2016 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2017 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2018 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2019 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2020 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2021 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2022 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2023 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2024 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2025 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2026 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2027 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2028 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2029 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2030 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2031 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2032 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2033 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2034 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2035 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2036 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2037 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2038 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2039 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2040 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2041 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2042 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2043 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2044 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2045 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2046 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2047 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2048 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2049 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2050 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2051 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2052 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2053 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2054 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2055 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2056 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2057 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2058 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2059 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2060 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2061 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2062 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2063 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2064 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2065 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2066 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2067 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2068 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2069 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2070 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.C. 5% 2071 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 4, 1928.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 130 1/4 M\$ 1,405	...	...	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Final £3, & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8, 1927) subject to deduction I/T...	26-2-28
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London...	£ 21	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 14% & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. 20s. 3d., 1927) free of I/T	28-3-28
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	H\$ 340	...	342	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1925 Works, % Interim 24s. ex. 1926 Work %	20-5-27
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1925 Work % and Int. 25s. ex. 1926 Works %	30-6-27
Yangtze Insurance Association Ld.	M\$ 48.50	50	52.50	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$2.25, 1926	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H\$ 570	680	...	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22(mkg.H\$40) ex 1925 Work, % Interim H\$18 ex 1926 Work, %	17-5-27
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H\$ 750	760	...	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$43 ex 1926 Working %	26-3-28
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H\$ 215	...	...	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 ex 1925 Work %	20-5-27
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 350	340	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G\$ 300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921...	
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., (6% cum. pref. Ld.)	H\$ 30 H\$ 48	...	...	120,000 120,000	49,588 49,588	£5 £5	Dec.	Prof. 6s. at Exchg. H\$24 1/4 London	7-5-24
Shell Transport & Trading Co., (ord. "B")	£ ...	£4:16:3	...	30,000,000	19,654,274	£1	Dec.	Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	5-1-28
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	T 62.50 T 42.50	60 42.50	...	40,000 10,000	26,000 10,000	T25 T50	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1927...	5-3-28
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	H\$ 2.80	2.25	...	200,000	97,380	H\$6	Mar.	Prof. T3.50, 1927	5-3-28
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T 108	108	112	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	H\$ 48.50	43	...	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild-ordinary ing Works, Ld.	T 4.80 T 4.90	4.90 4.80	5.15 5	500,000 500,000	210,000 300,000	T5 T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 160	160	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1927)	27-4-28
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H\$ 136.50	136	138.50	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$8, 1927	29-2-28
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "B" London	T 25.15 £ ...	24 £3:2:0	...	2,000,000 ...	1,400,000 ...	£1 ...	June	Final 2/- free of I/T (Coupon 81) 1926-27	7-12-27
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 145	144	146	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3, & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1927)	6-3-28
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H\$ 66	...	68	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1927)	9-2-28
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H\$ 14.75	...	...	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1927	9-2-28
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T 3.674	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 135	140	145	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1927-28)	21-3-28
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 103	103	...	4,000	4,000	T100	Dec.	T7, 1927	21-3-28
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 6.50	...	...	100,000	32,100	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$ 9	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	8-4-25
Carlton, Ld.	T 15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M\$ 100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	7%, 1927	1-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G\$ 10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925	20-2-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	G\$ 10	...	...	...	82,035	G\$10	Dec.	Prof. 7% (63 quarterly divd.)	31-3-28
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 6.50	5.50	...	70,000	70,000	£1	(T9) Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.50	...	...	600,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1926	12-6-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 2.50	2.80	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4 1/2)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1927...	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 5.75	5.70	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.85, 1927)	29-2-28
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T 4	3.50	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27)	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 0.80	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Latit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 1.50	1.50	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Latit Plantations (1913), Ld.	T 0.80	0.75	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927...	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1.17 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.25	400,000	300,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.20, 1927)	13-4-28
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ld.	T 8	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.50	...	...	875,000	274,872	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926-27)	16-5-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T 2	2.45	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	28-3-28
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 3	3.25	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	3-4-28
Gula-Kalumpung R.E., Ld. (Fully pd.)	T 12	12	...	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Final 1/0d. (mkg. 2/0d., 1927) less I/T 4/0d. in £ (Coupon No. 28)	21-4-28
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	T 1.22 1/2	1.20	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.17, 1927)	15-3-28
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 5.65	5	5.50	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T 15	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	T 0.70	0.50	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroewek Java Plantations, Ld.	T 1.50	...	...	550,000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.25, 1927)	12-3-28
Kadang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.40	0.30	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	T 0.80	...	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permatia Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 3.50	...	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T 0.70	0.50	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagga Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.60	...	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Samambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 0.70	0.65	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., ordinary Co. (1921), Ld.	T 1.20	1.25	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Divd. T0.06, 1927-28	21-10-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T 1.35	1.25	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T 0.60	...	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.40	...	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	4-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 7.60	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.70, 1927)	16-4-28
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 1	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	T 0.50	0.45	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	29-3-28
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T 8.50	8	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final T1.25 (mkg. T2.25, 1926-27)	6-3-28
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.60	0.65	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-12-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1.50	1	...	150,000	145,452	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.08, 1927-28	4-11-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 8.25	8.25	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27)	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 0.30	0.20	...	200,00					

MEETINGS

S. & H. WHARF CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held last Friday in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., the general agents. Mr. J. J. Paterson (Chairman) presided, supported by Messrs. Pan Ching-poo, A. Widmann, M. T. Johnson, and C. A. Peel (directors), Mr. R. A. Russell (representing the general agents), and other shareholders, 7,898 shares being represented.

The Chairman said:—

The result of the last year's working, showing a balance at credit of profit and loss of Tls. 700,314.90, or an increase of Tls. 125,555.42 over 1926, is satisfactory. Of the sum available for distribution, it is proposed to make a final dividend of Tls. 7 per share, which, with the interim of Tls. 3 already paid, equals 10 per cent. for the year. One lakh has been placed at equalization of dividend reserve.

Future Improvements

It might be argued that the increase of Tls. 125,000 odd in the year's working should be reflected in the dividend, but I want to bring to your notice very clearly that, both in the immediate future and over the succeeding years, a great deal of money will have to be spent on your property to bring it up to date. At least one godown is an urgent necessity and the question of coming out to the normal line at Hunt's and Hongkew must come up soon, when, as told you by my predecessor, last year, we shall have to replace our present wharf staging with a more substantial structure. Long carries have got to be avoided; this you will realize necessitates a certain amount of reconstructions when the time comes.

Labour charges have been increased during the year under review. This upward tendency is known to you all and needs no emphasis from me. The only other items in the accounts calling for mention are a lakh to depreciation, and transfers of Tls. 25,000 to special repairs and renewals, and Tls. 75,000 to ordinary repairs and renewals, but, of course, these will only cover current and very immediate work.

The Year's Work

We handled 232 home steamers in 1927, as against 262 in 1926; 492 coasters, as against 500; and 23 coal steamers, as against 22. This reduction was offset by increased storage charges of Tls. 379,641, as against Tls. 259,992, and receiving, storing and delivering, Tls. 1,088,830, as against Tls. 1,057,690. I might say here that we berthed fewer steamers during the year, but they carried larger cargoes. These figures can be considered satisfactory.

The staff have experienced a trying year and I trust the proposed bonus will have your sanction. I do not propose to try and foretell the future, or hold out to you prospects of better times. I think that, to achieve as good a showing as has been effected last year, is something my predecessor and the wharf staff can congratulate themselves on.

During the year, Messrs. B. D. F. Beith, C. G. S. Mackie, H. V. Wilkinson, and H. W. Lester resigned on their departure from Shanghai. It remains for me to welcome Messrs. M. T. Johnson and C. A. Peel, who have joined the board. I should like to place on record the very valuable assistance your company has received during the past year from Mr. Kum, our comrade. Mr. Kum has, as you know, been with us for over 50 years and his assistance and advice is of the greatest possible benefit.

The Resolutions

That the report and accounts for 1927 be adopted; that a final dividend of Tls. 7 per share be declared, making, with the interim dividend of Tls. 3 per share already paid, Tls. 10 per share; and that the allocation of the balance of profit and loss account, as recommended by the directors, be passed.

That Messrs. Pan Ching-poo, P. A. Cox, A. Widmann, M. T. Johnson, and C. A. Peel be re-elected as directors of the company for the ensuing year.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, chartered accountants, be re-elected as auditors for the ensuing year."

The Extraordinary Meeting

The Chairman—After the resolutions, which it was proposed to put before an extraordinary general meeting, were published in the papers, very definite objections were made by one of our largest shareholders and others. I prefer, therefore, to withdraw the resolutions *in toto* and to see if I can evolve some formula which will be satisfactory to all parties. The extraordinary general meeting, therefore, will not be held, or, rather, it has been held, but no business will be brought forward.

KAPAYANG RUBBER ESTATES

The 19th annual general meeting of the Kapayang Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held on Monday at the offices of the secretaries, Messrs. F. C. Heffer & Co., 62 Kiangse Road. Mr. E. T. Byrne, president, and was supported by Dr. R. J. Marshall and Mr. A. J. Welch (directors) whilst Mr. J. A. dos Remedios represented the secretaries. The number of shares represented was 3,959.

The Chairman said:—

The net profit for 1927, as you will see by the accounts, is quite satisfactory, but your directors feel that it would not be wise to recommend the payment of a final dividend under the present adverse conditions and I think you will agree that such policy is sound. Quite recently, we were offered 200 acres, adjoining our estate, fully planted with rubber, capable of producing 65,000 lb. per annum. The acquisition of this would have been of great benefit and would have reduced costs materially, and under usual conditions we think the purchase could have been easily financed; unfortunately, we have difficult times to face, so that this desirable addition to our property for the time being is impossible.

The removal of restriction on November 1, I need hardly say, will hit all rubber estates, but, as our costs, when producing fully, are comparatively low, I think we can face the future without undue fear. As regards the removal of restriction, I do not think it can be considered as unwise, as, apart from the fact that we were playing into alien hands, the artificial high price of rubber was undoubtedly furthering the use of reclaimed, but around present values consumption should be stimulated and, possibly, the competition of reclaimed rubber considerably reduced.

The estate is in perfect order and, beyond a small capital expenditure required to re-arrange our factory on more economical lines, expenditure for the next few years will be kept down to the lowest level compatible with efficiency.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1927, as printed and circulated to the shareholders, be adopted and passed."

"That Dr. R. J. Marshall be re-elected a director of the company."

"That Messrs. Mortimer Reid & Slee be re-elected auditors of the company until the next annual meeting, at a fee of Tls. 200."

TAIPIING RUBBER ESTATES

The fifteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Taipiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held at the Offices of the Agents, Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd., 48 Szechuen Road, on Saturday morning.

Mr. Brodie Clarke presided and was supported by Messrs. J. Frost, P. C. Inglis and H. Kadoorie (Directors), and shareholders representing 35,865 shares.

The Chairman said:—

The Profit for 1927 amounted to Tls. 14,115.94. This added to the amount brought forward from 1926 Tls. 35,814.21 gives a total of Tls. 49,930.15 from which must be deducted the Bonus of Tls. 1,000 granted to the Manager, Mr. Geo. H. Lessler, at the last annual meet-

ing—two donations totalling Tls. 191 to the Shanghai Defence Force's Recreation Fund and the Malayan Flood Relief Fund, and the final dividend of 10 per cent. for 1926 totalling Tls. 20,000, leaving a balance of Tls. 28,739.15, which your Directors recommend to carry forward to 1928 account in view of the present uncertain outlook in the Rubber Industry.

Expenditure: The increased expenditure for 1927 is principally accounted for by larger payments made under the headings of Weeding, Cultivation, Roads, Drains, Curing and Packing. The higher rate of exchange for 1927 for conversion of Straits Currency into Shanghai Taels also adversely affects this account.

Increase under the heading of Shanghai expenses is due to loss in exchange Tls. 673.18 and additional payments under the headings of Insurance and General Charges.

Rubber Output—The output of rubber for 1927 totalled 124,152 lb. and Sales for all grades realized an average of 1/5¹.

Standard Production—Standard production for the 6th Restriction year is fixed at 121,906 lb. Our appeal to increase our assessment met with some success as we were able to maintain our productivity, and our proved position entitled us to the favourable consideration we received.

All-in-Cost for 1927 is Shanghai Tls. 0.363 against Shanghai Tls. 0.37 in 1926.

Rubber Stock—The rubber stock at December 31, 1927, was 38,021 lb. valued at S\$7,267.40 at exchange 91—Shanghai Tls. 6,613.33.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the report and statement of the company's accounts for the year ended December 31, 1927, as presented to the meeting, be approved and passed.

That Mr. P. C. Inglis be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a fee of Tls. 250 per annum.

KALI GLIDIK COFFEE ESTATES

The annual general meeting of the Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd., was held on Monday at 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch took the chair, supported by Messrs. Ellis Hayim, A. P. Nazer, C. F. Shackleton, and W. R. McBain. Shares represented numbered 25,462.

The Chairman said:—

You will have noticed from the report that, as a result of a survey that was carried out during the year under review, the area of Kali Glidik that is planted with coffee is returned as some 217 acres smaller than was stated in the previous reports, and the planted area of Panawangan is approximately 66 acres smaller than estimated. The total areas of the estates, however, remain just about as stated previously. To estimate the planted area on these hilly estates is extremely difficult, and, the planting distance being known, it is usual to calculate the planted area according to the number of plants set out, or, in other words, we still have the same number of coffee bushes as were presumed to be on the area as originally stated. A great deal of the difference in the planted area is accounted for by the fact that the surveyor has followed the very unusual course of deducting from the planted area all land occupied by garden paths and subsidiary roads. Since these means of access are essential to proper supervision and economical working, it is the usual practice of surveyors to ignore them and to treat the whole area which they cover as being under whatever culture is growing thereon.

Tea Planting

A further 1571 acres were planted with tea on Seepit Oerang Estate, as the climate and soil have been found to be particularly suitable for this culture, and on Panawangan Estate there are 202 acres cleared and ready for planting with coffee as soon as more prosperous times return. As regards the plantations themselves, the weather during 1927 was very propitious for the growth of the bushes and the formation of blossom for the 1928 harvest, but the continuous mists, rain and lack of sunshine on the higher portions of the estate were detrimental to the ripening of the coffee berries, and the slow development of the

fruit resulted in the berries being on the trees for a longer period than usual, which enabled the borer to breed and spread.

As an illustration of the damage done by this insect pest, I may tell you that, going by weight, we had to harvest over 8 piculs of red berry to obtain 1 picul of market coffee, as against the usual ratio of 41 piculs to 1 picul of market coffee, but, according to bulk, which is the factor governing the cost of plucking, the quantity of red berry that we had to harvest was much more than indicated by these figures, owing to the large number of berries that were found to be empty when brought to the factory. Some of you may feel inclined to say:—Why trouble to harvest empty berries? The answer to which is that it is essential to eliminate as far as possible all likely breeding places so as to curtail its depredations and to have a reasonable hope of securing a satisfactory crop during the succeeding year.

High Production Cost

The foregoing facts account to a large extent for the unusually high cost of production shown in the accounts now before you. The immature coffee is reported to be growing well, all bad types have been removed and supplies planted in their stead. The factory and plant on Kali Glidik were given the necessary attention and are now in a position to deal with any crop that may be harvested.

Seepit Oerang Estate was affected by the same weather conditions as was Kali Glidik, weeks passed with little or no sunshine, heavy banks of cloud hung round the mountain above the 2,500 ft. level, and, the weather being damp and chilly, prevented the ripening of the fruit and, in some areas, part of it actually rotted on the trees. The development of fruit-bearing branch was, however, satisfactory and the trees themselves benefitted from the weather rather than otherwise. The wet weather had the further effect of encouraging the growth of weeds, which made the cost of upkeep considerably more expensive. On the other hand, the dampness was good for tea and we were able to harvest 51,000 half kilos more than estimated.

As regards cinchona, it was estimated that we should have to harvest 15,000 kilos of bark in order to secure our allowance of alkaloid, but the bark proved to be of much better quality than was anticipated and it was only necessary to produce 7,700 lb. The coffee bushes on Panawangan Estate continue to develop satisfactorily, and we shall harvest our first small crop this year. In the meantime, we have derived a satisfactory profit from the sale of the seeds of the various green covers that are growing on the Estate. The supply of labour is ample, and, there being no competition in the neighbourhood of the estate, the rates of pay are very reasonable.

The Accounts

Turning now to the accounts, you will notice that your directors have been able to make satisfactory arrangements for financing the company until Panawangan Estate reaches full maturity. The loan is secured by the deposit of the shares in the Dutch company and carries interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The accounts of the Dutch company show a loss on the year's working of F.106,055.73, but of this sum F. 93,199.33 represents the appropriation to reserve for the amortization of leaseholds and the agency fee, selling commission and interest due to the Shanghai company, so that the trading loss for the year was really only F. 12,856.40.

Capital expenditure during 1927 amounted to a total of F.113,026.25, of which F.108,130.62 was spent upon the development and upkeep of the immature areas on the three properties. Every economy compatible with efficiency is being exercised on the three properties, and I anticipate that capital expenditure will show a very material reduction in 1928.

The Resolutions

There were no questions and the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts, as presented, and the disposal of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as recommended, be adopted and passed."

"That the appointment of Mr. E. Hayim as a director of the company be confirmed."

"That Mr. W. R. B. McBain be re-elected a director of the company."

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company."

AYER TAWAH RUBBER CO., LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held at 35 Peking Road, on Wednesday. There were present Messrs. L. J. Cubitt (chairman), C. H. Rutherford, and E. Samson (directors) and shareholders representing in all 70,778 shares.

The chairman said:—

This meeting has been called in compliance with the requirements of the Companies Ordinances, for the purpose of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the resolutions which were duly passed at an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders held on April 16. The resolutions which I shall place before you for confirmation were fully explained in my speech to shareholders at the last meeting, a report of which has been posted to all shareholders, and I do not propose, therefore, to enlarge on them, unless any shareholder has any questions to ask. I may, however, mention that we have received telegraphic advice that the Wilkinson Process Rubber Co., Ltd., posted their circular to their shareholders, inviting subscriptions to their new issue, on April 25, and, subject to the resolutions being passed, the date the directors propose to fix for the shareholders to subscribe to the new issue of this company is July 5 next, and a circular of acceptance or renunciation will be issued to shareholders within a day or two.

I now have pleasure in proposing for confirmation as special resolutions:—

"That the capital of the company be increased to Tls. 500,000 by the creation of 200,000 additional shares of Tl. 1 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *'pari passu'* with the existing ordinary shares of the company."

"That 40,052 of the said 200,000 additional shares, together with 27,958 shares forming part of the present authorized capital, making in all 68,010 shares, be offered in the first instance at a premium of Tl. 1 per share to the members of the company in proportion of as nearly as may be one share for no less than every four shares held by each member on the registers of the company on April 14, 1928, and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken plus the premium (making together Tls. 2 per share) shall be paid to the company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting a time within which the offer, if not accepted by payment, will be deemed to be declined and that the directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they may consider expedient in the interests of the company. No fractional shares shall be issued."

"That the balance of 159,948 additional shares shall be offered in the first instance to shareholders at such times and upon such terms and conditions as the directors shall deem expedient, but at such price as the company in general meeting shall determine."

These were carried unanimously.

LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Full Council of the Changhai Lawn Tennis Association took place on Tuesday, when certain definite arrangements in connection with the 1928 season were made. With the idea of centralizing control and facilitating the active work of the Association, it was decided to appoint a small executive committee of three in addition to the officers of the Association, the composition of the committee, as finally decided, being:—Capt. E.I.M. Barrett, Mr. N. Leslie, Mr. G. F. Forshaw, Mr. H. Gulick, Mr. T. Egawa. The Executive Committee will meet whenever necessary, and periodical meetings of the Full Council will be called as occasion demands.

Preliminary arrangements were decided on in regard to the visit of a team from Tientsin, which is

expected to arrive about the end of June or the beginning of July.

Approval was given to a suggestion that two teams from Hongkong (ladies and men) should visit Shanghai in the near future to play Interport tennis. It is probable that the ladies team will arrive in time to commence play on or about May 29; while it is fairly definite that the men will accompany the Interport cricketers, who are due on May 26 or 27. The composition of the Hongkong ladies team is not known, but the men will probably be Messrs. Rumjahn, Fincher, and Ng Sze-kwong. It was decided to accept the kind offer of the Shanghai and Hongkong Hotels again to place the Majestic Hotel lawn at the disposal of the Association for special matches, and it is probable that the Interport matches will be played there.

The shortage of efficient umpires for special matches was discussed, and it was decided to appeal to gentlemen who are known to be efficient in that capacity to place their services at the disposal of the Association as much as possible.

The lack of interest in the Schools competition during recent seasons came in for much comment, and it was decided, in the event of there being no improvement in this respect during 1928, the competition would probably be abandoned next year.

It was arranged that the commencing dates for the Association's various competitions should be approximately as follows:—

Commencing Dates	Entries Close
Mixed Doubles June 1	noon May 24
Hong Doubles June 15	June 8
First League July 1	June 23
Second League July 1	June 23
Men's Doubles Sept. 1	Aug. 25
Ladies' Singles Sept. 1	Aug. 25
Ladies' Doubles Sept. 15	Sept. 8
Men's Singles Sept. 15	Sept. 8

It was decided that the annual competition for the Roper Cup should take place early in October, or sooner if feasible.

The Executive Committee were empowered to revise the whole of the rules governing the Association and its various competitions, and to submit the revisions in proper form for approval by the next annual general meeting.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF CHINA

The Automobile Club of China, with Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, chairman, presiding, held its annual general meeting on Wednesday afternoon at 5.15, in the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, 17 The Bund.

The Committee's report and statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1927, was received and a new Committee, comprising Messrs. E. Gordon Lowder, chairman, B. Firth, L. A. Harrap, L. Junginger, G. Morris, G. Okada, C. L. Seitz, R. G. Herbert and B. Re'n were elected.

The following report of considerable interest to local motorists was read by the chairman:—

I shall not be guilty of exaggeration if I state that the year 1927 was one of the most momentous in the history of Shanghai. The political and labour crises which caused such havoc and suffering in many parts of the country found a somewhat violent reflection in the Shanghai district which, fortunately, has been liquidated very considerably and whilst there is much to be desired the outlook is brighter. From the point of view of the motoring public of Shanghai the year was notable in many ways, principal amongst which were the greatly increased number of automobiles on the roads with the resultant congestion which occurred during rush hours in various sections of the city, and the introduction, in somewhat hasty manner, of regulations for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles by the Chinese authorities of Greater Shanghai.

The Increase in Traffic

The increased volume of traffic was accounted for, to a certain degree, by the presence of the Defence Forces with the usual mechanical equipment, but the greater part of the increase is the result of the swelling of the ranks of private owners, the ever growing number of motor freight vehicles and the expansion of the hire car business. What is more important, to my mind, is the fact that there

is not likely to be any slackening off of progress under any of the headings mentioned with the exception of military vehicles, and in view of the fact that expansion in the number of vehicles is not being met by a corresponding increase in the area over which they can operate one can only conclude that traffic congestion will increase very seriously. The tampering with the partially constructed Municipal Council roads in the outside districts, and other obstructionist demonstration by bad Chinese elements which meet any attempt to improve conditions, are most regrettable and it would seem to me that the members of the Good Roads Movement of China have here a splendid opportunity to use their influence in preventing these wanton acts of destruction which are retarding progress in road-making in the Shanghai district and the proper expansion which the city requires.

More Congestion to be Feared

With regard to traffic congestion one would like to feel that our difficulties of last year, and, in fact, the present are only temporary, but I fear that will not be the case: indeed, everything points to a gradual increase in congestion from now on, until such time as radical changes are made. One can only note with growing alarm the lengthening of the traffic stream up Lubbing Well Road during the busy hours. It is only a short time ago since the Traffic Commission completed its sittings and rendered a very full and excellent report, but there is every indication that the situation calls for another Commission to deal with the problem of traffic congestion as it exists now, and I trust the Councils of the International and French Settlements will see their way to appoint one without delay.

It is not my intention to make any suggestions at this meeting because in the first place your committee feel that the time has passed when any but the most radical changes can ameliorate conditions, and unless these changes are made conditions will become intolerable not only for the motoring public, but for all those who use the streets in any way whatsoever. The police are doing nobly in their work of traffic regulation under the circumstances, but regulation of traffic under existing conditions is almost a farce. Whatever changes are made, some sections of the public are bound to suffer, but the situation has to be faced and after placing the problem in the hands of a commission capable and willing to give it the fullest consideration and submit their unbiased recommendations, it is up to all sections of the public to support those recommendations. Your committee will, at the right time, submit their views on the subject, but in the first place it is necessary for a commission to be appointed.

Chinese Licence Regulations

The regulations for registration and licensing of motor vehicles using roads on Chinese territory came in the nature of a surprise to most of us: not so much the regulations themselves or the fact that regulations had been framed, as the fact that their introduction was so sudden and unannounced that most owners wishing to obtain licences found they had been guilty of infringements almost before the regulations were promulgated. Your committee had the utmost difficulty in obtaining any official explanation of the regulations or necessary procedure and, as many of you are aware, owners found it necessary to spend the better part of a week travelling from Chapei to the Native City and vice versa in order to fulfil the whole series of requirements. There is no doubt the Bureau was utterly unprepared to undertake the work it set out to accomplish and an intensely anti-foreign element amongst the employees of the Bureau made co-operation by your committee with the work of the Bureau very difficult. Six applications were made for copies of the regulations before any were received and then it was a blur print of a chart giving instructions of a very general nature.

The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was approached on the matter eventually, but the only regulations your committee were

able to procure were taken from the news section of the local Chinese Press and translated. The translations were circulated to members of the club and I trust gave all necessary information. I wish to affirm that your committee is willing at all times to co-operate with the authorities, both Chinese and foreign, in matters pertaining to motoring and to assist them regarding any legislation they find it necessary in the public interests to enforce. The club functions for the benefit of motorists, but not to the extent that it finds it necessary to oppose the authorities or legislation introduced by them for the good of the community.

A New Automobile Club

Your committee has been approached by the organizer of the newly established Shanghai Automobile Club to see whether it is possible for us to co-operate or affiliate with them. Their proposals are being examined at present, but the new organization, as now constituted, is in practically no sense a club and the matter requires the most careful consideration.

As soon as your committee became aware of the proposal of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club to erect a club house in Monument Road inquiries were instituted as to whether this club could participate in the scheme, but the stewards of the Paper Hunt Club stated that the rest house proposed was to be of a very simple nature with no provision for social activities nor even for refreshments of any kind and it was not their intention to elaborate on the scheme in any way. This matter is constantly receiving the consideration of your committee and will not be lost sight of.

It is regrettable that the Council have again expressed their unwillingness to undertake the general inspection and testing of gasoline pumps, particularly as their refusal

is, to a very considerable extent, based upon the statements and views of the oil companies concerned. Shanghai would appear to be unique in that there is no provision for the testing of weights and measures.

The Present System of Fines

Efforts were made during the year to have introduced a system of standard fines for breaches of traffic regulations, to apply to all nationals alike, but owing to the varied national interests involved it was considered by the Council to be impolitic at that time to recommend such a course. A suggestion was made to the Council on the subject of the records of traffic offenders.

The pamphlet circulated by the club in the English and Chinese languages embodying traffic hints and signals to be given by drivers has been widely distributed, thanks to the assistance of the Traffic Department and the Settlement and French police and several of the motor insurance companies, and I trust they have proved of value. Your committee, in the first place, requested the Councils to undertake the printing and distribution of the regulations, but for various reasons the traffic authorities suggested that the matter should be

dealt with by the club. Faulty signals and incorrect manoeuvres in traffic are highly dangerous and should be prevented by all possible means.

Motor Buses and Tramways

The elasticity of motor buses has proved conclusively their suitability for traffic conditions in Shanghai rather than the old-fashioned tramways, and it would appear that the Council will find it necessary in the not too distant future to reconsider the terms of the franchise held by the Tramway Company. I might add here, however, that there remains very much to be desired in the way the motor buses are operated. They seldom draw up within less than two to four feet of the kerb when letting down or taking up passengers, and their insistence on holding to the centre of Nanking and other Roads is one of the Chief contributory causes of present congestion. They must use the side of the road as much as possible in order that faster traffic may get by on their off side.

Among those who received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Berlin recently were Messrs. Wang Shih-ming and Choh Shao-wang, who will return to China in the near future.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, psoriasis or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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	Parts 1 and 2	by
4616	Parts 3 and 4	MORAN and MACK
4685	Parts 5 and 6	

"WHAT'S yo' idea in bringin' that up?" "Oh, boy, behave yourself!" "You're not head man in this show!" These and other quaint sayings have passed into the language of all who have heard "Two Black Crows." Their three records are the biggest sellers ever known in comic records—because they are genuinely funny. Get the first and you'll want the others—the more you play them the funnier they seem. Millions have already been sold all over the world—they are classics in gramophone humour.

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HEAR COLUMBIA'S TWO BLACK CROWS

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34 NANKING ROAD

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

CRICKET

Some Very Promising Batting Shown on Last Saturday

A warm, sunny afternoon, the playing pitch a batsmen's paradise, and promising form on the part of several "probables" for the forthcoming Interport game with Hongkong, were happy circumstances associated with the opening cricket match of the season. One cannot expect super excellence in the first rehearsal but there was much to admire in the general standard of play throughout the game on Saturday afternoon, which, after all is said and done, provided the players with the best practice of all, namely, a "knock" in the open, and the actual result conveys little impression of the object achieved.

When it is mentioned that Capt. Barrett, Allison, Dr. O'Hara, Harry Ollerdesen and Quayle were amongst the absentees, it can be imagined that the game hardly was representative of the cream of local talent, nevertheless the players on view provided an excellent afternoon's entertainment to a concourse of supporters that resembled a gathering in mid-summer rather than in this, the first blush of the season.

Sunday's cricket was confined to match practice in the open, the players, in turn, enjoying a lease of 20 minutes at the wickets. No scores were kept and, apart from the fact that it afforded those concerned with very desirable practice, there was little in the play itself to arouse more than passing interest to the onlookers. Play commenced shortly after 3 o'clock and stumps were drawn two hours later.

BASEBALL

Asiatic Fleet Champions Win Easily in Charity Match

The champions of the Asiatic Fleet gave the Shanghai All-Stars a thorough trouncing at the Community Cup Charity baseball game on Saturday afternoon, the score being 10-2. Langley and Seaton for the local team were not in the best of condition, and were not given the support necessary to win ball games. Although Shanghai is credited with but three errors, other ragged play and several unrecorded errors of omission were responsible for their shortage of runs and helped the Navy run into double figures. For the winners Teeter had the homers literally "eating out of his hand." Shanghai's puny six hits mere completely overshadowed by the other's 14 hard hit drives.

An official touch was lent to the occasion when Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General, threw the first ball. At the conclusion Admiral Mark L. Bristol, who donated the cup, had the pleasure of presenting it to his own team.

It was a gala day and the American community turned out en masse. The grandstand was filled to an overflow with civilians, a good proportion being ladies, the sailors and Marines, and a representative gathering from the American School, the latter enlivening matters with their concerted cheering. In spite of a preponderance of sailors in the adjoining section, their efforts at cheering could not be said to equal those of the scholars.

About 3,500 persons helped to swell the Fund, and it is noteworthy that every officer and man on the U.S.S. General Alava had his ticket.

Sunday's Game

In the game between the Chinese Baseball Club and the Shanghai Baseball Club, the former were returned winner by the score of 4-3. The Chinese won in the latter innings after Endsie had injured his pitching shoulder. Both teams showed a decided need of practice.

THE "Sinwanpao" says that the Canton Provincial Government has definitely decided to suppress gambling.

CHARITY FOOTBALL

Loh Hwa Defeats R.A.M.C. Five to One

As a result of the football match between these two teams on the Pioneer Field on Sunday afternoon, the Kuangtung Free School should find their sadly depleted exchequer considerably enlarged and although actual figures are as yet unavailable, it is expected that the sum will be in the neighbourhood of \$500. For this happy achievement, everybody concerned must be congratulated, particularly the 22 players who toiled unceasingly under weather conditions that hardly were appropriate to football. The Medicals, strengthened by the inclusion of Gee, Stock, Berry and Cross, of the Bedfs. & Heris, opened the scoring in the first five minutes through Monkhouse but Lee Wai-tong established equality before the game had progressed another five minutes and when Tai gave the Chinese the lead in the 20th minute, it was easy to visualize the final result, for although the soldiers contested every minute they found the opposition too fast and too clever for them. Two goals by Lee Wai-tong, both gems by this football genius, gave the first league champions the commanding lead of four goals to one when the "breather" arrived and the lone goal of the second half came from the feet of Chen, thanks, in the main to Lee Wai-tong. Chow, in the home goal, had several anxious moments in the last 20 minutes but emerged with much distinction, in fact the goalkeeping of Chow and Stock was a feature of the game, which bristled with play of a surprising character for this time of the year and afforded endless enjoyment to a vast crowd. The teams were—Loh Hwa: Chow, N. D. Lee and Z. H. Lee, An, Bien and P. Chen, Yuan, Y. T. Chen, Tai, Lee Wai-tong and K. K. Chen. R.A.M.C. XI: Stock, Joyce and Jenkinson, Stephens, Warner and Smith; Berry, Monkhouse, Gee Cross and Wilkins. Mr. Chow made a capital referee. It is understood that Loh Hwa shortly will undertake a trip to Singapore and Manila, there to play a series of games. A pleasing ceremony took place at Haddon's Gardens on Friday last, when Colonel Ensor presented the members of the R.A.M.C.'s victorious second league eleven with souvenirs to mark the winning of the second league championship.

CHINESE ATHLETICS

Fuh Tan University Annual Sports Meeting

The annual sports meeting of the Fuh Tan University brought forth three records and several interesting races. The preliminaries took place on Friday and the finals were decided on Saturday on the college oval at Kiangwan. L. K. Tsong was the individual champion, having six firsts to his credit. Of the three records Tsong made two in the Low Hurdles and the Javelin Throw. The time for the low hurdles 27.4 sec. and the distance for the javelin throw was 43.07 metres which was considered a good throw. P. T. Cheu broke the 10,000 metre run which he did in 42 min. 16.8 sec. K. S. Pan came out first in the Pentathlon with a total of 1,801 points. Dr. T. H. Lee presented the prizes to the winners at the conclusion and among the trophies the silver cup given by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wunsz King, was captured by the Freshmen class who will have the honour to keep it for one year till next spring.

LAWN TENNIS

Japan Defeats Cuba in Davis Cup Competition

Havana, Apr. 29.
Japan has eliminated Cuba from the Davis Cup lawn tennis competition.—Reuter.

CHINESE JOCKEY CLUB

Exciting Racing and Some Fast Times

The fine weather and the prospect of racing in more pleasant conditions than has been the case of late attracted a big attendance to the Chinese Jockey Club's course on Sunday and the visitors were rewarded with some really exciting racing.

The races in detail follow:—

1.—The Shanhaikwan Plate

Five furlongs.
1.—Euyang's black, Prince Ribbert, W. Hill, 152.
2.—Sing Ding's ches., True Knight, G. A. Pollock, 162.
3.—Toeg's dun, Nith, J. Pote-Hunt, 159.
Won by a half-length; one and a half. Time, 1 min. 15 1/5 sec.

2.—The Nientekwan Plate

One-quarter of a mile.
1.—Yue Tung's brown, Typhoon, L. F. Soong, 150.
2.—K. Q. K's ches., Record, H. C. Pih, 155.
3.—Y. S. Doo's bay, New Year Rush, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
Won by one and a half lengths; one. Time, 1 min. 35 3/4 sec.

3.—The Chennankwan Handicap

Nine furlongs.
1.—Miss Law's ches., Glenegles, V. M. Haimovitch, 170.
2.—H. H. T. & F. L. G's grey, Cossack, V. E. Arnold, 147.
3.—Shendrikoff's bay, Zorhan, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 158.
Won by three lengths; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 19 3/4 sec.

4.—The Wooshengkwang Plate

Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Abundance's grey, Sportsman Union, H. C. Pih, 162.
2.—K. D. Soo's grey, Passage Money, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
3.—Auto's grey, Great Triumph, C. Encarnacao, 165.
Won by three lengths; the same. Time, 1 min. 31 sec.

5.—The Tschikwan Selling Race

One mile.
1.—Springfield's grey, Perpetual Motion, G. A. Pollock, 140.
2.—Fah Kee's skew, Presentative, H. Collico, 150.
3.—Lansing's bay, Red Mark, N. Deitz, 138.
Won by one and a half lengths; two. Time, 2 min. 08 1/5 sec.

6.—The Liensankwan Plate

Eleven furlongs.
1.—Mount's grey, Mount Blanc, V. M. Haimovitch, 145.
2.—Chow & Co's bay, Grand Lord, C. Encarnacao, 155.
3.—Sheng & Co's grey, Department, W. Hill, 158.
Won by a short head; two lengths. Time 2 min. 56 1/5 sec.

7.—The Chihnikwan Handicap

("A" Class)
One mile.
1.—We Seven's grey, U. 7, T. Y. Tung, 149.
2.—Chow & Co's bay, Grand Concert, T. T. Chow, 155.
3.—Perchance's cream, Administration, H. C. Pih, 160.
Won by one and a half lengths; the same. Time, 2 min. 07 3/4 sec.

8.—The Chihnikwan Handicap

("B" Class)
One mile.
1.—Lansing's dun, New Mark, H. Huang, 152.
2.—Alliance's bay, Little Commander, L. F. Soong, 152.
3.—S. W. Hee's brown, Changchow, T. Y. Tung, 147.
Won by a head; half-length. Time, 2 min. 11 1/5 sec.

9.—The Quankwan Plate

Seven furlongs.
1.—Winsome & Nasty's grey, The Warbler, W. Hill, 152.
2.—Ho Kee's grey, Laceda, Z. L. Koo, 155.
2.—Alliance's grey, Little Tartar, L. F. Soong, 158.
Won by one length; a dead heat. Time, 1 min. 51 1/5 sec.

10.—The Juiyunkwan Plate

One mile.
1.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, H. Huang, 155.
2.—Admiral's grey, Churchdom, C. Encarnacao, 155.
3.—Toeg's grey, Tyne II, J. Pote-Hunt, 158.
Won by a neck; two lengths. Time, 2 min. 06 3/4 sec.

11.—The C.J.C. 50th Novices Cup

One mile and a quarter.
1.—C. S. Mao's dun, Merry Boy, J. R. Tirebols, 153.
2.—S. K. Chen's bay, Doowoo, S. Y. Sung, 147.
3.—Chewing's bay, Chewidz, T. M. Collico, 145.
Won by a half-length; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 45 3/4 sec.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

England Beaten by Scotland at Glasgow

Glasgow, Apr. 28.
In glorious weather and before 30,000 spectators Scotland beat England by 3 goals to 2 in an amateur soccer match at Glasgow to-day.—Reuter.

INTER-CLUB RACES

Exciting Finishes: Not Altogether Satisfactory

The first of the Inter-Club Race Meetings, on the Shanghai course, on Saturday, was not an altogether satisfactory affair, although some of the finishes were quite exciting. It opened with two falls in the steeplechase—a nasty looking accident which fortunately had not any serious result. Later in the afternoon there was another mishap of a worse nature, which is likely to put a good Chinese jockey out of action for some considerable time. This happened in the selling race, when Pan and Quincey both were thrown. The Stewards made an investigation afterwards, but did not seem able to arrive at any definite finding, though in the jockey room one rider was heard to assert that he actually saw Rapidity, Quincey's mount, cross its legs and so come down, thus upsetting Hapton, on which Pan was riding. Quincey was temporarily dazed by a blow on the head, but otherwise was unhurt. Pan was less fortunate and sustained a very ugly injury to one eye, necessitating his removal in the ambulance. Sunday it was ascertained that the injury after all was not very serious and Pan is expected to be about again soon.

This affair led directly to another misfortune, for which some official must be blamed—a very rare occurrence on the Shanghai course, where the management of racing has developed into a fine art and runs so smoothly. Pote-Hunt had weighed out for Fair Sport, and there could not have been any real doubt but that he would have won very easily. Fair Sport was the last pony to come from the stables and by that time the motor ambulance was held up in the gateway, preventing the pony going through. After waiting some while, the mafuo took it round to another gate, but before he could get on the course the "all present" signal had been given and the starter quickly let the field go. As there were only four other runners and plenty of time to spare, whilst the jockey's difficulty was obvious, and not his fault, it seemed a great pity he was not allowed a little latitude.

The Results

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The Inter-Club Handicap

Steeplechase
Round and in.
1.—A. N. Dallas's ches., Theatreland, A. Hughes, 169.
2.—S. C. Cheong's ches., MacBeth, T. Y. Tung, 169.
3.—Allan's grey, Lord Cavendish, W. L. McCann, 146.
Won by many lengths; four. Pari-mutuel:—Win, \$8.90. Places, 2.

2.—The Inter-Club Sub-Griffin Handicap, "A" Class

One mile.
1.—We Two's bay, Oh Kay, L. P. Quincey, 152.
2.—Miss Law's grey, Kilmory, V. M. Haimovitch, 157.
3.—C. S. Mao's dun, Merry Boy, F. Noodt, 157.
Won by a short head; one and a half lengths. Time, 2 min. 04 sec.

3.—The Inter-Club Sub-Griffin Handicap, "A" Class

One mile.
1.—Boyes & White's grey, Silver Wing, J. Pote-Hunt, 145.
2.—Lieb Bros' grey, Elephant Brand, L. P. Quincey, 155.
3.—Dod & Bert's grey, Adelphi, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 148.
Won by a half-length; one and half. Time, 2 min. 03 3/4 sec.

4.—The Inter-Club Scramble

Half-mile.
1.—McBain & Sokoloff's grey, Veterock, M. M. Sokoloff, 157.
2.—F. Y. Wang's grey, Entire, S. A. Judah, 160.
3.—Toeg's dun, Nith, J. Pote-Hunt, 152.
Won by three lengths; a neck. Time, 57 sec.

5.—The Inter-Club China Pony Handicap, "A" Class

One mile and a quarter.
1.—Venture's grey, First Venture, C. Encarnacao, 155.
2.—F. Y. Wang's grey, Charming, A. N. Dallas, 152.
3.—Hardy W. Fowler's dun, Morning Flight, J. Pote-Hunt, 158.
Won by a half-length; the same. Time, 2 min. 26 3/4 sec.

6.—The Inter-Club China Pony Handicap, "B" Class

One mile and a quarter.
1.—Chow & Co's grey, Clutha, S. N. Pan, 155.
2.—Day's grey, Geyslerland, A. N. Dallas, 145.
3.—Harry White's grey, Don Philippe, V. M. Haimovitch, 144.
Won by three lengths; one and a half. Time, 2 min. 37 3/4 sec.

INTER-SOCIETY GOLF

St. Andrew's Society Well Beaten by St. George's

At the Seekingjiao Golf Course on Sunday the annual golf match between St. George's and St. Andrew's took place and resulted in a victory for the former. In the morning, there was a tie for the singles, but, in the afternoon, St. Andrews was badly beaten. Weather conditions were ideal and the game was played on an excellent course.

The scores follow:—

SINGLES	
St. George's	St. Andrew's
M. W. Budd	0 H. R. Malcolm
W. H. C. Huggett	1 K. M. Cumming
D. Ward-Smith	1 J. E. Murray
A. M. Brown	0 H. M. Little
P. H. Cobb	0 A. Gray
T. W. Mitchell	1 T. S. M. Terrace
E. C. Beddows	1 C. T. Beath
W. J. Hawkins	1 C. W. Porter
J. H. Underwood	1 C. C. Cumming
R. J. Bowerman	0 C. H. Thompson
K. E. Newman	0 J. Oswald
P. M. Neil	0 R. J. Marshall
C. H. Hopkins	0 D. M. Graham
W. S. Clay	0 D. McLaren
W. R. Harvey	0 Ian Beith
A. D. Gage	1 W. Douglas
R. D. Bell	1 Wells Henderson
F. A. Wallis	0 C. Richards
H. S. Sweeting	1 J. Brown
H. F. Lewis	0 J. B. Logan

FOURSONES

FOURSONES	
M. W. Budd	0 H. R. Malcolm
W. H. C. Huggett	0 K. M. Cumming
D. Ward-Smith	0 Dr. J. E. Murray
A. M. Brown	0 Little
P. H. Cobb	0 A. Gray
T. W. Mitchell	0 S. M. Terrace
Maj. E. Beddows	0 C. T. Beath
W. J. Hawkins	2 C. W. Porter
J. H. Underwood	0 C. C. Cumming
R. J. Bowerman	0 G. H. Thompson
K. E. Newman	0 J. Oswald
Dr. F. M. Neil	0 Dr. R. J. Marshall
C. H. Hopkins	0 D. M. Graham
W. S. Clay	0 D. McLaren
W. R. Harvey	0 Ian Beith
W. Douglas	0 Wells Henderson
R. D. Bell	0 C. Richards
F. A. Wallis	0 J. Brown
H. S. Sweeting	0 J. B. Logan
H. F. Lewis	0 J. B. Logan
Total	14 6

HOME CRICKET

Glamorgan Win First Match of the Season

London, May 1.

At Cardiff, Glamorgan beat Worcester by 33 runs in the first match of the cricket season. The scores were:—Glamorgan 331 (D. Davies 113) and 165 (Root 5 for 57, Hill 4 for 50); Worcester 304 (Fox 135) and 159 (Mercer 5 for 51).—Reuter.

LONDON, Apr. 28.—At the meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee at Lord's to-day Lancashire's proposal that the Board of Control should arrange future Colonial cricket tours in which test matches are played, instead of the Marylebone Cricket Club, failed to bring a second. Leicestershire's amendment that the M.C.C.'s management of all tours "should long continue" was carried unanimously.—Reuter.

7.—The Inter-Club Sub-Griffin Stakes

One mile and a quarter.
1.—Plane's grey, Monoplane, S. A. Judah, 152.
2.—Shendrikoff's bay, Zorhan, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 158.
3.—Plane's grey, Aeroplane, C. Encarnacao, 155.
Won by a short head; two lengths. Time, 2 min. 39 3/4 sec.

8.—The Inter-Club Selling Race

Three-quarters of a mile.
1.—Gensburger's grey, Cumshaw, S. A. Judah, 150.
2.—F. B. Marshall's dun, The Duke, J. Pote-Hunt, 147.
3.—A. N. Dallas's bay, Royal Dragon, M. M. Sokoloff, 147.
Won by three lengths; two. Time, 1 min. 29 3/4 sec.

9.—The Inter-Club Crossbred Handicap, "A" Class

One mile and a quarter.
1.—Lansing's ches., Grand Mark, H. Huang, 148.
2.—Shendrikoff's bay, Zorhan, W. N. Wells-Henderson, 152.
3.—Day's dun, Bonnie Scotland, A. N. Dallas, 145.
Won by two lengths; three-quarters. Time, 2 min. 36 3/4 sec.

10.—The Inter-Club Crossbred Handicap, "B" Class

One mile and a quarter.
1.—McRain & Sokoloff's ches., Vasylock, M. M. Sokoloff, 147.
2.—Toeg's bay, Lot Four, J. Pote-Hunt, 143.
3.—H. M. Hind's ches., Leviathan, H. C. Pih, 145.
Won by three lengths; two. Time, 2 min. 24 3/4 sec.

SHAFORCE ATHLETICS

Interesting Competitions in the
Concluding Events

The third and final day's programme of the Shanghai Area Inter-Company Team Athletic Championships of the British Forces took place on the Widow's Minumant Ground, on Wednesday, under excellent weather conditions.

The grounds presented a gymkhana appearance. The stands, gaily decorated with flags and bunting, were completely filled with spectators who evinced a very keen interest in the proceedings. The bands of the 2nd Battalion the Welch Regiment, and of the 1st Battalion the Northamptonshire Regiment, were in attendance and throughout the day rendered selections which added to the day's enjoyment and which were greatly appreciated by all present.

The meeting, which was held under the new British Army system, drew 500 competitors comprising men from the various regiments stationed in Shanghai, and individual entries from the Navy, the U. S. Marine Corps, the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and civilians. The object of the new system is to develop the spirit of co-operation rather than individual effort among the troops. No individual member of the teams received any reward—their efforts counted only towards the team results. The times and records, therefore, of this meeting cannot be compared with similar events run at ordinary sports meetings because of the fact that such times really represent the average, but, nevertheless, they were exceptionally good.

At the conclusion of the meeting and, after the massed drums had sounded the retreat, Mrs. O. C. Borrett presented the cups, medals and individual prizes, including a special cup presented by Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt for the winning team in the one mile team race.

The results of the day follow:—

Long jump (teams of two):—1. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 2. H. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 3. "D" Co. 1st Batt. Northants; 4. "B" Co. 1st Batt. Northants; 5. 12th Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. Distance:—37 ft. 6 in. 880 yd. relay (four of 220 yds.):—1. 12th M. T. Co. R.A.S.C.; 2. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 3. "B" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 4. "C" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 5. 5th Armoured Car Co. Royal Tank Corps. Time:—1 min. 38 1/2 sec.

100 yd. individual—army—(non-team members):—1. Pte. C. W. Jukes; 2. Pte. B. Stiff. Time:—11 1/2 sec. 880 yd. individual (open):—1. N. Williams; 2. A. G. Hodgkins. Time:—2 min. 9 1/2 sec.

Two miles relay (four of 880 yds.):—1. 56th Field Coy. R. E.; 2. "B" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 3. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 4. 12th M. T. Co. R.A.M.C.; 5. "B" Co. 1st Batt. Northants. Time:—3 min. 49 1/2 sec. One mile individual (army):—1. Pte. V. Abell; 2. Pte. B. Stiff. Time:—3 min. 3 1/2 sec.

400 yd. relay (four of 100 yds.):—1. 12th M. T. Co. R.A.S.C.; 2. "B" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 3. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 4. "A" Co. 1st Batt. Northants; 5. "C" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk. Time:—1 1/4 sec.

100 yd. individual (open):—1. G. A. Johanson; 2. Cpl. Jones; 3. Lieut. W. Rickman. Time:—10 sec.

One mile relay (four of 410 yds.):—1. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 2. 56th Field Coy. R. E.; 3. "B" Co. 1st Batt. Northants; 4. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 5. 12th M. T. Co. R.A.S.C. Time:—3 min. 41 1/2 sec.

One mile individual (open):—1. 2nd Lieut. Finny; 2. Pte. F. Frost; 3. N. Williams. Time:—4 min. 50 1/2 sec.

480 yd. hurdles relay (four of 120 yds.):—1. "D" Co. 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 2. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 3. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 4. H. Q. Wing, 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 5. "C" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk. Time:—1 min. 15 1/2 sec.

400 yd. individual (army):—1. Pte. C. W. Jukes. Time:—1 min. 11 sec.

One mile team race (teams of four):—1. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 2. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 3. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Northants; 4. "B" Co. 1st Batt. Northants; 5. 56th Field Coy. R. E. Time:—4 min. 51 1/2 sec.

Inter-company tug-of-war (110 stone):—1. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Welch; 2. "C" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk.

The finals already completed on Tuesday were as follows:—

Putting the weight (team of two):—1. "B" Co. 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 2. H. Q. Wing, 2nd Batt. Welch; 3. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 4. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Northants; 5. H. Q. Wing, 2nd Batt. Suffolk. Distance:—63 ft. 4 in.

High jump (team of two):—1. 5th Armoured Car Co. R.A.M.C.; 2. 56th Field Coy. R. E.; 3. "D" Co. 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 4. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 5. "A" Co. 1st Batt. Northants. Height:—10 ft. 3 1/2 in.

Three miles team race (teams of four):—1. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; 2. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts; 3. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Northants; 4. "D" Co. 1st Batt. Northants; 5. "B"

Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk; and "A" Co. 1st Batt. Northants (a tie). Points:—31; 54, 81, 94.

The Inter-Company Team Championship results follow:—

1. "D" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk, 37 points; 2. H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts, 23 points; 3. 56th Field Coy. R. E. 14 points; 4. 12th & Herts, 23 points; 5. 56th Field Coy. R. E. 14 points; 6. 12th M. T. Co. R.A.S.C., 13 points; 7. "D" Co. 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts, 13 points; 8. "D" Co. 1st Batt. Northants and H. Q. Wing, 1st Batt. Northants, 8 points each; 9th Armoured Car Co. R.A.M.C., 6 points; 10. "B" Co. 1st Batt. Northants and "B" Co. 1st Batt. Beds. & Herts, 5 points each; 11. "C" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk and H. Q. Wing, 2nd Batt. Welch, 4 points each; 12. "B" Co. 2nd Batt. Suffolk and "A" Co. 1st Batt. Northants, 3 points each; 13. H. Q. Wing, 2nd Batt. Suffolk, 3 points; 14. 12th Field Ambulance R.A.M.C., 1 point.

HANKOW RACES

Following are the results on the of the Hankow Race Club's Spring Meeting:—

1.—SPRING CUP.—One mile.
1. Mme. A. V. Labis's Met les Bois, Holgate.
2. Gobake's Juniper, Hu.
3. Watt's Glenbue, Dupree.
2.—HANYANG PLATE.—One mile.
1. U. S. Stout Fellah, Dupree.
2. Warrior's Sabre, Bowling.
3. H's. Henry 2, Wei.
3.—MAIDEN STAKES.—Six furlongs.
1. Deoch & Doris's Red Label, Holgate.
2. Maggie's Two Time Dan, Holgate.
3. Sawe's Mars, Ho.
4.—SCURRY PLATE.—Half-mile.
1. Mme. A. V. Labis's Prince des Bois, Holgate.
2. Unit's Happy Ending, Pan.
3. Hummel's Schwarzer Peter, Ho.
5.—SUB-GRIFFINS MAIDEN STAKES.—Six furlongs.
1. Warrior's Yataghan, Bowling.
2. Sawe's Juniper, Ho.
3. Stallard's Blue Bird, Hu.
6.—CASH SWEET CUP.—One and a quarter miles.
1. Maggie's Scurry Bill, Holgate.
2. Maple's Charleston Kid, Shell-small.
3. Unit's Shot Away, House.
7.—PARI-MUTUEL CUP.—Seven furlongs.
1. Sawe's Merkur, Ho.
2. Lensbury's Blaze Away, Newbigging.
3. The Red's The Tipster, Wei.
8.—DEAD HEAT.

8.—LOTTERY CUP.—One and a quarter miles.
1. Doris's Red Dragon, Wei.
2. Maggie's Scurry Bill, Holgate.
3. Mme. A. V. Labis's Zephir des Bois, Holgate.
9.—SHAPAO CUP.—Six furlongs.
1. Andree's Green Light, Shell-small.
2. Maggie's Scurry Bill, Holgate.
3. Overseas's May Be, Clarke.
10.—SUB-GRIFFINS STAKES.—Nine furlongs.
1. Warrior's Kris, Bowling.
2. Maggie's Scurry Bill, Holgate.
3. Mrs. Lyle's Dunmow, Eastwood.
11.—DEAD HEAT.

11.—DEAD HEAT.

12.—KINGCUP.—One mile.
1. Warrior's Kris, Bowling.
2. Triune's Blue Lagoon, Dupree.
3. Annie's Bright Light, Holgate.
4.—THE HANKOW DERBY.—One and a half miles.
1. Sawe's Juniper, Ho.
2. Watt's Glenbue, Dupree.
3. Deoch & Doris's Red Label, Holgate.
5.—GRAND STAND STAKES.—Nine furlongs.
1. Gobake's No. 401, Hu.
2. Lensbury's Blaze Away, Pan.
3. Annie's Green Light, Holgate.
6.—BRITISH NAVY CHALLENGE CUP.—Nine furlongs.
1. Mme. A. V. Labis's Zephir des Bois, Holgate.
2. Gobake's Juniper, Hu.
3. Watt's Glenbue, Dupree.
7.—HUNAN STAKES.—Five furlongs.
1. Annie's Green Light, Holgate.
2. Maggie's Big Bill, Dupree.
3. Unit's Shot Away, House.
8.—SUB-GRIFFINS DERBY.—One and a half miles.
1. Warrior's Yataghan, Bowling.
2. Annie's Spot Light, Holgate.
3. Stallard's Blue Bird, Hu.
9.—TIENTSIN STAKES.—Nine furlongs.
1. Unit's Stout Fellah, Dupree.
2. Maggie's Charleston Kid, Holgate.
3. Keenland's Atta-Boy, Hu.
10.—HANKOW STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.
1. Mme. A. V. Labis's Met les Bois, Holgate.
2. Eve's Hypocrite, Dupree.
3. Annie's Thibet, Holgate.

11.—DEAD HEAT.

12.—KINGCUP.—One mile.
1. Warrior's Kris, Bowling.
2. Triune's Blue Lagoon, Dupree.
3. Annie's Bright Light, Holgate.
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3. Stallard's Blue Bird, Hu.
9.—TIENTSIN STAKES.—Nine furlongs.
1. Unit's Stout Fellah, Dupree.
2. Maggie's Charleston Kid, Holgate.
3. Keenland's Atta-Boy, Hu.
10.—HANKOW STAKES.—One and a quarter miles.
1. Mme. A. V. Labis's Met les Bois, Holgate.
2. Eve's Hypocrite, Dupree.
3. Annie's Thibet, Holgate.

REMARKABLE GOLF FEAT

Hagen Defeated by Compston:
Eighteen and Seventeen

London, Apr. 27.

The 72-hole challenge match between Archie Compston and Walter Hagen, virtually for the world's match-play championship, with a £750 stake, began to-day at Moor Park.

Compston gave a sensational display of golfing fireworks. He was 6 up on Hagen at the tenth hole and finished the first 18 holes 4 up. At the end of the day he was 14 up.

Before the match the American champion said he lacked practice. He had wireless from the Aquitania to have the match postponed but this was impossible.

Apr. 28.

Compston has won the match. At the end of the morning round the British player was 18 up.

They halved the first hole this afternoon, so that Compston won 18 up and 17 to play.

Later.

The British golfer, Archie Compston, who created a sensation in golfing circles yesterday when he won what was virtually a world's championship match of 72-holes against Walter Hagen, the crack American golfer, by 18 up and 17 to play, has issued a challenge to any golfer in the world for any stake.

Compston's world-record victory in first-class golf was achieved after months of arduous practice on Penn Common, Wolverhampton. In his match with Hagen he justified his nickname of "Lion-tamer" in the first round with a card of 67, a record for the course. He did the last nine holes of the second round in 2,3,5,4,4,3,1,4,3 which gave him the round in 66 and a lead of 14 to nil.

To-day he went round in 70. He became 18 up at the thirteenth hole after which halves deprived him of the distinction of winning by 19 up and 18 to play, which would have made the last round unnecessary. A half in the first hole of the final round decided the match.

Both players shook hands and finished the round as an exhibition. Hagen was outplayed in all departments of the game, but most notably in putting. Several times he took three putts. He was also frequently outdriven.

Duncan is of the opinion that Hagen ought not to have played with only a day's practice.

The Amateur Championship

Apr. 28.

At Lytham to-day in the play for the English National Amateur Golf Championship final over 36 holes J. Stout of Bridlington beat the holder, T. Perkins of Castle Bromwich, by 3 up and 2 to play.—Reuter.

THE 2,000 GUINEAS

London, May 2.

The result of the Two Thousand Guineas (one mile) at Newmarket to-day was as follows:

1. Flamingo (3 to 1)
2. Royal Miasrel (7 to 2)
3. O'Curry (33 to 1)

Seventeen ran. Won by a head, one and a half lengths separating second and third.—Reuter.

5.—The Kinkiang Plate—Five furlongs.

1.—The Beetle, Bowling.
2.—Bright Light, Holgate.
3.—Mars, Ho.

6.—Consolation Stakes—Nine furlongs.

1.—Thibet, Holgate.
2.—Hypocrite, Dupree.
3.—Punch, House.

7.—Wuchang Plate—One mile.

1.—Blue Bird, Hu.
2.—Two Time Dan, Eastwood.
3.—The Tipster, Wei.

8.—The Champion Sweepstakes—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Prince des Bois, House.
2.—Red Dragon, Wei.
3.—Juniper, Tong.

9.—XII Desperandum Cup—One mile.

1.—Henry H, Wei.
2.—Love in a Mist, Tong.
3.—Shot Away, House.

In the Champions Sweepstake, the following were the numbers of the winning tickets:—1—2402; 2—2633; 3—5712.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. Victor Sassoon arrived in Shanghai from Colombo during the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hancock left Shanghai on Wednesday by the N. D. L. S. Trier.

Mr. J. E. Needham, Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, expects to leave for Home in a week's time.

Sir Charles Elliot, formerly British Minister to Japan, is a visitor to Shanghai just now. He is on his way Home.

Mr. W. A. Kearton arrived from Home on Saturday by the M. M. S. Athos II. Mrs. Kearton intends to come to Shanghai later in the year.

We regret to learn that according to recent reports from England Sir Edward Pearce has been in a very indifferent state of health. Happily news has been received indicating that an improvement in his condition has taken place.

Mr. C. C. Langhorne, of the Kailan Mining Administration, is leaving for Home to-day by the M. M. S. Chenonceaux, and will spend several months at Home. He will travel via Paris, where Mrs. Langhorne is staying at present.

Mr. W. S. Fleming, accompanied by his brother, Mr. C. E. Fleming, General Agent for the Western Pacific Railway, in San Joaquin Valley, California, left for America on Thursday morning, via Siberia. Mrs. Fleming sails for America on May 11.

Mr. A. H. Gordon, manager in the Far East of Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., is leaving Shanghai on long leave immediately and is travelling home via Siberia. Mr. Gordon expects to return with his family before the end of November.

THE P. & O. S. Malwa arrived in Shanghai on Monday morning, bringing with her about 125 passengers from Europe. Among the number on board were several connected with the military forces in China, including Lt.-Col. Harrison who is proceeding to Tientsin to take command of a battalion there.

Mr. Henry Waterman, of the U. S. Consular Service, and Mrs. Waterman, who have been transferred from Shanghai to Saigon, expect to leave by the U.S.S. Chaumont on May 16 for North China on a brief holiday and will return to Shanghai a few days before June 16 on which latter date they will sail for their new post.

An interesting visitor to Shanghai at the present moment is Mr. A. W. Tolmie, travelling representative for Messrs. John Walker & Sons, Ltd., the firm of whisky distillers. Mr. Tolmie was Canadian Commissioner for the Wembley Empire Exhibition, and is now doing empire work for a very famous firm. He arrived here by the P. & O. S. Malwa, and will be resident here for a few days.

Mr

CORRESPONDENCE

SOME HARD FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONALISTS

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In my last letter I asked Mr. F. D. Z. if he would give us something that would cure China's ills. He evades the question and distorts the word "ideal." My two alternatives still stand as the only sure and speedy cure for China's ills.

Mr. F. D. Z. by the tone of his letter appears to have a very minute conception of his country, its people and the obligations it owes to other nations. I am led to believe that he has not travelled very far in his own or any other country. He is probably a great reader but is unable to give deep and profound thought to what he reads.

He states that the masses of China are quickened by the breath of Nationalism and Democracy. "This is absolutely absurd, as true Nationalism and Democracy are only possible in a country where the people are educated: in China where 98 per cent. of the population is illiterate it is absolutely impossible. Russia furnishes a fair example of what nationalism and democracy means, where the population is uneducated."

He refers to the revolution of 1642 in England and the revolution of 1789 in France. There is no comparison, these revolutions were instituted by the people. In China the people are not interested as to what kind or form of government is in power, it matters not who they may be, they never had, or ever will have, any choice in appointing any of the leaders who control the destinies of China. This revolution of force is being carried on here by self-appointed and self-interested persons who are money mad, the welfare of their compatriots and the nation is never considered. If it were a popular movement by the masses it would soon be settled, but the masses are made to swallow the Nanking type of nationalism under duress.

If Mr. F. D. Z. were to take a trip through China, instead of sitting in Shanghai, he would realize that the brand of nationalism and democracy as advocated by Nanking is very unpopular. If the masses of China were awakened from their lethargy they would swallow up all those self-appointed leaders who shuffle around between Nanking and Shanghai seeking what they may devour.

I ask Mr. F. D. Z. why a government, which makes a profession of nationalism, abuses its governmental powers to destroy faith and confiscate the merchants' business for its own selfish ends.

In Shanghai, if Mr. F. D. Z. will only take the time thoroughly to investigate, there is, or was, an institution known as the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, the largest Chinese shipping concern in China. The Nationalists in Nanking take control, throw out the directors, employees, and disregard the rights of the shareholders. If Mr. F. D. Z. will investigate he will find that those who are in control know absolutely nothing about shipping, he will also find that one department is so busily engaged watching the other, that it is impossible to find standing room in the building. A shipping concern is a public utility company which serves the public; when the government takes control it ceases to serve the public and becomes an institution of incompetent loafers who are always looking for the end of the month. Twenty-one days ago seven of this company's vessels were held up in one of the ports by a military official of the Nanking government and the commanders of each vessel had to pay from \$500 to \$2,000 before the vessel was allowed to sail.

In your issue of April 10 in the "Day to Day" column there is a report by the "Eastern Times" which states that the Shanghai and Wusong Municipality has definitely decided to enforce a house and land tax in Nantao, contrary to the desires of the local merchants. This furnishes another example of Nationalism as practised in China.

When I wrote in my last letter that the Chinese would stew in their own juice and destroy themselves, if left to themselves, it would appear from the aforementioned that that is what would occur, as the Chinese have not the courage to resist a person in a military coat, and it is inherent within us all as Chinese that we cannot trust one another, we are not honest with ourselves. We do not want the foreigners as masters as Mr. F. D. Z. remarks, but we require them as leaders, and before nationalism ever becomes a power in China the nature of the Chinese people as a whole will have to be changed, and that is impossible.

I am, etc.,
T. K. CHU.
Shanghai, April 27, 1928.

DOCTORS FOR THE FRONT

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The appeal from Nanking asking for medical assistance, which Dr. Maxwell reproduces in his letter to you published in this morning's issue, is yet another demonstration of the extraordinary mentality (I could use a more fitting expression, which, however, I am afraid you would not care to print) possessed by the Nationalists.

Their soldiers are allowed to occupy and desecrate Mission hospitals and other buildings—when they do not actually loot and burn them down, and even occasionally maltreat or murder the foreign and Chinese workers therein, and yet they have the "nerve" to appeal now for the assistance of the very people they seem to have done their best to drive from their unfortunate country.

The Christian spirit of forgiveness is of course correct, but there should be limits even to this, as over-indulgence in sin does not assist in repressing it, rather does it demonstrate to the wrong-doers that they may continue in their old ways just as long as it suits them to do so, and how for assistance from, and further self-sacrifice on the part of, the medical missionaries directly they find they cannot do without them.

Is the same thing likely to happen to these workers as has apparently happened to the American missionary doctor in Tsinjing, should the Northerners re-capture some of the places to which they are now being blandly asked to go and sacrifice their lives; especially as they are asked to go at the Nationalist Government's request and expense? I consider that the various Consular officials concerned should refuse permission to any of their nationals to undertake this suggested journey to Hsuehufu, or to any other part of the interior for that matter, as it is obviously unsafe, and should the Southerners be forced to evacuate hurriedly any of the places to which these missionary—and possibly other—medical workers have been so kindly invited at the Nationalist Government's expense, one may be certain that their rights of protection will receive very little consideration.

I am, etc.,
B. A. C.
Shanghai, April 27, 1928.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your letters in to-day's issue on this subject it appears to me that your correspondents B. A. C. and C. S. C. mix up questions of policy and principle. With the former I have nothing to do. I have opposed missionaries having anything to do with politics on either side and I continue to do this.

The question of principle is entirely different. One of your correspondents says:—"The Christian spirit of forgiveness is of course correct, but there should be limits even to this." From this statement I entirely dissent. The name of Christ is used in this sentence in a manner wholly opposed to the teaching of His own life. The story of the crucifixion is the final proof that forgiveness and love know no limit.

I continue to appeal for all doctors who can be spared, to go to

the help of the wounded and suffering in this same spirit.

I am, etc.,
JAMES L. MAXWELL.
Shanghai, April 30, 1928.

A TALE OF SQUEEZE

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I desire to make public an incident experienced by a small party of foreigners bound for a houseboat trip up the Soochow Railway line on Friday last.

Our party was travelling by the 6.10 p.m. train from Shanghai North Station and three servants were sent to the Station with baggage etc., about one hour before the train was due to leave. On my arrival at the station at 5.45 p.m., I was informed by my wife that a Chinese who called himself an official had refused to allow the servants to take a portion of the baggage into the Station without paying a tax. The portion held up consisted of a few bottles of whiskey, gin and beer, about 18 bottles all told. The servants requested the official to allow the stuff to remain at the station entrance until the arrival of myself and the other males, but he would not permit this and ordered one of the station porters to carry it to his office.

On my arrival at the station my servant went to get the official but he refused to come stating that the foreigners were to attend at his office—this was naturally rather annoying in view of the fact that the train was leaving within a few minutes—but I went, the office being situated in Shen Zung Lee Alleyway (升旗里) on the left of Paoshan Road, Chapel. Here, in an ordinary Chinese House outside which the entrance to which were the following signs:—

KIANGSU SECOND DIVISION TOBACCO & WINE TAX BUREAU,
FOREIGN TAX COLLECTING DEPARTMENT.

江蘇第二區烟酒稅務處

I found three Chinese civilians and our liquor standing on a table before them. In reply to my question as to what the trouble was I was told partly in English and partly in Chinese that "such a quantity of drink was obviously being taken into Chinese territory for sale." I informed the men that such was not the case and that it was for personal consumption but was informed that it was taxable and in view of the fact that my servant had not declared it immediately (to whom he did not state) the tax would be double. In reply to my query as to what the amount of the tax was he said \$27.60. I told him that this could hardly be correct as the amount was even in excess of the actual retail price paid for the liquor. He insisted, however, and I asked to see the official in charge only to be informed that he was not available. I then said I would leave the servant at the office but requested my liquor to obtain the name of the official with whom I was negotiating. This apparently was not very satisfactory for those present in the Bureau and the English-speaking official commenced new calculations on the abacus and ultimately informed me that I could take half of the liquor away by paying \$2.80!! I then said this would not do and that I wanted to take the whole lot away. More work on the abacus and was then told that the total tax was \$3.80!! Rather a considerable reduction for \$27.60. I paid, took up my property and departed just in time to catch the train, fortunately.

My object in writing this letter is not one of spiteful criticism against the Nationalist Government and the fact that I have omitted to sign my proper name need not disturb anyone because I am quite willing that you, Mr. Editor, should give any bona fide, Nationalist Government official my name and address. I have been using the Shanghai-Nanking Railway practically every week-end for the past two months and have received nothing but the greatest courtesy from all the Railway officials with whom I have come into contact, particularly the Chinese station masters, smaller officials, train attendants and restaurant car attendants, etc., and this applies to coolie trains and mail trains alike. I and my party are anxious to continue to use the railway and it appears to me, in view of the recently expressed anxiety of the

Nationalist Government authorities to encourage foreigners to travel in the country, that they will welcome this exposure of a flagrant case of "squeeze" on the part of a minor official.

I am, etc.,
HOUSEBOAT.
Shanghai, April 30, 1928.

"ORPHAN" QUOTATION

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have been much interested in the interest that has been taken, in your excellent paper, in the saying, "I expect to pass through the world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow creature, let me do it now. Let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

I have a book of quotations in which the compiler says of this quotation:—

"Every effort to identify the author of this much-quoted saying has failed. It has been attributed to Stephen Grellet, an American quaker of French birth (b. 1773, d. 1855); R. W. Emerson; Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon (this being, however, a mistake, due to a partial resemblance of the Earl's epitaph); Sir Rowland Hill (1744-1833); Marcus Aurelius; Miss A. B. Hageman, Addison, Thos. Carlyle, and others; and it is also said that the germ of it is to be found in the writings of a Chinese philosopher. There seems to be some authority in favour of Stephen Grellet being the author, but the passage does not occur in any of his printed works."

"In 'Blessed be Drudgery' by Wm. C. Gannett (Bryce, Glasgow), the saying is thus recorded: 'The old Quaker was right. I expect to pass through life but once. If there is any kindness, or any good thing I can do to my fellow beings, let me do it now. I shall pass this way but once.'"

So there seems to be much difficulty in determining who wrote it. After all what is the difference who wrote it? The important question is, "why put it into practise?" There is another saying like unto it:—

"For the Lord Jesus Christ's sake
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
As long as ever you can."

Quoted by D. L. Moody, superposed from a tombstone.
What a glad world we'd have if we all observed this resolution and followed this exhortation!

I am, etc.,
"SKY PILOT."
Shanghai April 30, 1928.

THE VICTORIA NURSING HOME

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I hope your protest against the sale of the Victoria Nursing Home will have the effect of stopping the Council from taking further action in the matter till ratepayers have had an opportunity of reading the Economy Committee's report.

I quite agree with the view that no sentimental consideration can justify saddling a community in perpetuity with the task of keeping alive a memorial at a cost out of all proportion to its usefulness and am sure every Britisher in Shanghai would rather see the V.N.H. swallowed up by an earthquake than see it become an irksome burden on the shoulders of the ratepayers of this International Settlement. At the same time there are other aspects of the affair which require consideration. Had the V.N.H. been run strictly on the lines on which it was started, namely as a residence for nurses engaged in outside work and with sufficient medical and surgical beds to provide a field for training girls taking up nursing as a profession, it would have performed a very necessary and useful function and the present situation would never have arisen. Instead of this, however, its scope was increased to include a mental block, children's block, maternity block and police hospital. Further accommodation for patients was provided by removing the residence for outside nurses to Boone Road and housing others in houses bought for the purpose to the east of the original property.

An attempt was made, quite successfully, except as regards the financial side, to run it as a miniature General Hospital, but now that the splendid Country Hospital is available with open doors and half empty beds there is neither necessity nor excuse for continuing to carry on the V.N.H. in its former capacity. It is, however, very unfair to hold the V.N.H. memorial responsible for the enormous expenditure that all these different activities carried on under its name have caused and equally unfair it would be to consider that honour was satisfied by handing over only Tls. 42,000 out of the proceeds of sale of the property to found a Memorial elsewhere. If there is any handing back, it ought to be the entire proceeds of the sales of the five and a half mow donated by the ratepayers as their contribution to the original fund.

I would suggest as a very satisfactory solution of the matter that the V.N.H. building be converted into a Maternity Hospital and Children's Hospital combined and all the land surrounding the original five and a half mow be either sold or better still converted into a public garden. There is very great need for a lung in this part of the Settlement. I do not consider the Country Hospital capable of taking care of all the maternity cases wanting hospital treatment without interfering with its other functions and in any case am of opinion that a separate institution for this service in Hongkew is a necessity.

I am, etc.,
R. J. MARSHALL.
Shanghai, May 3, 1928.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your excellent leading articles on the above in your issues of the 2nd and 3rd instant, I write to inform you that the recommendation to discontinue the function, sell the site and thus destroy this useful memorial was not unanimous when this important matter came up for discussion in the committees concerned.

I am, etc.,
E. L. MARSH.
Shanghai, May 3, 1928.

LATVIAN ASSOCIATION

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The formation of the Latvian Association in Shanghai took place yesterday. The main objects of the new Association are:—

To communicate and unify Latvian citizens in Shanghai and China; to maintain amicable relations between them and the Mother Country; to promote the rights and the welfare of Latvian citizens; to encourage and assist them in case of need; to advance education of Latvians; to promote physical culture amongst them by the arrangement of any kind of useful sports, games, etc.

Mr. K. G. Wahamaki, Consul-General for Finland, who is also the Latvian Government's representative in Shanghai, is the Honorary President of the Association. A committee for the management of the Association for the ensuing year was elected and consists of Messrs. E. A. Silgalv (President), E. A. Strehneck (Vice-President), V. Kaktin (secretary), V. Rudzitis (treasurer), J. Karp, J. Rosenberg, M. Wikman and Tschuan (committee). Its address is 47 Rus Massenet.

I am, etc.,
E. A. SILGALV.
Shanghai, April 27, 1928.

According to the "Sinwanpao," the French Chargé d'Affaires has again drawn the attention of the Peking Government to the murders of two French Roman Catholic missionaries at Tatung and has demanded an indemnity.

Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Chief of Staff to the Nationalist Army Command; Dr. Chang Nai-yuan, president of the University of Kiangsu; and Gen. Miao Pin, a member of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, took part in a relay race for the public at the sports meeting of the University of Kiangsu, held in Nanking on Saturday. The team, of which they were members, came third. Mrs. Ho presented the prizes.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

TRAGEDY ON A STEAMER

In H. M. Supreme Court on Wednesday before Judge Sir Peter Grain, Nagi Sath, formerly a fireman on board the str. Bron Kinnaird, was tried on a charge of murder. He was charged with the murder of a fellow fireman, Ali Ahmed on board the ship, as she lay at the Nee Tai Shing Wharf at Pootung, on April 12.

Mr. A. G. Mossop prosecuted for the Crown and Mr. Tycho Wing appeared on behalf of the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

The jury was composed of Messrs. E. C. Emmet, S. P. Cohen, A. E. Collins, J. Barkley, L. A. Harrop, W. J. B. Calder, F. W. Golding, H. J. Faers, H. M. Catley, J. H. Green, R. F. Benson, and J. W. Fraser. Two of those originally called, Mr. A. Bailey and Mr. E. R. Gabbott, were not present and Judge Grain ordered them each to be fined £5, unless they could give good reason for their absence from the court.

Mr. Mossop gave a brief outline of the case and called, as his first witness, Supt. Charles W. Woodfield, of the River Police, who gave evidence of arrest on board. Witness said he had taken the prisoner into custody, cautioning him through an interpreter, and had sent him to the Hongkong Police Station for detention. He had had the river dragged to find the knife which the stabbing had been done, and had also thoroughly searched the ship but it could not be found.

The Fatal Wound

Dr. A. D. Wall, next called, said that he had examined the body at the Public Mortuary and described the wounds, which were three in number. One on the chest, another on the forearm, both superficial, and a third, which caused death, on the left side of the chest. He thought that if the knife had been held by the deceased to make an upward blow it might be possible that the deceased should have held the knife and his arm been forced back and round so that he stabbed himself.

Yusuf Macko, a donkeyman on the Baron Kinnaird, was present when the stabbing took place. On the afternoon in question, about three o'clock he had separated the deceased and accused who were fighting with their fists on deck. He went on after this to the fore-castle for tea, and the accused and deceased came in. The Chief Engineer came and said there was to be no trouble. Witness then went on to say that deceased was sitting by the stove, and Nagi Sath was standing by his own bunk near the lockers. Ali went to his locker to get a cup and as he was stooping down, his locker being a lower one, Macko saw Nagi Sath stab him in the back. Nagi Sath stabbed him again and Ali then rushed out on deck. Macko seized Nagi Sath by his left hand in which he held a sheath, and in his right hand held the knife. When Ali was gone Macko released the accused and went away to his work.

Ismael Doobah declared that he had twice seen the sheath before in the accused's possession. There was some conflicting evidence from this witness as to the position of another man present at the time, Farri Hilmar, as to whether the bathroom in which he was had a door, or not, and whether Farri could have seen what took place.

Adam Barrah, a fireman also, was in the fore-castle when the stabbing took place and gave similar evidence to that of the two previous witnesses.

Mr. Mossop then asked that he might use the evidence given in the lower court by the chief engineer of the steamer, Mr. Lennox Chapman, who had sailed on April 14, with the Baron Kinnaird, as he was indispensable to the ship. Mr. Wing objected on the grounds that he had had no opportunity of cross-examining this witness. The objection being sustained, the evidence already given concluded the case for the prosecution and Mr. Wing called the accused.

The accused's story was that he had frequently had trouble with the

dead fireman, who had threatened to kill him. Previously to the stabbing he had reported the trouble to the second engineer. At three o'clock on April 12 when accused met Ali on the deck, deceased had hit him in the eye and said "I will kill you." He saw the chief engineer, who went to the fore-castle and said there was to be no trouble. After this the others present were discussing the matter, when the deceased got up and went over to his locker, near which accused was standing. He put one hand in the locker, and turning, seized Nagi Sath by the coat as he tried to pass. Nagi saw his face, and then saw the knife in his hand. He seized the man's wrist with both his hands and forced it back round. He had not intended to kill him.

In addressing the court after the evidence Mr. Mossop pointed out that the defence could not account for the two after wounds.

Mr. Wing pointed out there had been much trouble between the accused and deceased. Accused had declared that the three witnesses did not like him. They all came from Somaliland, while as he alone came from a different place.

Summing-up and Verdict

Judge Sir Peter Grain in summing up said that he felt that Nagi Sath had definitely established the fact that he was the deceased who was the quarrelsome man, and also dealt with the variations in the evidence. The jurors retired and after ten minutes returned the verdict of "not guilty."

Judge Grain discharged the prisoner and thanked the jury for their time and help. In departing he paused to address Mr. Wing, saying that the accused should be very grateful to his counsel for his able defence.

ACTION ON MARITIME LIEN

In the case of Tsang Yin v. Benz, in which Mr. R. G. McDonald appeared for the defence and Mr. Char for the plaintiffs, a ruling was delivered by Judge Sir Peter Grain on Thursday morning in H. M. Supreme Court on an application by the plaintiff, Judge Grain said:—

This is an application by the plaintiff to strike out of the defendant's statement of defence the "set off" pleaded in paragraphs 5, 12 and 13 of the defence.

In paragraph 5 the defendant pleads a maritime lien as a set off against the claim, and in paragraph 12 and 13 he pleads as a "set off" wages due to himself and disbursements made on behalf of the plaintiffs, the owners of the str. Haitan.

A Shipmaster's Lien

There is no doubt that the master of a ship has a lien on the ship for wages and for disbursements properly made by him on account of the ship by virtue of his general authority and in the ordinary course of his employment. A maritime lien is a claim or privilege upon a maritime "res" that is in this case the ship, to be carried into effect by legal process.

In this case the str. Haitan is a registered Chinese ship and the claim or privilege of the lien cannot be carried into effect by legal process as the Court has no jurisdiction over the ship in question. But the plaintiffs have deposited bail for the ship in this Court. And the effect of giving bail for a ship releases the ship and the bail is a substitute for the ship. (The Balamazoo, 15 Jurist 885; The Wild Ranger 1863-65 Browning Lushington Admiralty Reports). But the chief question to be answered in this application is whether the defendant has any right to plead a "set off" and lien in his statement of defence.

Cross-Action or Counter Claim

The plaintiffs urge that under the China Order-in-Council, 1925, Article 205 (3) the defendant has no such right. Under the Order-in-Council 1904 Art. 151 (3) "a cross-action or Counter claim shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff being a foreigner."

But this article is superseded by Article 205 (3) of Order-in-Council 1925, and now reads:—"Unless such consent is obtained and filed as aforesaid, a cross-action or counter claim shall not be brought in the

Court against a plaintiff being a foreigner." "Such consent" refers to Article 205 (2) "Provided that the foreigner, if so required by the Court first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting etc."

Consequently it appears that under the present Order-in-Council a cross-action or counter claim can under certain circumstances be brought against a plaintiff being a foreigner. What is the procedure to be adopted by the defendant to obtain an order from the Court that the foreign plaintiff shall be compelled to obtain such consent before instituting his action? I am not prepared at the present time to state.

It has been the custom for many years in these Courts, not to require such consent but merely require personal submission to the jurisdiction and payment into Court of certain sum as "security for fees, damages, costs and expenses." And that has been the procedure in this case, and so this application must be decided on the basis that a cross-action or counter-claim cannot be pleaded. As no such consent referred to has been obtained.

The Case of a Set-off

In the case of Wu Yung-sung v. Bennertz (1906) 79 "North-China Herald" p.577, it was definitely decided by the Judge of this Court (Sir Havilland de Saumarez) that although a counter-claim could not be pleaded, a set-off could be pleaded, and in his judgment he said, that to establish a set-off it must be shown that it arose out of the same transaction as the claim and both must be for a liquidated demand and he further states that, the fact whether it was a "set-off" as opposed to a counter-claim must be left to the administration of the Court trying each case." In the case Hsing Chong v. Foucard (1921) 138 "North-China Herald" 703 the learned Judge (Sir Skinner Turner) appears to doubt that there is any distinction between "set-off" and "counter-claim" as he says "it has been decided in this Court that 'set-off' is not included in the word 'cross-action' of 'counter-claim.' I am not sure that that is right," and referring to the judgment in Imperial Japanese Government v. P. & O. Company 1895) L. R. app. cases 814 he says "It is true the judgment of their Lordships does not refer 'set-off.' But on careful reading of that judgment I came to the conclusion that no distinction can be drawn between the two. In that case the whole argument and judgment were on the question of an admitted 'counter-claim.'"

Chief-Justice Cockburn's Ruling

In the cases Stooke v. Taylor L. R. 5. Q. B. D. 569 Cockburn, Chief Justice, draws a very clear distinction between "set-off" and "counter-claim":—"In my opinion it is altogether a mistake to treat a 'counter-claim' and 'set-off' as standing on the same footing or a 'counter-claim' 'as equivalent only to a 'set-off.' " "Set-off" and 'counter-claim' may be and commonly are essentially 'different.' And further on he adopts the definition set out in the 'County Court practice. In other words a set-off appears to consist of a defence to the Original claim of the Plaintiff, counter-claim is the assertion of a separate and independent demand which does not answer or destroy the original claim of the plaintiff."

In this case now before me, the plaintiff claims \$7,072 for damages for loss suffered by reason of the defendant not giving up possession of the str. Haitan when required, and the defendant claims as set-off \$5,473.70 for wages and disbursements. There is no doubt that both claims arise out of the same transaction namely an agreement entered into between the parties in June 24, 1927. Also the claim of the defendant is a liquidated amount. But the claim of the plaintiff is an unliquidated amount. And therefore a set-off cannot be pleaded as Cockburn says in Stooke v. Taylor "By the Statute of set-off this plea is available only where the claims of both sides are in respect of liquidated debts, or money demands which can readily and without difficulty be ascertained."

Application Granted

In the case before this Court in 1906 Pavlov v. Ward (1906) 79

"North-China Herald" p.577 the Judge who had given the decision in Wu Yung-sung v. Bennertz struck out the defence on the ground that the set-off was not a liquidated amount as it consisted of damages. For these reasons I am bound to grant the application before me and order that the defence of lien and set-off pleaded in paragraphs 5, 12 and 13 of the statement of defence be struck out.

Costs for plaintiff.

A DISPUTED BILL IN COURT

In H. M. Supreme Court on Thursday before his Honour Judge G. W. King Mrs. Anita Block, of 460 Dixwell road, sued Mr. L. A. Chanock for \$73. Mr. and Mrs. Chanock, she said, had boarded with her since October 15 and had left on April 15. They had not paid their coal bill for November or the first half of April, for dinner served to various guests, a golf-bag and six clubs which they had purchased, two pairs of pyjamas, and a woollen jersey which the plaintiff had lent Mr. Chanock and which had never been returned. Drinks that had been left by plaintiff's husband had been partly used by the defendant and she charged \$8 for these. Plaintiff said she had trusted the defendants as an honourable lady and gentleman but they had not paid.

Defendant's Statement

It was shown that no agreement had been drawn up between the defendants and plaintiff regarding any transactions. The defendant hotly denied all the charges save that of the dinners served, which he was ready to pay, and the April coal bill. The pyjamas and jersey he said had been given to his wife and himself, and he therefore did not agree to pay for them. He had never used any of plaintiff's drinks beyond one bottle of beer, and a little brandy once when he was feeling ill. The golf clubs he was told his wife had agreed to buy, but both plaintiff and he admitted that no price had ever been fixed and the clubs were still in Mr. Block's locker at his club. Defendant could return them to her.

Since all the arrangements between the two parties had been made so carelessly, Judge King said he was in a difficult position. He ordered that the defendant should pay his coal bill for half of April, and for the dinners, and return the golf bag and clubs. The rest could not be dealt with as nothing could be proved.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

SUIT OVER BILLS OF LADING

In the U. S. Court for China, on Monday, before Judge M. D. Purdy, the case of R. T. McDonnell, trustee for the American Overseas Warehouse Co., Inc. (in assignment) v. the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company, came up for hearing on a demurrer with a request for dismissal with costs. The action is a claim for Tls. 18,600, damages allegedly sustained through the delivery of 2,000 bags of rice without the surrender of the bills of lading, which the plaintiffs hold. Mr. C. S. Franklin (on behalf of Mr. C. J. Fox, of Tientsin) appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. F. J. Schuhl for the defendants.

Mr. Schuhl said that the contention was that the allegation in the complaint was not a cause of action. Nothing had been done beyond the issue of godown warrants and he suggested that no damage had been caused by that act.

Mr. Franklin said that, as the plaintiffs held the bills of lading, they were entitled to the goods.

The Judge said that all that the plaintiffs asserted as to them holding the bills of lading and having them duly endorsed might happen and still they might not have cause of action. It was not shown that they had acquired them in good faith and for a valuable consideration. They might have taken them over as a matter of accommodation. The demurrer would be sustained, with permission to amend the complaint.

Mr. Franklin said that Mr. Fox also wished to apply for the case to be heard in Tientsin.

Mr. Schuhl said he would like to see the amended complaint first. He might have to file another demurrer to that.

Mr. Franklin—Mr. Schuhl always does that any way, so it does not

make much difference. (Laughter)

The Judge said he thought the parties could arrange between themselves where the case should be heard.

CONCEALED PISTOL ON A FILIPINO

In the U. S. Court for China, on Monday, before Judge M. D. Purdy, S. M. Rosa, a Filipino watchman, was charged, on commitment from the Commissioner's Court, with being in possession of a concealed weapon—a .22 automatic pistol and 14 rounds of ammunition. Mr. J. B. Davies conducted the prosecution and Mr. J. R. Browne defended.

P. S. Jack Furness repeated the evidence previously given, that, at about 9.45 p.m. on April 24, when in Chapoo Road, he saw the defendant, another man apparently a Filipino, and a third of whose nationality he could not be certain, acting suspiciously. They turned into an alleyway, he followed and challenged them, whereupon they ran. The defendant, having a sore foot, could not run very fast, and witness caught him, but the other two got away. On searching the man, witness found in his vest pocket the pistol and ammunition. He first said he was buying it and later that he was selling it.

Mr. Browne moved for dismissal, on the ground that the code called for proof that the defendant intended to commit an unlawful act.

The Judge said the important point seemed to be that no proof had been given of American citizenship.

P. S. Furness said that, when in the police station, the defendant said he was an American citizen and so he was taken to the American Consulate.

The Judge said that he had previously ruled on the other matter. To carry a concealed weapon was an offence in itself. If it was carried openly, the intention to commit an unlawful act must be proved.

The defendant said that he lived in Morrison Road, near where he was arrested. He had only just bought the pistol from a Portuguese for \$40, together with 18 rounds of ammunition. He wanted it for self-defence. The transaction was arranged several days previously in a club. Witness was a watchman in the Shantung Road Fire Brigade watch-tower. He was a member of the American Company, S. V. C., and he had intended asking his Captain to get him a licence for the pistol.

Cross-examined—A Filipino who arranged the transaction was called "Manine." He did not know anything more about him, and he did not know anything about the Portuguese. He denied that he attempted to run away; he could not, because the policeman held a pistol to his chest. He also denied that he said he was attempting to sell the pistol. He had a knife with him when arrested. He was married, he had two children, and he was paid \$65 a month.

Answering the Judge, defendant said that many Filipinos had been robbed and he wanted the pistol for his own protection.

The Judge said that a man who went into a dark alley, with money in his pocket, accompanied by two men he said he did not know, did not seem to have been afraid of robbers. He considered the defendant had been guilty of a technical offence. Though there was not any evidence that he intended to use the pistol for an unlawful purpose, the circumstances under which the transaction took place were very suspicious. People engaged in something honest did not act as he had done. There had been too many cases of policemen being assassinated and all American citizens ought to know that it was against the law to carry pistols unless they were authorized to do so. He did not want to impose a heavy sentence, so he would inflict the minimum penalty of a fine of G\$50, or 90 days in gaol, and the pistol would be confiscated.

U. S. v. DUFF

In the United States Court for China, on Tuesday, before Judge M. D. Purdy, the action of the United States v. D. E. Duff was begun, Mr. J. B. Davies, acting U. S. District Attorney, conducting the prosecution, assisted by Mr. C. S. Franklin, who represented the

Oil Export Co., of the United States, whilst Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the accused, and Mr. M. Rander Harris for the bonding company. Accused is charged with embezzling Tls. 21,496, from the assets of Cyril MacNear, formerly proprietor of the Export Oil Co., the amount being equivalent to G\$12,340.

Mr. Davies said that accused was in charge of the Shanghai office of the Oil Export Co., for two years, and he had been under a bond of Tls. 50,000. In March, Mr. Cyril MacNear came to Shanghai about the time of the transfer of ownership of the company, and became suspicious. The books were examined and an increasing shortage was discovered. In the meantime, without Mr. MacNear's knowledge, it appeared that Duff had tried to have the bond cancelled. Messrs. Haskins & Sells, accountants, found that the compradore according to Duff's books, was indebted to the company for Tls. 21,496. Several native bank orders had been traced to Duff's personal account in the American Oriental Bank, totalling Tls. 12,000. Accused had admitted to Mr. Polin, general manager of the Export Oil Co., that he had borrowed the money with full intent to pay it back.

Mr. W. C. Wong, manager of the China Petroleum Co., gave evidence of the purchase from the complainant company, on November 10, 1927, 1,000 cases of kerosene, for which he paid Tls. 2,500 with 10-day native orders on the Ho Fong Bank. He accepted the cargo in three consignments. During 1927, witness bought 5,500 cases of oil from the company and enumerated the dates of payment.

Mr. Schuhl (cross-examining)—Did you pay any of the money to Mr. Duff?—No.

When did you last purchase oil from this company?—I cleared my contract on February 7, 1928, when I bought 545 cases, for which I paid Tls. 1,416.59.

No one has made a demand on you for any money, Tls. 2,500, or other amounts?—No.

Mr. Ho Wei-hsing, compradore for the Export Oil Co., said that he had been associated with them for two years. He bought the kerosene on a c.i.f. basis, plus charges, such as interest, storage, etc. On September 30, 1927, he paid Duff Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 496 with a native order and a native bank order. He delivered them in person. The money was for oil purchased and re-sold. On December 3, 1927, he handed Duff two orders, one for Tls. 2,500, the other for Tls. 6,500. On February 2, 1928, he paid Duff in person Tls. 5,920 in the form of a native order and Tls. 1,080 in cash. Witness purchased about 50,000 cases of kerosene, valued at Mex. \$200,000, in the four months during which it was alleged the money was embezzled. This amount he usually paid to Duff, but, if he were out, then witness's assistant usually paid it to Duff's accountant.

On a question about the date of payment of the Tls. 496, it was pointed out that witness's books were kept according to the Chinese calendar, where upon the "North-China Desk Hong List" was consulted and the date was verified.

Witness said he lent Mr. Duff \$5,000 some months ago, but between September 30, 1927, and February 24, 1928, he had not lent him any money.

Mr. Davies:—Did Mr. Duff give you a note for the amount?—Yes, but he asked for the return of it, saying that, if I refused, I would jeopardize my position with the company.

Did you return the note?—I did, about six months later.

Mr. Franklin:—Did Mr. Duff repay the loan?—No.

Judge Purdy:—You have never been repaid?—No.

On April 8, witness said, Duff sent his car to witness's house and asked him to confer with him. They adjourned to the Majestic Hotel, where accused suggested that it would be in order if witness placed a claim with the company for \$25,000 or \$30,000. This witness said he had no intention of doing. Duff admitted during the conversation that he owed the company Tls. 26,946. On the following day, witness reported the matter to Mr. Polin. On April 12, accused invited witness to the American Club, where he asked him to raise one-third of the amount, which he (Duff) owed, saying that, if he had that much,

he would not be prosecuted at once. Accused entered the Country Hospital the following day, so he permitted the matter to drop, although Duff had told him that, if he had not raised this money, his reputation and witness's reputation would be ruined. On April 10, in the presence of Messrs. Polin, Padon, and himself, Duff called witness a liar, when reference was made to their conversations and "he wanted to fight me and lick me," but Mr. Polin pushed him into a chair. Furthermore, Duff said: "I don't deny that this 'money' was used by me."

Mr. Schuhl:—Regarding the Tls. 2,500 which you paid on December 3, was that turned over to the company?—I paid Mr. Duff; what he did with it I don't know.

When was the first demand made on you for money alleged to have been paid to Mr. Duff, and now missing?—On April 8. On April 9 we checked the books.

Did you not ask Mr. Duff for a letter, recommending that you should receive G\$25,000, which the new company should pay—No.

A letter for expenses, commissions, and loss through the transfer?—No, never. Mr. Duff suggested that I should get an indemnity because of the loss I sustained because of the sale of the company—that I had a bigger claim than the allowance made to me.

Did Mr. Duff endorse the native orders?—I don't know.

Did the company ever demand Tls. 21,496 (the shortage) from you?—No.

Did Mr. Polin?—No. Mr. Duff asserts that, during our conversations in April, he said he had borrowed Tls. 17,000 from you?—He never made this statement.

The hearing was adjourned.

Wednesday's Session

The case throughout the day concerned mainly the examination of the company's books and the audit which had been made by Messrs. Haskins & Sells. During the morning session, Mr. On Shao-yun, gave detailed evidence regarding his audit.

The Auditor's Report

In the afternoon Mr. Byrne A. Padon, Shanghai manager of Messrs. Haskins & Sells, was in the box and deposed that they had made a report on April 17, 1928, the report, which included an examination of the compradore's books, showing that the compradore owed the company Tls. 27,300 and a fraction. The prosecution alleged that the compradore had paid Tls. 21,496, to the company and that accused had embezzled this amount.

Mr. Davies offered the auditor's report in evidence, to which Mr. Schuhl objected, saying that it was incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

Judge Purdy:—I think that I will sustain the objection. This report is Mr. Padon's conclusions. I should think (To Mr. Davies) that you would want to show from the company's books what Mr. Ho paid to the Oil Export Co.

Mr. Padon took the ledger and pointed out alleged discrepancies.

Judge Purdy (to counsel):—I think that you could go about this in another way. Why don't you call witness's attention to the payments made by Mr. Ho, payments which are subject matter, when they appear in the books and when they do not.

Details of Payments

The payments were discussed in detail, and to most questions Mr. Schuhl entered objections. Witness stated that, according to the records, two payments were made by Mr. Ho on October 14, of Tls. 5,000 and Tls. 496. Neither appeared in the company's books. On December 3, Tls. 2,000 was paid, but was not entered in the books. It had been deposited in the bank. Another item of Tls. 500 had not been entered either in the books or in the bank account. On December 12, an item of Tls. 4,000 was not recorded, but Tls. 2,500 appeared in the bank record, as having been paid by a dealer, Wong, rather than from Mr. Ho. Of Tls. 5,920, Tls. 2,915.46 was credited to Mr. Duff's personal account, the balance credited to a payment by Mr. Ho. The sum of M. \$1,500, also paid on the same day in tacks was put down to Mr. Ho.

Mr. Padon said that in conversation with Mr. Duff regarding withdrawals of Tls. 2,000—other entries having been made from other pay-

ments—the latter said that on occasions Mr. Ho required cash with which to pay Customs dues and that he had advanced funds for this purpose.

Much time was taken up later in presenting cheques to the Court, signed by Mr. Duff, which were alleged to have been used to make good funds drawn earlier to purchase special tax stamps, but which were never purchased, the prosecution alleged.

The case was adjourned.

Thursday's Session

A climax was reached on Thursday when defendant changed his plea of "not guilty" to "guilty".

Further testimony was presented during the morning session by the prosecution and cross-examination was conducted. At the start, however, of the afternoon session, Mr. Schuhl informed the court that the defendant wished to withdraw his former plea of not guilty.

District Attorney's Brief

Mr. Davies thereupon told the Court that the case in question had been the most disagreeable duty which had fallen to his lot as acting-District Attorney, in view of his acquaintance with defendant, and he hoped that the Court would exercise leniency in its judgment. He did not believe, from his personal knowledge of defendant, that there had been any malicious intent to embezzle. In his opinion defendant had been careless in handling funds entrusted to his care, and he was inclined to think that given opportunity, defendant would make restitution. He brought to the Court's attention the fact that defendant, who had been married a short time, had a son of about six months old. Mr. Franklin concurred with Mr. Davies' views and told the Court that he believed accused would rehabilitate himself in the eyes of his fellow men after he had served whatever sentence the Court would impose.

Similarly Mr. Schuhl asked the Court's leniency and hoped that his Honour would see fit to apply the law of probation, which, he said, had been made for such cases. Questioned as to whether he had anything to say, defendant stated that he understood what his change of plea meant, but that he had not intended to embezzle any money.

The Judge and the Law

His Honour thereafter gave a sentence of one year and one day at McNeill's Penitentiary and told accused that he would be admitted to parole from that institution in the event of good conduct. The case in question had been a sad duty to him personally, Judge Purdy said, but his duty was to administer justice without fear or favour. The great difficulty in these cases of embezzlement, he said further, was that if they were condoned, others in the same situation got the idea that they could do these things with impunity and the administration of justice became a farce. Finally, Judge Purdy said that he believed accused's friends here and elsewhere would do all they could to help him.

FRENCH COURT

A LONG DRAWN OUT CASE

Mr. H. S. Levy, who for many years was the manager of the Gaite Café, Brennan Road, was sued last Thursday before the French Court by a number of his creditors.

Mr. Levy for his defence, explained through the channel of his lawyer, M. d'Auxion de Ruffé, that during the last month of August, at a time when his business was in full swing, the International Municipal Council closed his premises and established a barricade of barbed wire in the front of his café for a distance of nearly 500 yards, in such a manner as to prevent all people from entering the said premises.

After several weeks, Mr. Levy filed a petition in the Court of Consuls and asked for an immediate injunction, the object of which was the removal of the barbed wire. Mr. Levy also asked for the payment of an indemnity of \$30,000 as a compensation for the action of which he had been the victim. The petition was filed on October 12, 1927, and Mr. Levy obtained a hearing on January 17.

Mr. Levy brought evidence showing the amount of his actual losses and proving that the action of the

Municipal Council was illegal, as the proper course would have been to take proceedings in the French Police Court without ruining Mr. Levy's business and causing him to be now on the verge of bankruptcy. It was further alleged that although the proceedings before the Court of Consuls were concluded on January 18 and judgment reserved, no decision has yet been given, notwithstanding the extreme need of a judgment which might enable Mr. Levy to know if he has any chances of compensating those who suffered with him through the alleged unlawful action of the Municipal Council.

M. Premet who represented the creditors answered that he was very sorry indeed for Mr. Levy, but that his clients could not wait any longer. The French Court will render its decision within a few days.

PROVISIONAL COURT

SORTER'S SANITY QUESTIONED

A Chinese porter at the Post Office was charged, before Judge Wan and Mr. Shimizu, with having assaulted Mr. A. Shields, Commissioner of Posts, at 2 p.m. on Thursday of last week.

Insp. Jefferson said that accused was employed in the Chinese Post Office and, four days ago, was transferred from one department to another. Accused resented this and, at about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, assaulted the complainant. After hearing evidence, witness would ask the Court to remand the case to enable the sanity of the accused to be tested by a doctor.

Mr. A. Shields said that, on Thursday afternoon, he was coming out of his office when he was assaulted by accused. "He seemed like a savage tiger. He did not appear to be quite sane. He has nothing against me, as he is a sorter in the Post Office and is not in my department," said witness.

Accused said that he had been employed at the Post Office for the last three years. A Chinese in charge of his department told him that he, (accused), was sick and that he should have to see a doctor. Accused said that he refused to do this and the foreman reported him to the Commissioner. On Thursday, he went to see the Deputy Commissioner who told him that if he did not see a doctor he would discharge him.

The Court ordered a remand.

Accused appeared again on Thursday when a doctor said he could not submit a proper report until next Monday. In the meantime, however, the man had been breaking up things at the police hospital and it appeared as if he was not quite sane. A further remand was granted.

SINGLE EAR-RINGS IN PAWN

The proprietor of the Tah Zung pawnshop, 354 Kiukiang Road, was charged before Judge Hsiung and Mr. Hasegawa, Senior Consul's Deputy, in the Provisional Court, on Thursday, with having failed to give information and all possible assistance to the Police concerning articles which had been pawned between February 1 and April 12, 1928, and which articles there was reason to believe had been unlawfully obtained.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for accused, and Insp. Mills for the prosecution.

D. S. Satula said that, on April 12, a snatcher was arrested for stealing an ear-ring and was convicted in the Provisional Court. The police attempted to recover the property, and the thief took them to accused's pawnshop and said it was there that he had pawned the ear-ring. However, they did not recover it. On looking through the shop records the police discovered that 54 single ear-rings had been entered as being pledged. Every day reports were being received by the police of ear-rings being stolen. It was believed that the 54 single ear-rings were originally stolen.

In reply to Mr. Newman, witness said that he knew that they were stolen property because of the fact that they were single ear-rings. It was impossible to identify them all. The pawnshop master should have been able to distinguish between the loafer class and respectable people.

Insp. Mills:—No pawnshop will receive a single gold ear-ring: it is against the regulations.

Accused said that sometimes women who needed money would pawn a single ear-ring. The people who came to pawn the 54 single ear-rings were not suspicious characters.

In reply to Mr. Newman:—If I do not accept a single ear-ring, there is no business.

D. S. Satula, in reply to the Judge, said that he did not know if there was a regulation for pawnshops not to accept single ear-rings. Insp. Mills:—There is no pawnshop where single ear-rings are accepted.

Mr. Newman:—I submit that there is no such regulation and that this is merely an opinion of Insp. Mills and he must prove it.

Insp. Mills, in reply to the Judge, said that the convicted man who pointed out the ear-ring could be brought from gaol to identify the ear-ring if the Court desired it.

Judge Hsiung:—Accused is not guilty unless witnesses can be produced to identify that the ear-rings have been stolen.

The Court ordered a remand for a week to allow the police to bring the convicted man to Court to give evidence.

SEQUEL TO RAID ON WHEEL

The Police made an application to the Provisional Court, on Thursday morning, for authority to dispose of a large quantity of property seized at 9 Yates Road on Tuesday evening, when they made a raid on the premises which had been used as a gambling resort.

The seized articles comprised:—Three unnumbered motor-cars, four motor cars (licence Nos. 3365, 8503, 8409, 477), three private rickshas (licence Nos. 475, 3207, 2509), 22 tables, one bicycle (licence No. 12304), four cupboard, 90 chairs, two gambling tables, one roulette wheel, three office desks, two sideboards, seven opium pipes and opium paraphernalia, one safe containing 350 20-cent pieces, a quantity of mineral waters, cigars, cigarettes, chips, dominoes, cash boxes, and miscellaneous articles.

The Court ordered that the Hupmobile motor car, which had been used for an unlawful purpose, and all the property seized in the gambling den be confiscated, with the exception of the other motor cars and private rickshas, which were to be temporarily kept in the care of the police who were to make investigations. As soon as such investigations were made the police were to report at once to the Provisional Court and before the expiration of two weeks.

PROTEST AGAINST TRIFLING SENTENCE

Dr. F. Ramondino, sitting as Senior Consul's Deputy in the Provisional Court, on Thursday, with Judge Tseng, lodged a protest against a sentence of six years' imprisonment imposed on an unemployed Chinese.

Accused, with a hawker, was charged with having had in his possession on January 11 a .32 Mauser pistol and eight rounds of ammunition, and further on his own account with having committed an armed robbery at 1481 Wuchow Road on November 28, 1927, when clothing to the value of \$80 was stolen, and also having committed an armed highway robbery in Junkin Road on December 3, 1927, when he secured \$150 in money.

Dr. Ramondino's protest reads as follows:—"I reserve my right to protest in this case for the extremely light sentence given to the first accused. The police should appeal against the sentence."

\$1,500,000 RANSOM FOR A BOY

The creditable work performed by the Shanghai Municipal Police was further placed on record on Monday when the Provisional Court endorsed the charge sheet in a kidnapping case:—"Police highly commended by Court for an excellent and most meritorious piece of work." The case was one in which 13 Chinese were charged with armed kidnapping and holding to ransom a Chinese boy, for whose release they demanded \$1,500,000.

Insp. Mason said that the accused were arrested as the result of information supplied by one of them who was apprehended in Yunnan Road on Friday. Acting on his statement, the police arrested seven men and women in the French Concession. A further raid was made

on a house in Chapei, and four others were arrested, while the kidnapped boy was released. The leader of the gang was later arrested in the French Concession.

Two pistols and a large quantity of ammunition were found by the police. One of the gang arrested in the Chapei house, and who acted as a guard over the kidnapped boy, was found in possession of a pistol and 54 spare rounds of ammunition. Witness produced in Court letters which had been sent by the gang to the boy's parents, asking for the ransom.

A remand was granted to permit the police to make further inquiries.

CHINESE THIEF SHOT

An inquest was conducted at the Public Mortuary, last Friday, by Judge Keh and Dr. Ramondino, Senior Consul's Deputy, over the body of a male Chinese who died in the Police Hospital on Thursday night, from bullet wounds.

Sub-Insp. Groves said that, at about 4.20 a.m. on Thursday, C.P.C. 770 and C.P.C. 1115 were on plain clothes duty in North Chengtu Road, when they noticed three men emerge from the entrance of the Zung Shing Silk Filature. One of the men was carrying a sack of clothing, and, when they noticed the constables, they ran back into the filature. C.P.C. 770 entered the premises and caught hold of one of the men, while another tried to take away the constable's pistol. C.P.C. 1115 saw this and opened fire and shot the deceased three times.

C.P.C. 770 said that when he caught hold of one of the men, the latter attempted to secure his pistol, so he called upon his comrade for assistance. C.P.C. 1115 at once fired, and, as the man still held on to witness, he fired two more shots. One of the men had a wooden bar in his hands, but, after his comrade was shot, he offered no resistance.

Corroborative evidence was tendered by C.P.C. 1115.

A verdict was returned that death was due to bullet wounds inflicted by C.P.C. 1115 whilst deceased was committing a theft.

THE COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING

An inquest was conducted by Judge Keh and Mr. Van den Berg, at the Public Mortuary, on Tuesday, over the body of a Chinese boy.

Sub-Insp. Shellsell said that, on Monday, a Chinese constable reported that a block of Chinese houses had collapsed in Yangtzepeco Road, and that two Chinese children were supposed to be buried under the debris. The Fire Brigade were informed but they were unable to find any bodies. However, at about 7 p.m., the deceased boy was found. He resided at 2429 Yangtzepeco Road.

Det. Sgt. Crawford said that two boys had been playing with the supports of the buildings, which were to be demolished. Several people had been stealing wood from the buildings which left them in a dangerous condition.

Mr. Grey, assistant building inspector, said that he had inspected the houses on Monday afternoon, after they had fallen down. No timber was visible, and it had evidently been stolen. From the appearance of the houses left standing, the timber had all been stolen. There was no fence around the buildings, but the Public Works Department had written to the owners telling them to do so that morning. It was not usual for fences to be put round buildings while they were being vacated, but as soon as the premises began to be demolished.

The Watchman's Story

A representative of the E. Dah Co. said that his firm had bought the property last year and had contracted to have the premises rebuilt. For some time people had been stealing from the houses and a watchman was employed to put a stop to the thefts. The watchman had instructions to stop people from entering the places but he had been assaulted when he tried to carry out his orders.

The father of the deceased boy said that his son was sent to a mill where his mother was employed to take some food, and, on his way home, had gone into the houses to play with another boy.

A verdict was returned that deceased met his death through wounds sustained by falling debris of vacated houses which he entered without being allowed to do so.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

American Troop.—Lieut. H. Gulick is transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

Light Gun Battery.—Lieut. R. A. Kreulen is transferred to the Reserve of Officers.

"B" Company.—Lance-Corpl. F. G. Jones to be 2nd Lieutenant.

American Company.—Lieut. E. G. Crane resigns his Commission.

election as Chairman of the Council, Mr. Bell speaks of the opening of a new chapter in Municipal affairs and the success of negotiations for the representation of Chinese on the Council, to which Mr. Fessenden has so largely contributed. The motion is seconded by Mr. Johnston and carried unanimously.

Election of Vice-Chairman.—Upon the proposal of Mr. Fessenden, seconded by Mr. Lyman, Mr. Bell is re-elected Vice-Chairman.

Constitution of Council.—The Chairman refers to the fact that the personnel of the Council has been increased to twelve by the election of three Chinese members. He feels sure that this event marks the opening of a new era, in which co-operation and friendly relations between the Chinese and Foreign communities will be greatly strengthened and increased. He sees no reason why Chinese and Foreign members should not work together in perfect peace and harmony.

Appointment of Committees.—Appointment to membership of the various Committees is then approved as follows:—

Finance, Rate and Appeal Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, S. Fessenden, T. Funatsu, B. C. M. Johnston, V. G. Lyman, Tsuyee Pei and Z. C. Zing.

Watch and Defence Committee.—Messrs. D. S. Ch'en, K. Fukushima, S. L. Hsu, V. G. Lyman and J. J. Paterson.

Works Committee.—Messrs. H. E. Arnold, A. D. Bell, W. P. Lambe and L. T. Yuan.

Staff Committee.—Messrs. B. C. M. Johnston, Li Ming, V. G. Lyman and J. J. Paterson.

Public Utilities Committee.—Messrs. A. D. Bell, B. C. M. Johnston, W. P. Lambe, K. H. Ling and S. U. Zau.

Health Committee.—Messrs. L. C. Oh'en, S. L. Hsu, Drs. E. L. Marsh and F. M. Neild, and Mr. J. J. Paterson.

Electricity Committee.—Messrs. C. J. Knipschildt, K. Kuroda, W. P. Lambe, V. G. Lyman, and C. A. Peel.

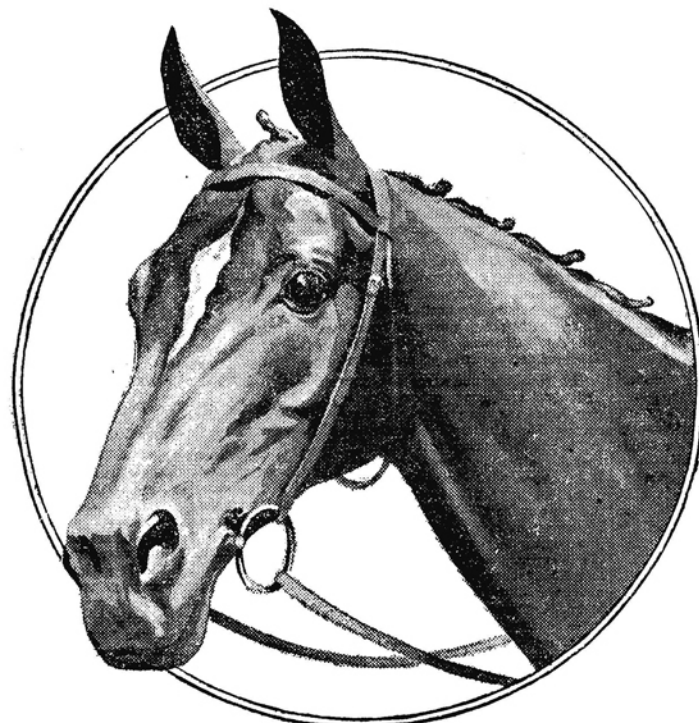
Traffic Committee.—Messrs. H. E. Arnold, D. S. Ch'en, J. S. S. Cooper, V. G. Lyman and G. Okada.

Chinese Education Committee.—Messrs. R. Calder-Marshall, Chicheh Nieh, R. E. S. Gregson, W. P. Lambe, K. H. Ling and S. U. Zau.

Consideration of the membership of the Orchestra and Band Committee, the Library Committee and the Foreign Education Committee is deferred.

THE Nationalist authorities are making preparations to welcome Capt. D'Oisy, the French aviator, who is making his second flight from France to Japan this month.

ACCORDING to a Peking telegram to the "Eastern Times", a collision occurred on the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, between two trains, on the morning of April 29 when five persons were killed and a score were seriously injured.



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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN RELATIONS

Delicate Situation Developing: Rumoured Orders to Men-of-War: A Strong Note: Challenge to British Declaration

Malta, Apr. 29.

There is a persistent rumour that H. M. S. Warspite, H. M. S. Valiant, and some cruisers have been ordered to Egypt and are leaving tomorrow. The authorities will neither confirm nor deny the rumour.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 29.

The situation in Egypt is charged with electricity. Following the news from Malta that the two 27,500-ton battleships, Warspite and Valiant, and a number of destroyers have been ordered to Egypt, come reports from Cairo that Great Britain has presented a strong note to the Egyptian Government.

To-morrow, the Public Assemblies Bill, which has already been passed by the Egyptian Chamber, will be submitted to the Senate by the Egyptian Government. Britain considers that the Bill challenges the British declaration of 1922 and constitutes a menace to foreigners, but Nahas Pasha, the Premier, denies this. The British Foreign Office to-night declined to make any statement.—Reuter.

Cairo, Apr. 29.

The Cabinet met to-day and discussed Britain's attitude, after which Nahas Pasha had an audience of King Fuad. A Wafdist newspaper now hints that the Public Assemblies Bill may be postponed.—Reuter.

Men-of-War Leave Malta

Malta, Apr. 30.

H. M. S. Warspite and Valiant have departed.

Later.

The cruisers Ceres, Calypso and Caledon have sailed for Egypt. The Ceres is flying the flag of Rear-Admiral L. G. Preston.

It is assumed that Vice-Admiral Kelly, with the Warspite and Valiant and one cruiser, is going to Alexandria, while Rear-Admiral Preston, with the other two cruisers, will make for Port Said.

Later.

The naval authorities state that the men-of-war are not sailing for Egypt but have been ordered to Corinth.—Reuter.

The British Demand

Cairo, Apr. 30.

Mr. Reginald Hoare, Councillor of the British Residency, has handed Nahas Pasha, the Premier, a Note giving the Egyptian Government three days to withdraw the Public Assemblies Bill: otherwise Britain will take whatever steps she may deem necessary with regard to her obligation to protect foreign interests.

Objectionable Bill Postponed

Apr. 30.

The Chamber met in secret session to-day. The Deputies assembled quietly and were received by the Prime Minister, Nahas Pasha, in silence. It is understood that Nahas Pasha will propose postponement of the Senate discussion on the Assemblies Bill until November, in the hope in the meantime of reaching an understanding with Great Britain.

Later.

Discussion of the Assemblies Bill has been postponed until November.—Reuter.

London, Apr. 30.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, made a statement on the Egyptian situation, in reply to a question by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons, to-day.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) asked if there were any truth in the statement that portions of the fleet to add nothing to what he from Malta.

Sir Austen replied that he preferred to add nothing to what he had said in answer to Mr. MacDonald.

Foreign Secretary's Speech

Apr. 30.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, made a statement this afternoon in the House

of Commons regarding the warning addressed by the British Government to the Egyptian Government.

"For some days past," he said, "a Bill for the regulation of public meetings and demonstrations has been before the Egyptian Parliament. This Bill is designed to alter the existing law which has been in force for five years and has enabled the Egyptian authorities to maintain a fair state of public order, without hardship to individuals or any undue restraint on public liberty. The new Bill would greatly weaken the hands of the executive. It would paralyse the police, on whom it would inflict far heavier penalties for any error of judgment in carrying out their duty than it would for those responsible for disorder; and it would seriously jeopardize public peace and the lives and property of foreigners. This is the view taken by the authorities, both British and Egyptian, and the Bill is feared by the foreign communities.

Zaghlul Pasha's View

"In this connection it is noticeable that when the proposals were made in 1924, which would have had a similar result in holding the hands of the police authorities, the late Zaghlul Pasha opposed them as contrary to public interest. The British Government, who, after the Declaration of 1922, are ultimately responsible for the safety of foreigners, cannot ignore the changes. Riots in Alexandria in 1921, in which nearly 20 foreigners were killed and over 60 wounded, will be remembered, and only a few weeks ago, people in an excited brawl, which had been stirred up for political purposes, attacked and damaged the property of foreigners.

"In these circumstances the possible Bill and some other legislation have, for a considerable time, caused His Majesty's Government grave pre-occupation. Serious but friendly warnings regarding the Bill have, on their instructions, been addressed by Lord Lloyd, both to the present Prime Minister and to his predecessor, Sarwat Pasha, but it unfortunately seems clear that the Egyptian Government are resolved to proceed with the Bill and, upon the instructions of His Majesty's Government, Lord Lloyd at seven o'clock last night addressed a warning to the Egyptian Premier."

The British Warning

Sir Austen Chamberlain read the text of the warning, which was worded as follows:—

"I have the honour to inform you that since the presentation to Your Excellency of my Note of April 4, His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain have watched with increasing concern the growing evidence of the decision of the Egyptian Government to proceed with certain legislation affecting public security. This legislation, as Your Excellency will be fully aware, not merely from the verbal communication which I had the honour to make to you on the 19th instant, but from previous similar communications made both to Your Excellency's predecessor and to yourself before and after the diem of the Aide Memoire, which I had the honour to present to His Excellency Sarwat Pasha on March 4 last, is covered by the reservation reaffirmed in my Note of April 4.

"I am now instructed by His Britannic Majesty's Government to request Your Excellency, as the head of the Egyptian Government, immediately to take the necessary steps to prevent the Bill regulating public meetings and demonstrations from becoming law. I am instructed to request Your Excellency to give me a categorical assurance in writing that the aforementioned measure will not be proceeded with. Should the assurance not reach me before 7 p.m., on May 2, His Britannic Majesty's Gov-

ernment will consider themselves fit to take such action as the situation may seem to them to require."

Provisions of the Bill

The general tenor of the proposed Bill may be indicated by one or two of its Articles.

Articles IX states:

"The following will be liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one month or a fine varying from 200 piastres to 3,000 piastres: firstly, any official who makes use of his authority to dissolve or attempt to dissolve a private or public meeting, except in the two cases foreseen in Article V; and, secondly, whoever by force or threats prevents or disperses a private or public meeting or attempts to commit one of these acts, as well as any official who renders himself guilty of one of these infractions, apart from the two cases foreseen in Article V."

Article V stipulates that a delegate of the Administration or a police officer "may only dissolve a meeting if a written demand to do so is made to him by the committee organizing the meeting, or in cases of serious disorders. If order is restored the meeting may be resumed."

Article VIII places the maximum penalty for promoters of meetings leading to disorder at one week's imprisonment or a fine of 100 piastres.

It will thus be seen that agitators causing disorder run the risk of extremely light penalties in comparison with those inflicted on police officers who attempt, in pursuance of their duty, to prevent such outbreaks.

Since agitators frequently make foreign communities the target of their demonstrations, and since the police authorities would be so obviously restricted in the performance of their duties, firm measures to prevent such a Bill becoming law will become necessary on the part of the British Government, which remains responsible for the safety of the lives and property of the foreign communities in Egypt.—British Wireless through Reuter.

Friendly Egyptian Reply

Cairo, May 1.

It is understood that the reply of the Egyptian Government to the British ultimatum is very friendly. It declares that the Egyptian Government is unable to admit the right of Great Britain or any other Power to interfere in the independent legislation of the Egyptian Parliament, but, in order to demonstrate the goodwill and desire of Egypt to maintain friendly relations with Great Britain, the Assemblies Bill will be held over until the next parliamentary session. The Egyptian Government expresses the hope that, in the meantime, the basis of a better understanding between the two countries will be reached, permitting the removal of present difficulties.

Egyptian statesmen trust that the manner in which the reply is worded will convince Great Britain of Egypt's desire to avoid friction and that the British Government will accept the action of the Egyptian Government as a satisfactory response to its ultimatum.

Will Reply be Accepted?

May 2.

The question on every lip is: "Will the Egyptian reply be considered satisfactory or will British warships steam into Alexandria and Port Said to-night?" The public appear more depressed than excited. It is fairly safe to say that there is not a single Egyptian who does not regard the Assemblies Bill as dead whatever the words used in the Cabinet's reply to Britain. Still, there is a knowledge that the ultimatum was very definite and does not admit of any equivocation; hence, there is uncertainty as to how the day will end.—Reuter.

Lord Birkenhead's View

London, May 2.

The Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India, in the course of a speech to-night at a dinner at the Ladies Imperial Club, explained the implications of the Egyptian Public Assemblies Bill. "It is no use merely postponing the Bill," he added, "for never, never, can a country with imperial res-

A TRIUMPHANT WIN FOR POINCARÉ

Results of General Elections in France: Government's Majority of 210: All Parties Against Communists

"Le Journal de Shanghai" kindly sends us the following Havas telegram from Paris which gives a comprehensive view of the French elections.

Paris, Apr. 30.

The general results of the elections now compiled and published by the Ministry of the Interior are as follows:—

Conservatives	15
Republicans	145
Republicans of Left	106
Radical Republicans	55
Radical Socialists	123
Republican-Socialists	47
Socialists	101
Communists	14
Socialist Communists	2
Autonomists	3

This, analysed, means:—

For M. Poincaré	410
Against	200

The course of the elections shows that the moderates have gained seats, the left wing kept their position, the socialists will have about the same number of seats as in the last Chamber. The Communists lose 11 of the 25 seats they had.

Notable Win for Government

The newspapers agree that the Government has won a great success, all the more so, as the "Journal" observes because in the electoral campaign most of the radical-socialists and republican-socialists declared themselves for the Government's policy.

Another dominating factor is the rout of the Communists particularly in Paris and its suburbs, where they lost constituencies which they had considered their strongholds. "L'Humanité" complains bitterly that all parties made common cause, from Royalists to Socialists, against the Communists.

Victors and Vanquished

On the other hand, if the ranks of the Socialists remain undiminished, they have lost their chief Blum, who was beaten in Paris by the Communist Duclos; with another of their most notable representatives, Lebas, beaten at Roubaix.

The Radical-Socialist Chautemps, Minister of Interior in the Herriot Cabinet, has been defeated. M. Painlevé and M. Franklin-Bouillon come back in triumph. MM. Alexandre Varenne and Violette, former Colonial Governors, are re-elected.

M. Augagneur, after a long absence, re-enters the Chamber, defeating at Lyons the Socialist Moutet; and M. Mandel, *Chef de Cabinet* to M. Clemenceau, is elected in the Gironde.

Among new deputies, are M. Scapini, president of the Society for Blinded Soldiers, and M. Salengro, Mayor of Lille. The financier, Octave Homberg, was beaten at Cannes.

Paris, Apr. 29.

With only two results not yet

declared in the final ballot, the elections show that the Premier, M. Poincaré, will be in a much stronger position in the new Chamber as the result of a strong movement to the Right Centre. The Left Cartel has lost 20 seats, while the Communist Party has lost 11.

Who are the Autonomists?

The deputies re-elected to the Chamber number 303, while the new candidates returned total 307.

Deputies who have been defeated include M. Fallières, the Minister of Labour.

Two Autonomists were returned for Alsace, including Dr. Ricklin, a former member of the German Reichstag, who is in prison at Colmar awaiting trial by the Upper Rhine Assizes on a charge of plotting against the internal safety of France by fomenting a movement in favour of the complete rupture of Alsace-Lorraine with France.

Of 21 other Autonomists awaiting trial 14 are also in prison. The remainder are refugees, believed to be in Germany.

The accused deny that they aim at separation. They declare that they are campaigning solely against French centralization and the introduction into Alsace of French legislation contrary to local tradition.

Poincaré's Working Majority

Apr. 30.

The elections to the Chamber have given the Premier, M. Poincaré, a working majority of nearly 400. Another 50 may be considered doubtful supporters on crucial divisions. The Chamber has moved slightly to the Right, the Communists being the chief losers.

May 1.

The dark spot in the elections, from the French national standpoint, is the return of three Autonomists from Alsace, including the leaders, MM. Ricklin and Rosse, who are imprisoned at Colmar, and two Communists from Lorraine, who have played the Autonomists' game.

It is considered a sign of the Government's satisfaction with the results that it chose yesterday to announce the launching of the new conversion loan. The Bourse displayed strong bullishness this morning.

No Change Except in Labour Ministry

May 2.

The Government has decided that it will be unnecessary for it to resign as the elections have resulted in approval of its policy.

The Cabinet will remain unchanged with the exception of the defeated Minister of Labour, M. Fallières, who has resigned, but who will remain in office till June 1.—Reuter.

possibilities, with obligations to other European nations, with the vital necessity for maintaining its own imperial communications, agree to legislation like this; and never, in my opinion, will Great Britain, under any Government, so agree."

Unequivocal Reply

May 2.

In the House of Commons to-day the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, announced that the British Government had replied to the Egyptian Government's Note, welcoming its sentiments, but saying that if the Public Assemblies Bill were revived, or if similar legislation were introduced into the Egyptian Parliament, the British Government would again be obliged to intervene. The British Government could enter into no discussion regarding the Declaration of 1922.

The Foreign Secretary said that the instructions which the Government had previously thought necessary to give to certain British warships had now been countermanded.

Replying to Mr. Saklatvala, Independent M.P. for Battersea, Sir Austen Chamberlain expressed the opinion that a withdrawal of the British forces in Egypt would lead to immediate confusion and to a not-long-delayed war. He declared that Great Britain had exercised moderation and patience and had

tary. "It is possible to contemplate the occupation of Egypt by other Powers than ourselves and, as we forbid other Powers to interfere, we must take the necessary measures to secure the safety of our citizens as well as our own."

Reuter.

acted none too soon and none too strongly.

Mr. William Thorne (Labour) asked if the Declaration of 1922 must stand for ever.

"Yes," replied the Foreign Secretary.

Australia's Approval

Canberra, May 2.

In the Australian House of Representatives to-day the Federal Premier, Mr. S. M. Bruce, stated that the Ministry approved the British ultimatum to Egypt.—Reuter.

Warships Countermanded

London, May 2.

After his statement in the House of Commons yesterday in regard to the Egyptian situation, Sir Austen Chamberlain was questioned regarding the despatch of British warships to Egypt. He said that in consequence of what had passed the Government had thought it necessary to give directions for certain ships to sail for Egypt. He had now given instructions for these orders to be countermanded.—British Wireless through Reuter.

BREMEN'S AVIATORS IN NEW YORK

Unannounced Arrival to Avoid Unmanageable Crowd

St. Agnes, Quebec, Apr. 26.
The German aviator and Commandant Fitzmaurice who flew across the Atlantic on the Bremen will arrive here from Greenly Island to-day on a relief plane and will leave for Washington almost immediately.—Reuter.

Quebec, Apr. 26.
The Ford relief plane to-day left Greenly Island for St. Agnes carrying the crew of the Bremen, Baron von Huehnfeld, Captain Koehl and Commandant Fitzmaurice.—Reuter.

Curtiss Field, N.Y., Apr. 27.
Herr Koehl, Baron von Huehnfeld and Commandant Fitzmaurice, who flew across the Atlantic on the Bremen, arrived here to-day on the Ford relief plane from St. Agnes, Quebec. They had not been expected, having announced their intention to fly to Washington. Hence, apart from a few reporters, the aerodrome was deserted.

It is believed that the airmen's plan had been kept secret to avoid an unmanageable crowd gathering.—Reuter.

American Honours

Washington, Apr. 30.
The House of Representatives to-day approved a Bill, which has already passed the Senate, awarding the Distinguished Flying Cross to the three aviators who flew across the Atlantic on the Bremen and also to the Marquis de Pinedo and the Frenchmen, Costes and Le Brix.—Reuter.

Enthusiastic Scenes

New York, Apr. 30.
Herr Koehl, Baron von Huehnfeld and Commandant Fitzmaurice, who flew across the Atlantic on the Bremen, were given an official reception here to-day, amid the most enthusiastic scenes. They were taken early this morning from their hotel on a triumphal tour of the harbour, aboard a City tug. Commandant Fitzmaurice operated the tug's siren, acknowledging for the fliers the deafening greetings from the hundreds of boats crowding the river near the Battery. Aeroplanes droned overhead and fire-floats squirted vertical streams of water from their hoses, while a crowd of 50,000 persons lined the embankment.

Ten thousand troops were drawn up on Broadway when the fliers landed. They made their way through the city amid a storm of paper streamers from tape-machines. Frau Koehl and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, and the Irish flier's seven-year-old daughter, Patsy, arrived in New York during the middle of the reception and proceeded to the City Hall. Patsy, after an affectionate embrace, was hardly able to restrain herself. She broke away from her mother during the speeches, climbed over two tables and was within reach of her father when she was caught and held until the presentation of medals was over.

The heroes of the trans-Atlantic flight stole the majority of the applause from the boxers, Sharkey and Delaney, who were the principals in a 15-round contest to-night at Madison Square Garden. The bout ended dramatically in Sharkey knocking out Delaney after a minute and thirteen seconds.

The boxers' entrance was almost unnoticed, while the fliers were given an overwhelming ovation by the 12,000 spectators. After the fight, the fliers climbed into the ring, and the announcer raised the hand of each in turn to signify that each was a victor of the trans-Atlantic westward passage.

Bremen Crew to be Taken on Air Tour

May 1.
As the result of numerous invitations, the crew of the Bremen (Baron von Huehnfeld, Captain Koehl, and Commandant Fitzmaurice) have decided to make an air tour of the country, stopping at the principal cities.

May 2.
After a banquet by the City of New York in their honour last night, at which nearly 4,000 prominent citizens were present and

THE LABOUR OFFICE BUDGET

Failure of Opposition to Increase Expenditure

Geneva, Apr. 28.

An animated discussion to-day at a meeting of the governing body of the International Labour Office resulted in the adoption of a formula for the revision and modification of the Washington Eight-Hour Conventions (1919), and it was agreed that the governing body shall decide whether the question shall be placed in the agenda after the body has investigated the hours and wages obtaining in all countries, both where the Convention has or has not been ratified.

The Budget Estimates for 1929, providing for about Gold Fr. 8,500,000 francs, or an increase of over Fr. 500,000 compared with the estimates for 1928, provoked considerable debate. The increase, which is due to the proposed augmentation of the staff owing to the creation of 16 new posts, was opposed by the employers' group.

Mr. Chatterjee (India) moved a reduction of Fr. 150,000 in the estimates under the heading, "Creation of New Posts," declaring that the rapidly increasing expenditure of the various institutions of the League of Nations would only help to alienate the people of distant countries like India.

Mr. Chatterjee's motion was strongly opposed by the workers' group and was eventually rejected by 15 votes to 7.

The estimates were then passed by 17 votes, the remaining five members abstaining from voting.

British Proposal Opposed

Apr. 27.
No progress was made at the first public sitting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to-day, which was devoted to the report of the Standing Orders Committee, chiefly on the method of dealing with proposals to revise conventions.

The question arose of the British Government's proposals for revision of the Washington Hours Convention. This the workers' group strenuously opposed.

Eventually, at the suggestion of a German delegate, the sitting was adjourned until to-morrow.—Reuter.

THE GERMAN DYE TRUST

Big Increase in Turnover: Promising Outlook

Berlin, Apr. 28.

A 20 per cent. increase in the turnover is recorded in the annual report of the German Dye Trust. Developments have been most marked in dyes, benzine, artificial silks and the coal liquifying process.

The report foreshadows an output of 700,000 tons of nitrate next year.—Reuter.

GENEVA, Apr. 27.—The Eleventh Session of the Advisory Committee on Opium of the League of Nations to-day concluded with the adoption of the Council's report. The next session has been fixed for January, 1929.

cheered them heartily, the aviators who flew across the Atlantic on the Bremen left for Washington this morning to fulfil a crowded programme of receptions and entertainments.

Little Patricia Fitzmaurice, the seven-year-old daughter of the Irish member of the trio, has become a great popular favourite. She was crowned Queen of May by 500 children at Central Park yesterday.—Reuter.

Honoured at White House

Washington, May 3.

The airmen who flew across the Atlantic on the Bremen were decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross on the lawn of the White House to-day. Herr Koehl claims that he is thus the first German soldier to be decorated by an enemy country after the War.

After the ceremony the airmen had lunch with President and Mrs. Coolidge.

Later, they placed a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's Tomb at Arlington Cemetery.—Reuter.

COTTON INDUSTRY BILL PASSED

Big Increase in Empire Grown Cotton in Last Seven Years

London, Apr. 27.

The House of Commons has passed the Cotton Industry Bill prolonging for a period of five years the operation of the Cotton Industry Act, but reducing from sixpence to three-pence the levy imposed under the Act on the sale of every bale of raw cotton for the purposes of the Empire Cotton-Growing Corporation.

The mover of the second reading of the Bill stated that in seven years cotton produced within the British Empire, excluding India, had increased from 100,000 bales to 427,000 bales a year and that three-quarters of the increased production was most suitable for use in the Lancashire mills.

A Labour Member, Mr. Johnston, complained that the Japanese were securing a large part of the cotton grown in Uganda, which was sent to Japan in steamers heavily subsidized by the Japanese Government and then taken back to East Africa in the form of cotton-goods.

A Conservative Member Mr. Waddington, said that it was a fallacy to suppose that the use of Empire cotton must be restricted to Lancashire; that would mean restricting the development of Uganda and it would be unjust not to allow the native producer to get full benefit from his cotton. Moreover, much of the cotton which was shipped to Japan was unsuitable for Lancashire's needs.—Reuter.

THE OIL PRICE WAR IN BURMAH

Attitude of Socony Towards Board of Inquiry Criticized

Rangoon, Apr. 27.

At a sitting to-day of the Tariff Board, which is holding an inquiry into the price war between the Standard Oil Co., and the Royal Dutch-Shell group, the President, Mr. Ginnala, complained of the paucity of information in the evidence of the Standard Oil Co.'s representative. He said that the Burmah Oil Co., had agreed to give all the information necessary. He did not feel that the American concern was co-operating with the Government of India or assisting the Board's inquiry. The board were aggrieved at the company's attitude, especially as they had assured the concern that they would treat matters confidentially, if required. The Board would exercise their power to compel the company to give information.—Reuter.

A PRINCE IN HIDING

Carol of Rumania Discovered in a Surrey Mansion

London, May 1.

Ex-Crown Prince Carol of Rumania, who mysteriously disappeared from Paris, has now been traced to a mansion in Surrey, where he is staying with his companion, Mme. Lupescu. Their arrival in England was unknown even to the Rumanian Legation in London.

The owner of the mansion ascribes the visit to Prince Carol's desire for a quiet rest. He says that the duration of the Prince's stay depends on immediate developments in the political situation in Rumania.—Reuter.

AN AERIAL TRAGEDY

New York Congressman, Mr. T. Sweet, Loses His Life

New York, May 1.

Mr. Thaddeus Sweet, a Republican member of Congress for New York, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1914-20, was killed to-day when the aeroplane in which he was returning here from Washington made a forced landing. The pilot was hurt, but not seriously.

Mr. Sweet is the first member of Congress to be killed in a flying accident.—Reuter.

TWO MORE ENGLISH AIR RECORDS

Remarkable Performances by Capt Broad at Stag Lane

London, Apr. 2.

Captain Broad, who yesterday broke the world's 100-kilometre airspeed record, to-day bettered this performance and smashed another two records.

Flying a de Havilland "Hound" machine at Stag Lane Aerodrome yesterday, Captain Broad, carrying about a ton of lead, averaged 160.9 miles an hour over a triangular 100-kilometre course. In the same circumstances to-day he averaged 162.3 miles. The old record, 153 miles, was held by a Frenchman.

Carrying the same weight, he broke the record for 500 kilometres, previously held by a Czechoslovakian, and then that for the same distance but carrying about half a ton. This latter record also was previously held by a Frenchman.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATIONS

Suggestion for Purchase of Wireless and Cables

London, May 1.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, the Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, said that the report of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference had not yet been received. No offer had been made direct to the Government in regard to the purchase of the whole means of wireless and telegraphic communications, but he understood that certain suggestions concerning this question had been submitted to the Conference, which was still considering them.

Replying to a further question, Mr. Baldwin said that the Dominion Governments would have to be communicated with before the report of the Conference could be published.—Reuter.

THE ITALIAN FLIGHT TO THE POLE

Gen. Nobile's Airship on Way to Spitzbergen

Stockholm, May 3.

The airship Italia, in which an expedition commanded by General Nobile will try to fly over the North Pole, passed over Oskarshamn to-day on its way from Stolp, in Pomerania, to Spitzbergen. The latter will be the base of a flight to the Pole and of other exploratory work on the Arctic main, the object of the expedition being scientific observation.

General Nobile was recently reported as saying that he hoped to anchor over the North Pole and descend by means of a ladder in order to deposit on the Pole the wooden cross presented to him by His Holiness the Pope. In the cross will be placed a record of the expedition, the expenses of which are being defrayed by the Italian Government.—Reuter.

THE ARTIFICIAL SILK BOOM

Big Increase in Export of British Goods

London, Apr. 28.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has revealed a remarkable expansion of the export of cotton and artificial silk mixed piecegoods. During the first three months of this year, exports totalled 26,000,000 square yards, double the figures for the corresponding period of last year. Nearly a quarter of the total trade has been artificial silk, mostly bought by Canada, the Dutch East Indies and Bombay.—Reuter.

PRAYER BOOK APPROVED BY CHURCH ASSEMBLY

London, Apr. 27.

The Church Assembly, by 396 votes to 153, to-day finally approved the Prayer Book measure.—Reuter.

SHAFORCE RESERVES OUT OF WORK

1,334 Returned Men from Shanghai Still Unemployed

London, May 1.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Wilfrid Wellock (Labour) asked whether the War Office proposed to take special measures to find employment for the 1,344 "A" Reservists, returned from China, who recently were still unemployed.

The Secretary of State for War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, replied that the names of Reservists desiring to be registered for employment had been placed in the books of organizations engaged in obtaining work for ex-soldiers. These organizations were making special efforts on their behalf, while the local military authorities and the Ministry of Labour had also been asked to assist. Reports showed that a considerable number had obtained work.

Mr. Wellock declared that hundreds of these men had jobs when they went to China, but now they were without work. He urged that something more should be done, because, he declared, only a small number had found work.

The Secretary of State for War replied that a great many of these had been without work when they had been called up on the Reserve. He was glad to think that a great many of these had been placed in work. "We are all doing our utmost," he declared, "to get these deserving men the work they deserve." Incomplete reports, he added, showed that over 150 men had found work.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH IN MOSCOW

Met by Karakhan Soviet Blandishments

Moscow, May 3.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan were given a ceremonious welcome by M. Karakhan on behalf of the Soviet at the frontier station of Negrelo. From there Their Majesties went to Minsk, where they were greeted by the Government of White Russia. Thence King Amanullah and his Queen went to Moscow.

The Soviet press declares that unlike Britain, "who flaunted her military power before Amanullah, the Soviet will show her culture. Amanullah, (the papers say), has left the land of tyrants who are endeavouring to make Soviet Russia a British colony: he has come to the land of the free."—Reuter.

CYCLONE IN BULGARIA

Great Damage Done: Many People Injured

Sofia, May 2.

A cyclone to-day wrought devastation in North Bulgaria and especially damaged the town of Stara Zagora, capital of the province of Stara Zagora, tearing off the roofs of houses and partially destroying a mosque.

The population, which was already nervous owing to the recent earthquakes, was thrown into a fresh panic. Seventy persons were injured.—Reuter.

People Killed in Rumania

Bukharest, May 3.

A hurricane swept Klausenburg (Cluj) during the May Day celebrations there yesterday. Hailstones the size of eggs fell, killing six and injuring ten persons.—Reuter.

THE INSURANCE OF ARMS CARGOS

Underwriters' Agreement on Shipments to China

Peking, Apr. 28.

All marine underwriters at Lloyd's have agreed at the request of the British Foreign Office not to underwrite consignments of arms or munitions to China in future.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PLANS FOR PEACE

German Approval of War Outlawry Suggestions

Berlin, Apr. 27.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has handed the United States Ambassador Germany's reply to the anti-war proposals of Mr. Kellogg, the American Secretary of State. It is reported to approve the proposals in principle without any reservations as made by France.

Germany's Readiness

Apr. 30.

The German reply to the American proposal to outlaw war expresses agreement with the United States and France that the ultimate aim must be universal acceptance of the suggested pact, which Germany is ready to negotiate without reservation.—Reuter.

Britain's Sympathy Assured

London, Apr. 30.

Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement in the House of Commons to-day in reply to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald regarding the United States' proposals for a treaty to outlaw war.

The Foreign Secretary said that His Majesty's Government warmly welcomed the proposals of the United States Government that a further effort should be made to safeguard the peace of the world. They had been giving close and sympathetic attention to the text of the treaty proposed by Mr. Kellogg and to the observations and suggestions regarding it offered by the French Government. His Majesty's Government did not doubt that the plan could be brought to a successful issue. Time was obviously needed for examination of the various issues raised and of the important declarations and explanations given by the United States Secretary of State, of which the last was only reported in this morning's papers, as well as for consultation with the Dominions and with the United States and other Governments concerned.

He could not, therefore, at present indicate the date when a discussion could usefully be held in the House, but in a week or ten days he would be able to make a more specific statement.

He hoped what he had said would be sufficient for the moment in regard to the attitude of His Majesty's Government.—British Wireless through Reuter.

REDUCTIONS OF SUGAR TAX REJECTED

Mr. Winston Churchill Laid up with Influenza

London, May 2.

The House of Commons, by 236 votes to 113, to-day rejected Labour amendments proposing a general reduction on the sugar tax or its abolition.

The House confirmed, by 253 votes to 105, the new Sugar Duty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, is confined to his bed with influenza and will not be able to participate in any further debate on the Budget in the House of Commons this week.—Reuter.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Rigid Senatorial Scrutiny of Expenditure

Washington, Apr. 30.

The Senate to-day unanimously adopted a decree subjecting the expenditure on the Presidential campaign to rigid scrutiny by a special committee of five Senators to be appointed by Vice-President Dawes.—Reuter.

SERIOUS INDIAN STRIKE

Jamshedpur, May 2.

The situation in connection with the strike at the Tata Iron and Steel Works is becoming worse.

Troops are guarding the area. The strikers are peaceful.—Reuter.

THE NEW BRITISH OIL DUTIES

Exemption of Kerosene and Paraffin

London, May 1.

In a debate on the Budget, in the House of Commons, to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, announced that kerosene and paraffin would be omitted from the scope of the new oil duties, which would thus be limited to the products of petroleum. He estimated that this concession would cost £3,000,000 in the present financial year.

He declared that there "was good reason to tax kerosene, as this helped the coal and shale-oil industries." He had always been aware that kerosene was much used by rural cottagers. He had granted relief on the sugar duty, he said, to counter-balance the increase in the cost of kerosene, but he agreed that in country districts the kerosene tax was a greater burden than he had previously believed.

The House of Commons to-day rejected a number of amendments to reduce the petrol tax and approved the exemption of kerosene and paraffin. The House also approved the other duties announced in the Budget.

Oil companies are restoring the old prices for kerosene and paraffin immediately.—Reuter

DROP IN BRITISH TEA TRADE

Java Taking India's Place: Sales Still Above Average

London, May 1.

In the report stage of the Budget, the House of Commons to-day rejected, by 290 votes to 144, a motion submitted by a Labour member to reduce the duty on tea from 4d. to 1d. per lb.

Mr. George Pilcher (Conservative) dwelt on the increasing use of Java tea, the consumption of which, he asserted, had risen to 61,000,000 lb. in 1922, compared with 18,000,000 lb. in 1919, while the consumption of Indian tea had fallen to 233,000,000 lb. in 1922, compared with 258,000,000 lb. in 1919. Apparently an increasing proportion of Java tea was being used in blending with Indian tea.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, promised to consider Mr. Pilcher's point, but, in the meantime, he said, it was a fact worthy of note that last year's tea clearances totalled 402,000,000 lb., of which 330,000,000 lb. were grown within the British Empire, compared with an average of 261,000,000 lb. before the war.

The tea duty was then confirmed by the House.—Reuter.

PASSENGER TRAIN RECORD

400 Mile Non-stop Run in Just Over Eight Hours

London, Apr. 28.

Two runs from London to Scotland by the "Royal Scot" expresses of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway from Euston to Edinburgh and from Euston to Glasgow, a distance of 400 miles, have created a world non-stop passenger-train record. Both arrived in a little over eight hours. They carried spare drivers and firemen, who changed duty en route.—Reuter.

CDR. BYRD'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Oslo, May 2.

The vessel Samson purchased by Commander Byrd for his Antarctic expedition has left Bergen for New York. She is a ship of 512 tons gross, specially built for coping with ice-floes. She will carry Commander Byrd's aeroplane to the ice-barriers 3,000 miles to the south of New Zealand. She is equipped with sails and an auxiliary motor. Commander Byrd's personnel is recruited from Norwegians.—Reuter.

"THE CAT'S AWAY"

Budget Blunder by Badgered Financial Secretary

London, May 3.

The subject of the new tax on mechanical lighters to-day created a piquant situation in the House of Commons where, owing to Mr. Winston Churchill being confined to his bed with influenza, his Budget for the present financial year was exposed to the risk of losing a further substantial sum.

Mr. Eugene Ramsden (Conservative) moved an amendment, which was supported by members of the Liberal and Labour parties, to reduce the duty on mechanical lighters from 4d. to 3d. per piece.

Mr. A. M. Samuel, the comparatively recently appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury, stoutly resisted the suggestion.

The debate had proceeded for some time when Mr. Samuel suddenly agreed to accept the amendment. The storm broke, the Opposition thoroughly enjoying the discomfiture of the Ministers as Mr. L. S. Amery hastily consulted with Mr. Samuel.

The Opposition demanded to know whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer had authorized the concession. Mr. Samuel's silence implied that he had blundered.

The Government Whips and Mr. Churchill's private secretary were to be seen hastening in and out of the House with an air of considerable discomfort.

Finally, the Chief Government Whip, Commander Eyres-Monsell, remarking, "When the cat's away, the mice will play," suggested that perhaps Mr. Ramsden and the Opposition preferred the matter should be discussed during the presence of Mr. Churchill, whereupon Mr. Ramsden withdrew his amendment.

A Protection Issue

The trouble in the House of Commons yesterday evening was due to Mr. Samuel's reluctant acceptance of a reduction on the excise duty on home-made lighters while leaving the import duty untouched, which the Opposition, including Liberal members, characterized as a violation of Mr. Baldwin's "no back-door protection" pledge.

The unprecedented action of a Financial Secretary altering the Budget in the absence of the Chancellor eventually led to the withdrawal of the amendment.—Reuter.

COTTON DEADLOCK IN MANCHESTER

Breakdown on Wage Reduction and 48-Hour Week

London, Apr. 30.

A conference between representatives of cotton employers and trade union representatives, held at Manchester, to-day, on the proposals of the employers to reduce wages and exclude the time occupied in cleaning machinery from the 48-hour week, broke down finally in the afternoon.

The next step rests with the employers.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Capt. T. C. E. Dayas

Sydney, May 1.

Capt. T. C. E. Dayas, of the P. & O. steamer Naldora, collapsed on the deck of the vessel, to-day 200 miles from Sydney, and died.—Reuter.

M. Jacques Schneider

Nice, May 2.

The death has occurred here of M. Jacques Schneider, the donor of the famous Schneider Cup, the international air-speed trophy.—Reuter.

LONG-DISTANCE FLIGHT

French Government's Embargo: Only Approved Flights

Paris, May 3.

The Government has decided that future long-distance flights may only be organized with Government approval.—Reuter.

WESTERN POLICY IN THE PACIFIC

Suggested Round Table Conference

London, May 2.

At question-time in the House of Commons to-day, replying to a suggestion by Sir Robert Thomas (Liberal) that Britain should invite the United States to a round-table conference relating to the Pacific with the object of achieving a unification of policy in matters affecting the interests of the white races, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that the relations between Britain and America regarding the Pacific were based on the Washington Four-Power Treaty, to which France and Japan were also signatories, and this was likely to provide a better guarantee of peace than any bilateral arrangement.

Replying to Rear-Admiral Beamish (Conservative), who suggested that the cruisers Suffolk and Cornwall should visit South America en route to the Far East, Mr. Bridgeman said that arrangements were being made for the Cornwall to proceed to the Far East via Australia, calling at various South American ports en route, but it was necessary for the Suffolk to proceed direct to China in order to relieve one of the cruisers on the Station which was required in Home waters as soon as possible.—Reuter.

ARREST OF BELA KUN

Charged with Disobedience of Banishment Order

Vienna, Apr. 27.

Bela Kun, the head of the blood-thirsty Communist Government in Hungary in 1919, who was arrested here to-day, arrived from Russia on a political mission and took an office under the name of a business firm where he and his Hungarian Party friends could meet.

Measures are being taken to arrest his accomplices. He will be charged with being a member of a secret society and returning to the country contrary to an order against it.

Later.

Another communist has been arrested and also a girl who is alleged to be Bela Kun's secretary.

It is alleged that among the papers seized in the rooms of Bela Kun was a plan for the establishment of a Soviet Republic in Hungary and the distribution of Bolshevik propaganda in the Balkans.

It is stated also that Chancellor has dissolved a Red organization known as "The Fighters in the Van."—Reuter.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE FOR NEW YORK

Imposing Scheme to Link Brooklyn and Staten Island

New York, May 2.

A group of business men have submitted to the Federal and State authorities a proposal to construct a gigantic suspension bridge between Brooklyn and Staten Island to replace the present ferry system. The bridge will be 4,500 feet long and 235 feet above the high water level.

It will cost \$60,000,000 and be the longest single-span bridge in the world.—Reuter.

LADY BAILEY'S SOLO FLIGHT

London, Apr. 29.

Lady Bailey, who is making a solo flight from England to Capetown, landed to-day at Johannesburg in the presence of a large crowd, having been escorted from Pretoria by six other planes. She will resume her flight to Capetown as soon as possible to rejoin Sir Abe Bailey.

Apr. 30.

Lady Bailey reached Capetown this morning, having completed, with brilliant success, her solo flight from London to the Cape in a Moth aeroplane.—British Wireless through Reuter.

MAY DAY, RED BUT QUIET

London May Day Parades a Fashion Show

London, May 1.

The May Day processions in London passed off quietly. A novel feature was the number of women and girls attired in smart khaki uniforms and scarlet berets and a sprinkling of men in khaki with red ties.—Reuter.

Paris, May 1.

The extraordinary precautions taken by the police have hitherto been rendered unnecessary by the orderly behaviour of the May Day demonstrators. Most of the shops and factories were open to-day. A few obstructionists were arrested.—Reuter.

Moscow, May 1.

Millions of persons to-day attended a May Day demonstration, following a military parade in the presence of members of the Government and the Diplomatic Corps.—Reuter.

Poland the Exception

Warsaw, May 1.

May Day conflicts between Socialists and Communists resulted in bloodshed. The most notable encounter occurred in the City Hall Square, where, after the firing of revolver shots, a free fight took place in which there were fifty casualties, including two persons killed.

The demonstrations elsewhere in Poland passed off quietly. The police at Lemberg last night arrested as a precautionary measure seventy Communists.

Disturbances and Bloodshed

May 2.

There were disturbances and bloodshed in several provincial towns yesterday evening following the May Day celebrations.

Communists occupied the City Hall at Lohz and hoisted the Soviet flag. They were ejected, and many arrests were made.

The police fired several volleys into a communist crowd, at Sosnowitz, which was trying to occupy the City Hall and break into the prison. One person was killed and many wounded.

Serious rioting is also reported to have taken place in Drobobycz and Lemberg. In the latter town eleven policemen and a number of civilians were injured.—Reuter.

THE MARYLEBONE REPUTATION

Sir Douglas Hogg's Seat Easily Retained by Conservatives

London, Apr. 30.

The by-election at Marylebone, necessitated by the appointment of Sir Douglas Hogg to the Lord Chancellorship, has resulted as follows:

Sir Rennell Rodd (Conservative) 12,859
Mr. Ross (Labour) 6,721
Mr. Murray (Liberal) 3,318

At the General Election, Sir Douglas Hogg polled 24,309 votes to the Labour candidate's 8,782.—Reuter.

NICARAGUAN RAIDERS

American-owned Mines Destroyed

New York, May 3.

A message from Bluefields, Nicaragua, says that raiders have blown up and destroyed the American-owned La Luz and Bonanza mines.

According to the assistant manager of the La Luz and Los Angeles Mining Company, the band responsible for the outrage have now deserted the region.—Reuter.

LONDON, Apr. 27:—The King has approved the award of the Patron's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society to Captain G. H. Wilkins, the Australian, for his work in the Polar regions, culminating in the flight from Point Barrow to Spitzbergen.—Reuter.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL SENSATION

Acceptance of Aircraft Carrier Lexington Refused

San Pedro, Cal., Apr. 30.

Considerable curiosity has been aroused here by the announcement that the latest United States aircraft-carrier, the Lexington, which was tested last week, has not been accepted by the Navy. Captain Karns, of the Lexington, to-day refused to make any comment, beyond remarking:—"We have postponed her trials." No reason has hitherto been given for the Navy's action.

The Lexington is the sister-ship of the U.S.S. Saratoga. It has a displacement of 23,000 tons and has been designed to carry seventy-two aeroplanes. The total cost of the vessel is estimated at \$45,000,000.—Reuter.

Only 22 Knots an Hour During Trial Run

San Francisco, Cal., May 1.

Captain Karns, of the United States aircraft-carrier Lexington, which was tested last week and has not been accepted by the Navy, is reported to have said that the Lexington made only 22 knots an hour in a trial run, but he expressed the opinion that the vessel would reach the required speed of 33 knots.—Reuter.

Washington, May 2.

Secretary of the Navy Willbur has revealed that the postponement of the tests of the aircraft-carrier Lexington was due to the appearance of cracks in the blading of the turbine. The defect is thought to be due to vibration. Nevertheless the vessel has attained a speed of 32 knots.—Reuter.

SWEDEN'S ADDITION TO AIR LINES

Network of Aerial Routes Over the Continent

Stockholm, Apr. 5.

The Swedish Aero-transport Company, Ltd., has started traffic on its main air-lines. Malmö, being the southern flying port of Sweden, with excellent day connections with most of the big cities of the Continent, can be reached in less than twelve hours from Paris, London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Hamburg, as well as from Geneva, Bale, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Frankfurt, and Hanover. For the mail service from South America, the flying route from Dakar, in Africa, via Casablanca, Tangier, Barcelona to Toulouse, then northward, is now taken.

On May 14, a special air route, from Berlin, via Stettin-Kalmar (Sweden), to Stockholm, will start, and air travellers from Cologne may join the Stockholm-bound aeroplane at Kalmar, via Lübeck. During the months of June and July, the Berlin and Copenhagen air junctions will be in daily connection with Gothenburg and Oslo, via Malmö, and the Danzig junction with Kalmar on the Stockholm line.—Reuter.

LONDON AND INDIA BY AIR

New Agreement for Weekly Service Arranged

London, May 2.

A reasonable hope that machines in the near future would not only be flying regularly between London and the Continent but also between London and the Far East was expressed by the Secretary for Air, Sir Samuel Hoare, at the opening to-day of the new air port at Croydon, on the site of the old aerodrome but enlarged and developed with the most up-to-date equipment and catering for a much heavier volume of traffic.

Sir Samuel announced that in the past few days an agreement for a regular weekly service between London and India had been initiated by the heads of the Government and of the Imperial Airways.—Reuter.

New York, May 1.—Eight persons were drowned to-day by the capsizing of a ferry-boat at Uniontown, Pennsylvania.—Reuter.

CRISIS IN THE BRITISH DYEING INDUSTRY

Breach Threatened 'Over Compulsory Collective Piece-work'

London, Apr. 29.

What is believed to be a serious situation has developed, affecting about 80,000 workers in the dyeing and finishing industry in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Scotland. It arises out of a proposal by the operatives that compulsory collective piece-work be established throughout the industry.

The employers' organization, the Allied Association of Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers, and Printers, intimated that they could not compel the various sections or individual members who did not wish to do so to establish collective piece-work. The trade unions thereupon approached the employers in each of the sectional reference boards, who were not prepared to negotiate without discussing the questions of juvenile wages and the system of paying adolescents, and they were not prepared to enforce piece-work rates where firms were unwilling to make the change.

Decisive action is expected on Thursday next.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONTROL

Need of Preserving Uniform Action by the League

London, May 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Edwin Scrymgeour (Independent), asked whether the British representatives in the Opium Committee of the League of Nations were pursuing the considered policy of the Government, in opposing the efforts of the Italian representative to prevent the Opium Control Board from being made independent of the League and representative only of the interested Governments.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, in reply, expressed the opinion that the hon. member had misinterpreted what had occurred.

The point at issue, he declared, was the relation of the secretariat of the Opium Control Board to the secretariat of the League of Nations.

In taking a line opposed to their Italian colleague, the Foreign Secretary continued, the British representative and some other members of the Opium Advisory Committee had acted in the belief that the views they had submitted gave effect to the intentions and provisions of the Opium Convention.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN THE BALKANS

Shocks in Athens: River Struma Overflows

Warsaw, May 1.

Dr. Wroczynski has been appointed by the League of Nations to the post of commissioner for the direction of the work of international relief for the victims of the recent earthquakes in the Balkans. He will devote his effort to restricting the effects of the catastrophe and combatting epidemics resulting from it.—Reuter.

London, May 3.

Physical disturbances continues to play havoc in the Balkans. Reuter's correspondent at Athens wires that six shocks were felt there to-day, of which two were strong, while yesterday in Corinth more houses collapsed.

The River Struma has overflowed, inundating an extensive cultivated area in the province of Serez, in Turkey in Europe. In the town of Demirissar, in Serez, 3,000 persons have been rendered homeless.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that a violent shock, lasting ten seconds, occurred at midnight.—Reuter.

Cape Town, Apr. 27.—Six persons were killed and seven seriously injured as the result of the railway disaster in the Hex River Pass, near Worcester, yesterday, while three passengers are missing.—Reuter.

COL. LINDBERGH'S PLAN

Air Route to Europe via Greenland and Iceland

Washington, May 1.

Col. Lindbergh is considering the possibilities of an air route to Europe via Greenland and Iceland, and is discussing the matter with the Secretary of State, Mr. F. B. Kellogg, and other officials.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

THE DISASTER IN BULGARIA

Plea in House of Lords to Remit Reparations Following the Cyclone

London, May 3.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Newton asked if the Inter-Allied Commission in Bulgaria had recommended a postponement of the next reparation payment, due in October, in view of the recent material losses of that Government.

Lord Cushendun, the British representative to the League of Nations, said that no such recommendation had been made, or, at all events, had been received by the British Government. Such a recommendation, if made, would not be made to the British Government, but to the Reparations Commission in Paris. Therefore it was not really a matter for the decision of the British Government at all. When the true facts were at the disposal of the British Government, he felt confident that it would not be likely to take an ungenerous view of any recommendations that might be made.—Reuter.

EXTENSIVE PEAT FIRES IN HOLLAND

Heavy Damage: Affected Districts Evacuated

Amsterdam, May 3.

Extensive peat fires to-day in ten districts of Drenthe, a frontier province in northeast Holland, caused much damage.

Several million florins' worth of peat have already been destroyed.

Dwellings in the affected area have been evacuated. There were no fatalities.—Reuter.

COMMERCIAL FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO TOKYO

Paris, May 4.

"Le Journal" says that Captain Pelletier d'Arcy contemplates a commercial flight from Paris to Tokyo, flying at the rate of 1,000 kilometres a day.—Reuter.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF POLISH PREMIER

Berlin, Apr. 30.

Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish Premier, is reported to be suffering from a paralytic stroke and to have been unable to attend the festivities in honour of King Amanullah.—Reuter.

Not in Danger

Warsaw, May 1.

Marshal Pilsudski's illness is only slight. He is expected to resume his duties in a week's time.—Reuter.

NEW EMPIRE VISIT BY PRINCE OF WALES

Proposal to Tour East Africa With the Duke of Gloucester

London, May 3.

It is learnt that the Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to East Africa in the coming autumn and he may be accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Gloucester (Prince Henry).

The visit would be of an unofficial character. East Africa is the only part of the British Empire which the Prince of Wales has not visited. Various local authorities are being consulted regarding the choice of route. It is stated that Their Royal Highnesses would make most of the tour by motor-car.—British Wireless through Reuter.

AMERICAN STEEL MAGNATE HONOURED

London, May 3.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, was presented at a meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute in London to-day with the Bessemer Gold Medal, the highest honour in the iron and steel industry.

The well-known American steel magnate, acknowledging the honour, said that it was the "consummation of his boyhood's dream."—Reuter.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL

Ordered Complete Rest

London, May 3.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been ordered complete rest and has been forbidden to see anyone on business.

The House of Commons has confirmed the remaining Budget resolutions and the Finance Bill has passed the first reading.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP IN NORWAY

Vadsø, Norway, May 4.

The airship Italia has landed here on its way to Spitzbergen, which will be the base of General Nobile's attempt to fly to the North Pole.—Reuter.

M. SARRAUT NOT GOING TO INDO-CHINA

Paris, May 4.

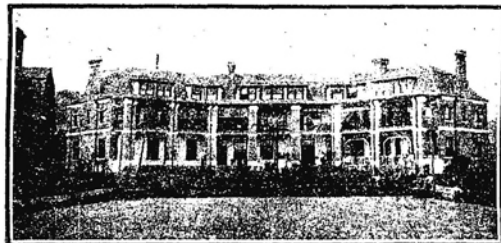
M. Albert Sarraut denies that he is returning to Indo-China. He says he will remain in the Government, in which he holds the Interior portfolio.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

CHINA ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

A Noticeable Improvement in China, but Much Still to be Achieved: Facing a Difficult Future

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Mar. 29.

The China Association held its annual general meeting on Wednesday, at the offices of the P. & O. Company, Leadenhall street, Mr. L. N. Lee being in the chair. The following members of the Association were present:—Mr. A. M. Townsend, Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, Mr. H.A.J. Macray, Mr. R.H.R. Wade, Mr. A. P. Wood, Mr. H. H. Fox, Mr. W. P. Ker, Mr. H. W. Bird, Mr. S. Bruce, Mr. Alec Reiss, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George D. MacDonough, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. F. S. Clark, Sir W. Rees-Davies, Mr. E. A. Stanton, Mr. R. H. Hill, Mr. F. Salinger, Mr. W. N. Elcome, Mr. W. B. Kennett, Mr. F. Anderson, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. E. F. MacKay, Capt. R. N. Mayne, Mr. F. J. Abbott, Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, Mr. Archibald Rose, Sir Skinner Turner, Mr. W. Carter, Mr. H. Whistler, Mr. G. M. Dodwell, Mr. L. A. Chilli, Mr. C. A.V. Bower, Mr. W. W. Looker, M.P., Mr. A. V. Apper, Mr. T. Petrie, Mr. D. C. Jones, Mr. W. Adams Oram, Mr. J. S. Haskell, Mr. L. E. Canning, Mr. S. F. Mayers, Mr. E. J. Libeaud, Dr. O. Marriott, and Messrs. E. M. Gull and H. C. Wilcox, joint secretaries. Lord Southborough could not be present, owing to another engagement.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report. He said:—
It is natural for our minds to revert to the situation as it was when we last met and contrast its features with those which characterize it to-day. Then, you will recollect, the outlook was sinister in the extreme. It was overshadowed by the recent atrocities in Nanking, and I cannot make reference to those times and omit an expression of sorrow and sympathy at the recent announcement of the sad death of Mr. Bertram Giles. To-day we contemplate a different scene. At the moment, anyhow, some of its more violent aspects have been removed, the effort of the Third International to establish its hold upon China is a proved failure, and the flame of Anti-British propaganda is dying down.

No Complacent Optimism

As is always the case in China, as soon as the actual barriers are removed, trade has once again begun to flow with increased activity down its accustomed channels and some recovery in values has been made, but, when we welcome us, of course, we do welcome, any signs of improvement, it is well that we should view them with caution. I can see nothing at the moment to justify any feelings of complacent optimism. If some of the violently hostile elements are removed, there remain some that are merely dormant. From time to time, outbreaks, ghastly in their display, afford evidence that Communism has still to be eradicated. The work of reconstructions has not yet begun. True that conditions in Hankow are much nearer normal than they were a year ago, but the interests of the debenture holders have still to be cared for. The North and the South are still gazing across the distance that separates them, with undisguised enmity. It is to be hoped that there will be no renewal of futile and fruitless hostilities.

With the experience of the deplorable results of military activities in the past few years, and with the change in temper of the people, the occasion would seem to constitute an unexampled opportunity for leadership from China's well-wishers in this country to show that, by negotiation, and not by fighting, can her difficulties be surmounted. If the salt collections are again in the hands of the foreigner, there is little to warm the hearts of those who hold bonds secured on the salt collections unless these collections are to be made available for satisfying the service of which they are part of, or the whole security.

The future of the Customs administration must remain a matter of acute anxiety until the differences between North and South are composed. Some of you may have had your attention directed to a telegram in the "Manchester Guardian" of yesterday's date, making a definite statement that Mr. Edwards, the acting Inspector-General of Customs, will not be recognized within the territories controlled by the Nanking Government. We have endeavored to ascertain what justification there is for this statement, but, at the moment of speaking, I am unable to contribute anything thereto. Railway loans, in most cases, are still in default, and the railways themselves no less in a state of advanced decay. All these and other problems have still to be dealt with.

In handing over the affairs of the Association to a new Chairman and Committee, as we are about to do, nothing would have been more gratifying than to have been able to accompany the transfer with the assurance that an active period of administrative reform in China and consequent prosperity was obviously going to be their experience. No such assurance, I fear, is possible, but I do recognize, or think I do, a better atmosphere. The policy laid down by H. M. Government and expressed more particularly in the Chamberlain Memorandum of December, 1926, evoked at its inception, and naturally so, a great deal of criticism, but since it has by now shown itself to be the policy which this country is determined to pursue, I do not think that this Association can do otherwise than endeavour to support it and further its ends.

Danger of Premature Action

At the same time, it is clear that China, in her present state of confusion, is not ready for the application of the principles it contains and nothing but harm can come from premature action. (Hear hear). The building of conciliatory bridges cannot be done by us alone. Chinese political leaders, if they are sincere in the fairer words to which they appear now to commit themselves, must, on their side, follow up these words with suitable actions also.

The report takes the form of an historical survey of events in the period with which it deals, and as such I hope may prove of both future and present value. My attention has been attracted, and I dare say yours also, by some criticism in the February number of the "National Review." I take no exception thereto at all. It was to the effect that the Association failed in the matter of publicity. Publicity is easy to cry for, but its attainment is fraught with thorns. In the first place, it is essential to know what you want to publish. Are you to confine yourself to statements of fact, or are those statements to be accompanied by comments?

Wide Publicity

As regards statements of fact, I do not think the China question has lacked publicity. I believe that, through the outpourings of this Association, every Member of Parliament has more information about British interests in China, their value and jeopardy, than ever before. When it comes to publishing comments on those statements of fact, difficulty arises. After being Chairman of this Committee for four years, and after serving on the kindred body, the China Committee, I am bound to say that I have never been associated with controversies about which unanimity of treatment was so difficult to attain. Then there is the question of cost, and my friend Mr. Simms, the hon. treasurer, may have something to say on that soon. So, within our natural limitations, our publicity campaign has, I think, done all it could.

Another suggestion was that we pay too much attention to Chinese

politicians, and too little to the safeguarding of British interests, but it is the absence of order in China which has dealt such a blow to British interests in that country. Once some form of Government can be constituted, deriving its authority from some recognized source, British interests will quickly adapt themselves to such an unusual and unexpected environment, and it is in assisting the Chinese to do this that lies the chief task confronting us.

Improvement in Trade

The proposal was seconded by Mr. Dodwell and passed unanimously. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Dodwell referred to Mr. Lee's valuable services during so many anxious and difficult times, and he also referred to Lord Southborough's work for the Association. In regard to Mr. Lee's remarks about China, he said he was sorry Mr. Lee could not feel more optimistic, but, nevertheless, he thought they were entitled to hope that there was a general improvement in the situation. However, he could vouch for what Mr. Lee had said about the improvement in trade, which had been very marked for the last two or three months, while there were even signs that we might be approaching something of a boom. It behaved them to tread warily, since the collapse of an unsound boom would add to the discomfiture of "we poor merchants."

He agreed with what Mr. Lee had said about the policy of the Government, and that they should do their best to make a success of it. The weakness of this policy, in his mind, was that it pre-supposed the existence in China of a widespread spirit of Nationalism, and there had been little evidence until recently that that spirit really existed. He thought events in certain quarters during the last few months encouraged them to hope that, after all, a real National Party might eventually come to the fore.

Officers and Committee

Mr. E. F. Mackay proposed the re-election of the President, Lord Southborough. He paid a high tribute to his devotion to the interests of the Association and the time he had been in office was a period of unprecedented difficulty and complexity. With his diplomatic experience, he helped considerably in regard to the China Committee by bringing their conflicting views into harmony.

Mr. Archibald Rose seconded the proposal, which was also carried unanimously.

The election of Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell as Chairman was proposed by Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, who outlined Mr. Dodwell's activities. Although he was not as old as some of them, he had had a great deal of experience in the Far East and was a member of a firm well-known in the Far East. He had every confidence in recommending Mr. Dodwell to the office.

This proposal was seconded by Mr. F. Anderson and carried unanimously. Mr. Anderson said it seemed to him that there were signs in China of an improvement, and he thought the influential classes were becoming more and more of the opinion that something should be done to put a stop to the trifling rankling. The Association should do all it could to safeguard the only elements of security that existed in China to-day and endeavour to enlist the co-operation of these influential classes in the support of that security. If they did that, they would be doing a great benefit to China itself—even greater than to foreigners.

Proposals to elect Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., as Vice-Chairman and Mr. G. H. Simms as hon. treasurer also were carried unanimously.

Sir Skinner Turner, Brig.-Gen. C. R. Woodroffe, Mr. W. P. Ker, Mr. S. F. Mayers, and Mr. K. W. Mounsey were added to the General Committee.

THE Bureau of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce has handed over to the Trade Mark Registration Commission the duties of looking after the registration of trade marks. The Commission, being of opinion that the matter is related to commerce, has asked that its administration should be transferred to some local official organization. The suggestion is being considered by the Nationalist Government.

SHIFTING THE BLAME IN CHINA

Red International Accuses Foreign Powers of Massacres and Fighting: Labour Parties Charged with Indifference

The International of Red Trade Unions has issued two appeals. The first addressed to the "workmen of all countries, states:—

"The Congress of Profintern, comprising the representatives of 45 countries of Europe, Asia, America, Africa, and Australia, informs the labour classes of all the world that a bloody, unprecedented terror continues in China. Thousands and tens of thousands of its best sons are being killed and mutilated. The cruel militarists and the Chinese bourgeoisie, acting in a fit of madness, are trying with sword and fire to eradicate the Chinese labour and peasant movement. In the vast territory of China, mass executions are taking place with the direct assistance of Britain, France, America, and Japan. The object of these mass executions is to suppress and to destroy labour movements, and to throw Chinese proletariat and peasantry back into a state of poverty.

"While all vast China is overflowing with the blood of innocent martyrs (workers and peasants); while a mad terror is annihilating thousands and tens of thousands of workmen, peasants, and women; while hecatombs of victims in China prove the existence of a bloc between Chinese reactionaries and world imperialism; the official leaders of the labour movement in imperialistic countries continue to be silent upon the Chinese events, as if the life there is quite normal. Neither the Labour Party or the General Council in Great Britain, the American Federation of Labour, the Reformist Confederation of

Labour in France, or the Japanese Reformists have done anything to help the toiling masses in China. Not the slightest effort has been made to show and to prove the part of imperialistic governments of counter-revolutionaries. If Reformists are silent, the labour classes of all the world must speak. It is time to raise our voices against the Chinese counter-revolutionaries and against the unheard-of cruelties and the execution of workmen and peasants. It is time to declare a protest against that unheard-of cruelties and the execution of workmen and peasants. It is time to organize everywhere—in every town, and in every factory—and to hold demonstrations against the Chinese counter-revolutionaries and their allies, the capitalists.

The second appeal is addressed to the Indian labour class. It states:—

"The Congress of Profintern, in which the representatives of 45 countries are participating, sends greetings and expressions of its sympathy to the Indian proletariat and regrets that there are no representatives of their trade unions in the present Congress, whose chief object is that organization of the toiling masses against world imperialism. The Congress believes that the labouring class of India must stand on the side of those who are fighting against imperialism for independence of colonial and semi-colonial peoples. The Congress is hopeful that Indian trade unions will enter into close relation with the Red Trade Unions International, with the object of co-operating against imperialism."

MISS SOUMI TCHENG, OF CHINA

Girl Diplomatist With a Magic Smile: Envoy to Sir Austen

Reader who have followed Miss Tcheng's legal career and her nomination for the Chief Judgeship of the Shanghai Provisional Court, will be interested to learn of her activities as a diplomatist.—Ed.

Paris, April 1.

A pretty woman diplomatist from the Far East intends to visit London towards the end of the week with proposals of a highly important character for submission to the British Government.

She has just reached Marseilles from China, charged by the Nationalist Government of Nanking with a mission to European Governments—particularly that of Great Britain. She is Miss Soumi Tcheng. On disembarking she stated that she hoped to convince the European Governments that the Nanking Government is the authentic Government in China, and that, as such, it deserves official and exclusive recognition from them.

She implied that she is particularly eager to reach an understanding with Great Britain, a Paris correspondent informs the "Daily News and Westminster Gazette."

Definite Proposals

It is said that she brings with her definite proposals for a "settlement" of the question of the Nanking outrages, which occurred during March last year, and which have been the subject of discussion lately between Sir Miles Lampson, the British representative at Peking, and the representative of the Nationalist Government.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Minister, when he receives this envoy at the Foreign Office, will find confronting him a vivacious woman in the twenties, whose hair is bobbed, who wears short skirts, and who is fond of cigarettes.

She has (it is recorded) a nose "almost imperceptibly retroussé." Under her long lashes a "feline glimmer in her eyes," it is said, is to be detected, and—her friends declare—she has a "magical smile."

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in the Nanking Government, picked her out for the delicate mission in Europe on account of what are termed her brilliant qualities of intellect, her flair for diplomacy, and her insight into European mentality.

She is reported to have declared that she would prove "more than a

match for the less agile-minded male diplomatists of the old world."

Miss Soumi Tcheng took her doctor's degree at the Sorbonne two years ago, shortly before she was recalled home by the Nationalist authorities.

When disorder and chaos broke out at Shanghai she was given the task of restoring order, being appointed for that purpose chief of police and head of the Local Administration of Justice.

Masculine Methods

This Celestial girl graduate in her new rôle revealed that she was capable of employing thoroughly masculine methods in the suppression of crime. She rounded up many rogues, and it is stated that on her orders numerous criminals were summarily executed.

Although an ardent Nationalist, she was particularly stern towards Chinese "Reds" who served the ends of Moscow.

Because they look on Miss Tcheng as the one outstanding Chinese woman, French feminists in Paris are preparing a great welcome for her.

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SHANGHAI-HONGKONG

SPECIAL ARTICLES

A NEW SONG

A Sermon Preached in Union Church, Shanghai, on Sunday Morning, April 29, 1928, by the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith

"He hath put a new song in my mouth."—Psalm XL; v. 3

It is a platitude to say that we are living in a period of transition. There are evidences of it everywhere and, in our own little world, which is more or less bounded by these four walls, we have not stood still. Some of us have been very eager to be loyal to the past, and to preserve the best traditions of this most interesting Church. We have not entertained the iconoclastic spirit that delights to destroy what has been built up by the worthy men who went before us, without whose work our own would not have been possible, but they themselves would have been the last to have us remain static in an ever-changing world, for change is one of the very laws of life. Amongst the many indications that we are preparing to adjust our life to the newer days in which we live, there is one to which I desire to make particular reference this morning, namely, the new Church Hymnary that has just come into use in our midst. Shall we notice three advantages that come from the revising of a hymnbook?

The most Popular Hymnary

1.—It omits hymns that are obsolete.—Of course, there are some songs that can never become obsolete, in spite of their age. In the library that is the Bible, there is included a Hymn Book that has remained in its present form for many centuries, but how did it get there in the first place? It must have been because the songs contained in it met some deep need of the human spirit. It was because they helped men to express in words better than their own the spirit of penitence, of prayer, of thanksgiving, of adoration, and of intercession. These songs were found to be true expressions of that ineradicable instinct of religion that is found in all men. The Psalter was itself, in all probability, the result of a sifting process. Many more songs were composed than those included in the Psalter, but, at the time it was compiled, these 150 songs had stood the test of time and had survived the sifting process.

How is it that they have lived on during all these centuries? The fact that they are bound up in the sacred volume doubtless gives them an advantage not enjoyed by any other collection of sacred songs, but, whatever may have been true in other days, even that advantage would not ensure their continued use were it not for the fact that they still express the deep needs and high aspirations of the human heart. What is true of the Psalms is true, though to a lesser degree, of other great hymns of the Church. Repeated revisions prove that their claim for inclusion is unchallenged. There are many hymns that no committee of revision would dream of omitting; they reappear in every new book and so start again upon a new career of service. They are shown to possess an element of permanence and so the changing times have left their usefulness unimpaired, but of thousands of other hymns this is not so. Like our little systems, "they have their day and cease to be." This is not to deny their value. Any composition that can help to express the spirit of religion serves a purpose, but their usefulness has been confined to a particular period. They have this in common with most prose productions.

Discarding the Old

It is comparatively few books that reach a second edition and still fewer that survive the author by a generation. It is the innocent ambition of many preachers to publish a volume of sermons and sometimes they are encouraged to do so by their misguided admirers, but the people who would dream of reading them a year after their publication are too few to count and even those who do read them do so, not because of their value, but

on account of their association with someone whom they know and respect. Yet we trust these productions were not without value at the time of their delivery. Perhaps the fate of even the most ephemeral hymns is not quite as bad as that of sermons, but it is not entirely unlike it. They express a passing mood, or, if they do something more than that, they do so in thought forms that have become obsolete. For that reason we must be brave enough now and then to discard an old book.

It is a commonplace amongst us that, though the Gospel is eternal, it has to be restated in the language and thought forms of every passing generation. The timeless Gospel has to be expressed in timely terms, otherwise it will not be understood. Even the Book of Common Prayer has come up for revision. We shall not enter into the controversy that has arisen around that subject, except to point out that there would have been no resistance to that revision if there had been no attempt to exploit it for other purposes, and so, in harmony with a never-ending process of revision observable in all spheres of life, we have been compelled to change our book.

A Perennial Spirit

2.—But notice a second advantage of revision: it admits hymns that are new. While the expression of praise and prayer may change, the spirit of praise is perennial. If we had any method of stabilizing a hymn-book for too long a period, we should be guilty of that most serious sin of limiting the Holy One of Israel. During the forty odd years in which our old hymnal was in use, men and women had been making melody in their hearts to the Lord without being strictly limited to its pages. Now and then one has arisen who could express that spirit of praise in an original composition, so that Christian people have been able to say with gladness:—"Thou hast put a new song in my mouth."

God retains the right to inspire men in the twentieth century as much as in the first or the seventh. That is one of the implications of our doctrine of the Holy Ghost, for Jesus promised that the Spirit of Truth should never leave His people, but should abide with them for ever, and has not that living Presence in the Church been proved and expressed by the bestowal of the gift of inspired song to devout men and women in every generation? It follows that a place must be found for the best of the newer hymns. Is it recognized that, when our old hymn-book was compiled, the now famous hymn of Dr. George Matheson, "I love that wilt not let me go," which is known and sung in all parts of the world, was only just written and was too new to be included. Another hymn that I hope we shall soon be able to sing with ease comes:—

"These things shall be; a loftier race Than e'er the world hath known, shall rise."

It was, indeed, written in 1880, but was not used as a hymn until twenty years ago, and, although the hymn "The day Thou gavest, Lord is ended" was composed before our older book was compiled, yet it was not contained within its pages and so it was not until Easter evening that we were able to sing it without using a separate book. We might go on to enumerate some of the newer hymns and thereby show how great would be our loss if we were not able to keep the door open for the newer expressions of the spirit of praise.

A Presbyterian Book

3.—A revision has this third advantage:—It brings together hymns, both old and new, from widely-separated sources. Our new hymnary may be described as a Presbyterian book and the word "Presbyterian" is an adjective

which describes a denomination, but there is nothing sectarian in the book from first to last. There is no glorifying of a Presbyterian form of Church government, but it is a volume of sacred songs that might be sung by any devout Christian of whatever communion. In my first look through, I discovered two really new hymns. One was by an Anglican and the other by a Congregationalist, which proves that the revisers were not propagandists of Presbyterianism.

Christendom has always been more united in its praise than in its creeds and forms of government. There were pulpits to which Isaac Watts did not have access, but from the choir stalls and the pews of those churches there often arose the sound of such hymns of his, as:—"O God, our help in ages past" and "When I survey the wondrous Cross." The hymns of the Wesleys were still sung in the church of their youth, though there was no room for their message. Speaking of the Wesleys reminds us that while they and Toplady could find no common ground in theology, the hymns "Rock of ages" and "Jesus, Lover of my soul" seem to us to possess a strange inner likeness. In the Free Churches there was no sympathy with the High Anglicanism or the Roman Catholicism of Newman, but we frequently sing "Lead, kindly Light" and "Praise to the holiest in the height," and those of us who are Protestants of the Protestants would not like to be deprived of two hymns of Faber's:—"Souls of men, why will ye scatter" and "Hark, hark, my soul."

Combining the Scattered

The Metrical Psalms are by no means new to most of us, but the opportunity of singing them conveniently is new to Union Church and is a gift of the new Hymnary, for that is what a revision accomplishes: it brings together between two covers sacred songs that had hitherto been scattered in several different volumes often bearing sectarian names. Now we have a book that expresses the inner spiritual unity of the churches by including the finest compositions of men and women of every communion. We may be divided from them by our creeds and by our forms of ecclesiastical government, but we find ourselves strangely at one with them in the spirit of penitence and prayer, of praise and adoration.

We part with the old hymn-book with some regrets. I have the impression that in some quarters it was never quite so popular as it is to-day. We are becoming aware of the fact that it contained many treasures that we did not sufficiently appreciate, but it is too late now for such regrets. If we are collectors, let us keep old copy on ourselves, but so far as the church pews are concerned, its work is ended. Let us now rejoice in a manual of praise that is purged of what is obsolete, which includes the newest inspirations of recent composers and which combines the best productions, new and old, of Christian poets of every communion.

IT'S ALL OFF

Dr. Vassilief, Russian savant, announces that he has finally succeeded in making the inanimate bodies of animals and humans transparent. He hopes to achieve the same thing with living bodies very shortly.

Your motives, love, 'twere needless to dissemble.

Clear as the pool that mirrored Melinda.

Your every thought shall be, and you'll resemble

A windowpane, plus muscle, bone and gland.

A last farewell, then, to our warm affection:

Our plighted troth ne'er realized may be.

What shall avail the greatest circumsppection

When all the time you'll plainly see through me?

R.R.L.F.

The American Bible Society has announced the total issues for their home and foreign agencies for 1927 as:—322,599 Bibles, 778,381 Testaments, 8,932,511 portions, giving a total of 10,033,491 volumes. The total for 1926, as stated in the 11th annual report, was 9,907,361 volumes. So 1927 is therefore the record year.

SHANGHAI 56 YEARS AGO

Recently allusion was made in the correspondence columns of this paper to photographs of certain Shanghai old-time buildings contained in a work by J. Thomson, F.R.G.S.

The work bears the title "Illustrations of China and its People," and is described as "Being Photography from the Author's Negatives, printed in Permanent Pigments, by the Autotype Process, and Notes from Personal Observation." It was published in 1874 in four volumes, Imperial 4to., at £3. 3. 0 each volume. It was issued a volume at a time and was very favourably noticed in reviews, and Queen Victoria was pleased to acknowledge her appreciation of the book by presenting the author with a handsome gold medal as a memorial. The work, by its very nature, is a valuable record of permanent interest.

It is not intended here to deal with these volumes, but with another work by J. Thomson—"The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China and China"—published in 1875, "illustrated with upwards of sixty wood engravings by J. D. Cooper from the author's own sketches and photographs." Royal 8vo.

The particular interest of this book lies in the description which the author has left to us of Shanghai as he saw it 56 years ago. It should be remarked that the author was no ordinary globetrotter. He had spent five years in China, and indeed his general observations and views indicated a ripe acquaintance and personal contact as they were those of an equitable unbiased mind.

It appears from the context of the volume that Thomson visited Shanghai in the early part of the year 1872. "It was my good fortune," he says, "to make a coasting trip to Shanghai in a fine steamer belonging to a private line, engaged in the trade during the greater portion of the year but at that time making a cruise northward till the Hankow tea-market should open."

The Ever Crowded Whangpoo

This is his pen picture of Shanghai as he first viewed it from the deck of his steamer.

"As to the settlement itself, those of my readers who have not visited China will feel interested in a brief description of its present appearance. The approach by river almost looks like that of any prosperous European seaport. There are fine ships of all nations; and, anchored in mid-channel, or making their way to their moorings, a long line of ocean steamers, while steam-launches, bearing mails and despatches, dart in and out among the crowd of native craft that are seen around, with their brown sails spread out to the breeze, like winged insects skimming the glassy surface of the stream. Everywhere around there are signs of ceaseless activity and busy life. Far away as the eye can reach into the dim distance, not an inch of vacant space on the broad river can be discovered; and yet, and yet, looming out from a forest of masts and spars, and from a dark cloud of smoke, we see the hull of a great steamer crowding up to join the throng that wait to bear their precious burdens down the tortuous channels to the sea. At the wharves, there are ships loading or discharging cargo; and amid the din of voices and the throbbing of engines we can hear the songs of sailors, the rattle of chains, and the dull splash of anchors as they drop into the turbid water. Advancing further up the river, we pass rows of storehouses, foundries, dockyards and sheds. Next to these, the substantial buildings on the American concession; and then a full view opens before us of the public garden, and the imposing array of European offices, which front the river, on the English concession ground. What surprised me most about this settlement was the absence of anything temporary or unfinished in the style of its buildings, such as might remind one that the place was, after all, nothing more than a trading depot, planted on hostile and inhospitable shores, and sustained in its position in spite of the envy which its appearance excited among the rulers of the land."

Thomson's vivid estimation of Shanghai, as it unfolded itself to his gaze, might be that of any observant traveller to-day coming up the river in a palatial modern steamship, the only indication that it is not of to-day being the contemporaneous reference to the "American concession" and "English concession." Thomson's enthusiasm, however, is properly restrained, although he leaves no room for doubt as to the exact impression the appearance of Shanghai from the river created in his

mind. To him the settlement bore a favourable comparison with any "prosperous European seaport." One could wish he had lived to see, half a century later, the "imposing array of European offices" on the river front give place to the great and splendid edifices which to-day epitomize Shanghai's march with progress and set the seal on her position among the great cities of the world.

As It Were To-day

Thomson's knowledge of the history and beginnings of the Settlement drew from him a reflecting comparison which, curiously enough, has often been repeated, especially in the past two years, but which has never been acknowledged to its original author.

"What pangs of regret and remorse," he writes, "among these proud unenlightened men when, in their moments of honest reflection, they cast their eyes upon this 'Model Settlement,' and perceive all that a handful of outer barbarians have, within the space of thirty years, done more with the little quagmire that was grudgingly allotted to them, than they themselves, with their highest efforts, have achieved anywhere in their own wide Empire, during all the untold centuries of its fame."

"As I have already said, there is a finish," he continues, "about the whole settlement, a splendour and sumptuousness about its building, its wide roads, and breathing spaces, its spacious wharves, and elegant warehouses, that stand as a solemn rebuke to the squalidness and grinding despotism which, within the narrow limits of the greatest walled cities of China, have penned hundreds of thousands of struggling beings in the most temporary abodes: there to carry on a ceaseless strife for existence, breathing the fetid air of narrow polluted alleys, exposed to the constant risk of fearful conflagrations, and the grim horrors of pestilence and famine. Good men and true I know exist among the officials of China; and they see all this, and feeling conscious of the freedom and higher life which European communities enjoy, would gladly strike off the fetters that weigh upon the spirit of their countrymen, and would lift them up, if they but knew how, from their low estate, to taste the purer air of freedom, for which the waves of rebellion that have swept across the pages of their history tell us that they have never ceased to pine."

The passage of nearly a cycle has seen definite, vast and wonderful improvements in those very amenities of settlement life which so impressed Thomson, while around and beyond us the great masses of China's population continue in silent acceptance to endure the same life and unrelieved of the same burdens and struggles as of yore.

No Idlesha Then

As a closing impression, Thomson noted that there were no cabs in the "Model Settlement," but, he says, the residents, many of them, possess private carriages. The substitute for the cab was the wheelbarrow—the rishia had not yet then been introduced from Japan—"a very undignified sort of conveyance," but Thomson, being on the point of re-embarking, procured two from the nearest stand, and thus, with his two boys, his baggage, and his dog "Spot," set out for the Ningpo steamer—and "more far."

PEKING telegrams to the Chinese press report that the Northeastern Dockyards at Hulutao, Fengtien Province, will be formally opened on Tuesday next, when 13 northern men-of-war will be taken in for repairs.

THE vernacular press publishes reports from the district between Wushih and Soochow to the effect that bandits are very much in evidence and are terrifying the countryside population, while some are so bold as to attack the towns. On Monday last the inhabitants of Liyang noticed a gathering of some thousands of men, all armed with big swords, coming from the direction of the Chujung district. The police of the Bureau of Public Safety, together with the Chamber of Commerce volunteers, resisted the entry of the bandits into the city, but were outnumbered and had to retreat. The bandits freed the prisoners in the gaol, and severely wounded the gaoler, while the director of the police force and about a dozen of his assistants were killed or injured. There were over 20 casualties amongst the bandits. Later advices report that the city had been recaptured and that conditions were normal again, though a score of prisoners were still in the hands of the bandits.

CHINESE SKIES FOR MAY

By CAXOPUS

1. Mercury in apogee, greatest distance from the Earth, 1 p.m.
2. Mercury in Superior conjunction with the Sun, 8 p.m.
3. Full Moon, 3.58 a.m. (P.L.T.)
4. Moon in apogee, 0.15 p.m.
5. Neptune at a stationary point, 5 p.m.
6. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1.17 a.m.—S. 2° 29' N.
7. Mercury in perihelion, shortest distance from the Sun, 5 a.m.
8. Moon's Last Quarter, 4.36 a.m. (P.L.T.)
9. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 7.07 p.m.—M. 3° 49' N.
10. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6.44 a.m.—U. 1° 27' N.
11. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 4.39 p.m.—J. 2° 47' N.
12. Neptune in quadrature with the Sun, 11 p.m.
13. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 0.37 a.m.—V. 1° 00' N.
14. Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible in China.
15. Moon in perigee, 1.20 p.m. (P.L.T.)
16. New Moon, 0.01 a.m. (P.L.T.)
17. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 4.12 a.m.—M. 1° 20' N.
18. Sun enters the sign Gemini, 1.52 p.m.
19. Mars and Uranus in conjunction, 7 a.m.—M. 0° 55' S.
20. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10.32 p.m.—N. 4° 53' S.
21. Moon's First Quarter, 4.58 p.m. (P.L.T.)

One to six. Meteoric Showers in the Aquarids, appearing on the orbit of Halley's comet (1910 II). Radiant point RA 338° D 2° S.

Constellations near the meridian, at 9 p.m.:—

Near the zenith: Canes Venatici, Comae Berenices.

In the northern sky: Ursa Major, Ursa minor, Draco, Ursa.

In the eastern sky: Corona Borealis, Boötes, Libra.

In the southern sky: Virgo, Leo, Hydra.

In the western sky: Cancer, Lynx, Gemini.

Brightest stars:—7 stars Ursa Majoris; Arcturus, 0.2; Boötes; Spica 1.2; Virgo; Regulus 1.3 and Denebola 1.2; Leo Major; Procyon 0.5; Canis minor; Custer 2.0 and Pollux 1.2, Gemini.

The Milky Way appears surrounding nearly the whole horizon.

PHASES OF THE MOON
(Standard time of the China Coast)

Full Moon 4.12 a.m.

13. Last Quarter 4.50 a.m.

14. New Moon 9.14 p.m.

26. First Quarter 5.12 p.m.

27. Moon in apogee 0.30 p.m.

19. Moon in perigee 1.50 p.m.

RISE AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day Rises Souths Sets

6. 8.05 p.m. 0.35 a.m. 5.57 a.m.

13. 1.06 a.m. 6.26 a.m. 11.49 a.m.

20. 5.28 a.m. 0.35 p.m. 7.48 p.m.

27. 9.30 p.m. 7.07 p.m. 1.05 a.m.

RISE AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day Rises Equ. of time Sets

6. 5.12 sub. 3 min. 20.1 sec. 6.40

13. 5.07 — 3 — 46.4 — 6.45

20. 5.03 — 3 — 38.2 — 6.50

27. 5.00 — 3 — 3.5 — 6.54

In this month the rising of the sun is 19 minutes (43 at Greenwich) and the afternoon 20 minutes (43m at Greenwich), making a total of 39 minutes for the whole month.

SIDEREAL TIME AT MEAN NOON, 120° E.G.

10. 3h 49m 40.9s

20. 3h 50m 15.4s

30. 4h 29m 41.0s

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—A morning star in the first days of the month, but too near the Sun for naked eye observation. It becomes an evening star after its superior conjunction with the Sun, 3rd. It moves from Aries through Taurus into Gemini, the constellation which it enters at the close of the month. On 1st at greatest distance from the Earth 123,000 miles. In perihelion, the shortest distance to the Sun, on 8th. On 27th at greatest declination north, 25° 39' N. Rises on 1st at 5.10 a.m.; sets on 14th at 7.49 p.m.; on 27th at 8.43 p.m.

VENUS.—Rising about half-an-hour before sunrise. Venus is near the Sun for naked eye observation. It moves from Pisces through the constellation Aries and enters Taurus. Its brightness increases somewhat from 3.3 to 3.4, though its distance to the Earth is still increasing. Its phase increases from 0.95 to 0.99. Rises on 1st at 4.24 a.m.; on 16th at 4.28 a.m.; on 30th at 4.29 a.m.

MARS.—An early morning star, moving into Pisces, rises about an hour before daybreak. It crosses the equator on 21st and enters the northern hemisphere. In conjunction with Uranus on 25th; at greatest heliocentric latitude South on 10th. Rises on 1st at 2.55 a.m.; on 16th at 2.25 a.m.; on 30th at 1.54 a.m.

JUPITER.—An early morning star rising about two hours before sunrise towards the close of the month. It moves from Pisces into Aries on 25th. Its brightness, although still faint, is the same as that of Sirius—1.6. Rises on 1st at 4.29 a.m.; on 16th at 3.40 a.m.; on 30th at 2.54 a.m.

SATURN.—Moving retrograde in Scorpio-Opheius, Saturn rises in the middle of the month at about the close of the evening twilight. Its brightness increases rapidly to that of Arcturus and Vega—0.2. Being near its opposition with the Sun, the time for its observation during the whole night is very propitious. A good opera-glass or a telescope shows its rings very open now and some of its rings (very Titan (mag. 8.5), Japet or Rhea (both 9.5) and Thetis (10th mag.)). Rises on 1st at 9.24 p.m.; on 16th at 8.21 p.m.; on 30th at 7.21 p.m.

URANUS.—An early morning star in Pisces near the vernal point, rises

about 11 hours before dawn towards the close of the month. In near conjunction with Mars on 25th. Rises on 1st at 3.40 a.m.; on 13th at 2.54 a.m.; on 25th at 2.08 a.m.

NEPTUNE.—An evening star visible in the first half of the night and setting about an hour after midnight. It moves about 1° 30' north-west of Regulus. Stationary in the heavens on 7th. It proceeds again in right ascension approaching Regulus. On 17th in quadrature with the Sun. Sets on 2nd at 1.53 a.m.; on 14th at 1.06 a.m.; on 26th at 0.19 a.m.

Constellations

The most prominent of the circumpolar constellations is Ursa Major, the "Great Bear." This constellation has been celebrated among all nations; it is remarkable that the shepherds of Chaldea in Asia and the Iroquois Indians of America gave to it the same name, but the latter is sometimes explained by the observation that by the people of the North, the bear was considered the "king of the animals" and its name given to the most conspicuous of the northern constellations. This constellation contains 133 stars, visible to the naked eye. Besides the region marked out by its seven brightest stars, known as the "Plough," sometimes also as the "Dipper," Ursa Major stretches over a large area, which may be readily made out in the sky by looking for three pairs of fourth magnitude stars, forming the paws of the bear. The noticeable cluster of seven stars at the end of the handle and one of the third magnitude—forms the "Plough" or "Dipper." It is sometimes called also "Charles's Wain," from a fancied resemblance to a wagon drawn by three horses. The stars of the seven brightest stars of the Plough have a proper motion in the same direction and are drifting away from the Sun, at the rate of 17 miles a second. The stars of the handle, or group, while Alpha, Dubhe, Eta, and Benetnasch, have a proper motion in the opposite direction. These movements, though slight, are sufficiently sensible to alter the eye the relative positions of these stars after a lapse of several centuries. The star Zeta in the handle of the Plough, known as "Mizar," has a minute companion, "Alcor," easily separated by the naked eye. Mizar is itself a telescopic double, having a pale green companion of about 4.2 magnitude. Megrez (Delta) at the junction of the handle and the bowl, is also a double star, the two stars passing through the autumnal equinox. (The stars of the Plough have the following names from Alpha to Zeta:—Dubhe, Merak, Phecda, Megrez, Alloth, Mizar, and Benetnasch. The star near Mizar is called Alcor.)

Xi, passing almost exactly in our zenith (32°), is a rather close and rapid binary, having a period of 61 years; its companion is a fifth magnitude star, 10° north of Upsilon (in the head of the Great Bear) and 1½° nearly east of the fifth magnitude star is a double nebula, one component of which is fairly bright; they are half a degree apart. A number of interesting nebulae will be found within the body of the Plough; the nearest, the star Alpha, Dubhe, is a planetary nebula. A line from Dubhe to Phecda, prolonged three-fourths of its length, strikes a large oval nebula. In the upper part of the constellation, near the borders of Draco, another fine nebula is to be seen. It has been shown by the spectroscopic to be not of a gaseous nature, but a cluster of stars, though it has never been resolved into distinct stars by the telescope. Dubhe and Merak are pointed out, because they point out the Pole Star, if prolonged about five times their apparent distance. It is to be noticed that Dubhe and Merak are about 5° apart; Dubhe and Phecda are about 25° apart; the paws of the Bear are 15° apart; while Polaris is about 30° distant.

Supposing the observer to look for the star Zeta at 9 o'clock in the evening, he will see it in various positions, depending on the time of year: in April and May, north of the zenith; in July and August to the west of zenith; in September, in October and November, close to the north horizon; in January and February, to the east of north, the pointers highest. These successive positions are in the same order with those which the constellation occupies in consequence of its diurnal motion around the Pole.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

We are sorry to have gumbled up the traffic as we did the other day. It was not really our fault. If only that Chinese constable had not started to fly! It was indecorous of him, to say the least. Not only does he weigh 14 stone, but he has attained to years when he should be above sudden impersonations of a "birdie" in a kindergarten game. If not, let the authorities see to it that at such times as he fancies himself a monoplane, he shall sound a hooter or something before taking off.

The circumstances were quite normal. We were returning in a ricksha from a private view of the "Folies Bergeres" film. We were in a species of Parisian glamour, muttering expressions such as "Ooo-la-la!" interspersed with an occasional and strictly American "Zowie!" As far as we can remember, it was our tenth "Zowie" that startled things. At any rate, it had no sooner escaped us than the Chinese constable mistook himself for Colonel Lindbergh. For no other immediately apparent reason,

he stretched out his arms and flapped them just as the children do in the kindergarten game.

We looked to see him soar gracefully upwards. All he accomplished, however, was to set in motion a train of incidents, but not before we glimpsed the true cause of his erratic behaviour. It was Captain Skinks, of course. In that neighbourhood, it always is Captain Skinks. The good Captain fancies that the earth's population comprises himself and his motor car. We have long since assigned him a part in a projected musical comedy, giving him a song, to the tune of "I'm Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines."

I'm Captain Skinks of the Horse Bazaar.
It makes no difference who you are.
When I emerge in me motor car,
Get out me way—gorblime!

As the reader will have inferred, Captain Skinks was emerging. The Chinese constable, whose motto appears to be "Safety first," spied him before anyone else and immediately spread his wings.

The tip of the constable's left pinion connected with the right eye of our ricksha coolie, causing him to swerve sharply in front of an oncoming motor car, driven by a pseudo-Greek. We infer he is such from his language. Having applied the emergency brakes, he asked us in a grievous tone, "Wottinelduh-thinkyuhdoinhu?" There was no time for a snappy retort in pseudo-Greek because, in swerving, the rear of our ricksha collided with a dusky Eastern lady in silk trousers and veil. Her shriek so startled another ricksha coolie that he let go of the shafts, thus making his fare do a somersault backwards out of the conveyance. While not so hefty as the Chinese constable, he scales fairly well on the hoof. He rolled directly upon a small dog. The dog promptly bit him in the stomach. Jumping to his feet, he aimed kick at the dog, but landed instead on the shin of a Chinese spectator. The spectator immediately said, "Ai-yah!" and raised hands heavenward in protest. In doing so, he caught another spectator under the chin. The two then thoughtfully eliminated themselves from the main scene. That is to say, they rolled out of the arena in their struggle.

Things were now fairly thick. Captain Skinks was hemmed in and was reciting passages usually deleted from school textbooks. The pseudo-Greek driver had been reinforced by the characters of two trams and three omnibuses, as holders of ringside seats. We appeared to hold the centre of the stage in an impromptu performance of "One Dam' Thing after Another." Something had to be done. The Chinese constable, all thoughts of flying now abandoned, proceeded to do it. Our ricksha coolie was still nursing his eye. The constable, thinking, no doubt, to help matters, smote him on the head. Here we ceased to be amused, and resorted to certain new words we had learned from a recent visitor to the office who had called in to register a complaint. The constable failed to appreciate them. Not so Captain Skinks, whose face lost all its stony hauteur as he raised an amazed eyebrow at us. This was our cue to address further observations to him. He began to show signs of annoyance.

We should doubtless be still on the scene, had not Bertram, the Boy Bobby, intervened. Though we call him this, we acknowledge his skill as a regulator of traffic. He pushed his way leisurely through the ranks of spectators, and nonchalantly inquired what it was all about. On being informed, he put into force the Rule of Three. As the ricksha is to the pedestrian, so is the motor car to the ricksha. With three commands (unprintable), he scattered pedestrians: with three more (unprintable), he dealt with rickshas, including ours: with another three (unprintable), he sent on his way Captain Skinks, whom we fancied to be singing.

I'm Captain Skinks of the Horse Bazaar.
It makes no difference who you are,
When I emerge in me motor car,
Get out me way—gorblime!

The Chinese constable drooped like a weary fowl, and we lingered a moment to see if he would stand on one leg and put head under wing.—R.R.L.F.

DRAGONS EAST AND WEST

By RODNEY GILBERT

Some days ago I was reading *aëro* and there in the Book of Odes when I came upon a song, which I have not been able to find again, in which a dream of bears and snakes is interpreted as an omen of sons and daughters to come and it reminded me at once how often the various old names for bear occurred in Teutonic boys' names—like Thorbjorn, Asbjorn or Arnbjorn—and how the linn (or lint) of dragon appeared in such names: for girls as Sigrinn. One does not hear a great deal in surviving Chinese folk-lore of the bear, nor of the wolf who plays such a big part in European folklore for that matter. The tiger and the fox must have displaced them, if they ever loomed very large in the Chinese imagination. No one in China will have to be reminded, however, that the prestige of the dragon has increased with the passage of time and that it plays as big a part in Chinese legend as in the decorative art of the country; while one does not have to inquire very deeply into the nature of the dragon to discover that it is, and always has been, no more than a kind of super-snake, sometimes an apotheosis of the snake, sometimes simply a snake grown to gigantic proportions.

The European Dragon

Occidental mythology and folklore is also so surcharged with the dragon-snake and heroic adventures with dragons that no one can read much of our old Germanic literature without concluding that this mythological creature must anciently have played fully as great a part in the creature imaginations of our forefathers as in those of the Chinese. Those of us who live in China probably know a great deal more about Chinese dragons than we do about those that thrilled the German, Scandinavian or Anglo-Saxon story teller's audiences. Most English-speaking persons know, at least vaguely, something of the encounter between St. George and the Dragon. Our oldest complete English poem, *Beowulf*, contains a dragon story and the *Nibelungen Lied*, which furnishes the theme for the Wagnerian heroic operas, makes much of a dragon. Apart from these there are a least a dozen localized traditions of encounters with dragons in England which are still treasured in popular tradition. But the whole fund of ancient dragon literature in Europe is inexhaustible and there is no point in citing particular stories. It therefore seems rather strange that no exhaustive effort has ever been made to compare the dragons and snakes of European and Chinese tradition and no attempt been made to suggest a common origin. A great deal of time and scholarship would be required to do the subject justice, so it is something that I am never likely to attempt, but a few facts and some haphazard speculations upon them may serve to show that it would be worth while.

An Imposing Ancestry

The Occidental dragon was anciently no more than a great winged serpent and the snakes of all breeds were kin to him and shared, to some extent in the awe which he inspired. In the Slavic languages the word for dragon is in almost every instance a modification of the word for some variety of snake—usually the adder. Dragon is, of course, Greek and was introduced into all the Germanic languages at a very remote date, but not so remote as to crowd out of use the commonest name of all, which is variously spelled worm, wurm, or ormr. Even the great dragon of Norse mythology that circled the known world and the seas about it, the Midgards-ormr, was, as the name suggests a "worm." It sounds undignified but it meant a serpent in those days. The Greek name that was so early incorporated in all our languages is assumed to come from *drakōn*, meaning sea; but *drakōn* also means to flash or glitter, and there are reasons for thinking that dragon meant the flashing one rather than the sea. In our traditions he is nearly always associated with gold and precious stones, he breathes fire and his effluence is blinding. Gold is poetically called "the dragon's bed" in the *Sagas* and, in due course, every tradition

of treasure hoards, whether at the bottoms of wells or rivers, in subterranean caverns or in the heart of desolate wildernesses, inevitably has its guardian dragon. The nature of the country in which the tradition survives dictates the character of the hiding place. In the desolate North, the untracked heath seemed the likeliest to primitive folk, so the dragon was inevitably the "lynxorm," or heath-worm. Elsewhere he was more properly associated with wells and deep rivers. I say more properly, because the whole mass of Occidental folk-lore indicates that the dragon belonged to the underworld, to "the waters under the earth," in spite of his fiery and dazzling nature.

Dragons Kind and Unkind

Although the snake and the dragon were kin and super-natural snakes were also associated with jems and gold, with fire and deep waters, the mythology of the West as it comes down to us, assigns to the big winged dragon a malevolence and ferocity that were never associated with the snake in the Teutonic, Celtic or Slavic mind. The supernatural snake loves children, is associated with motherhood and requires no votive offering but milk. It often has the status of a protecting household deity even where its close affinity with the greater "worm" is not forgotten. But in its emblematic use, the snake discharges the same functions as the ferocious dragon. It appears, for instance, as often as the winged dragon on swords and helmets and to the same purpose—to impart greater destructive fervour to the wearer or bearer and to overawe his enemies.

The business of dragon killing, without which no hero's record was complete in our earliest written literature, may have come to be no more than a literary convention, but the fact that the hero almost invariably rescues some lovely maiden who is about to be wedded, or sacrificed, to the dragon, gives an unmistakable clue to its origin. There must have been a time when our more remote savage forefathers offered girls as sacrifices or "brides" to the dragon-spirits living in deep waters, just as the Egyptians annually married a girl to the spirit of the Nile by throwing her to the crocodiles. This in itself would give the dragon a reputation for implacable cruelty which he would not live down for centuries after a people had discarded the practice as barbarous. Once the snake or dragon god of the sea, rivers or subterranean waters, ceases to be worshipped as a divinity he survives as a hostile force only and the hero who kills him invariably acquires not only fame but the maiden in distress, the guarded treasure—which perhaps grew out of a practice of making valuable offerings—and the opportunity to harden his leathern jacket in dragon's blood and make it word proof or to sprinkle himself with it and become invulnerable.

A Reasonable Creature in China

Now the Chinese dragon is no less awesome and can be just as terrible, but is a much more reasonable being. When duly propitiated and humoured he becomes the friend of man, like his little cousin the snake who substitutes for him so often in China. He has come to have so many conflicting attributes that it is hard to describe just what a dragon ought to be. There are cold dragons and hot dragons, dragons under the hills, dragons in wells, springs and rivers, and dragons in the clouds. Some are on mountain tops and freeze travellers to death. I know of one such creature in Kansu that has been frequently seen gliding over the ridges in winter. There are others that set fields of standing grain on fire as they traverse them unless they benevolently retain their heat. I know of one that traversed a house without scorching a thing and then forgot himself when he got outside and melted all the iron implements that lay about into shapeless masses of metal. The dragon's blood in China has magic properties, as in the ancient Occident, and his bones are a sovereign remedy for many things. Symbolically he stands for awesome majesty and is therefore the emblem of imperialism.

Lizard or Snake?

The conventional dragon of modern art is not so much a winged snake as a splendid lizard and in current folk-lore lizards are runaway dragons when the Dragon

King recaptures with lightning and are therefore a distinct menace in a house during a thunderstorm. He has four sturdy legs but no wings. One sees, however, Han dynasty dragons without legs, while the ordinary scholar's analysis of the present *charactor lung* credits the dragon with wings. At any rate the Chinese dragon does fly, as many written accounts of dragon visitations testify. There is a very circumstantial story of a dragon flying through the clouds and over the mountains of north Chihli in the Liao Dynasty history, which is spoiled by the evidence of a man who saw it after it had come to grief and had been stuffed, when it measured about three feet from nose to tail.

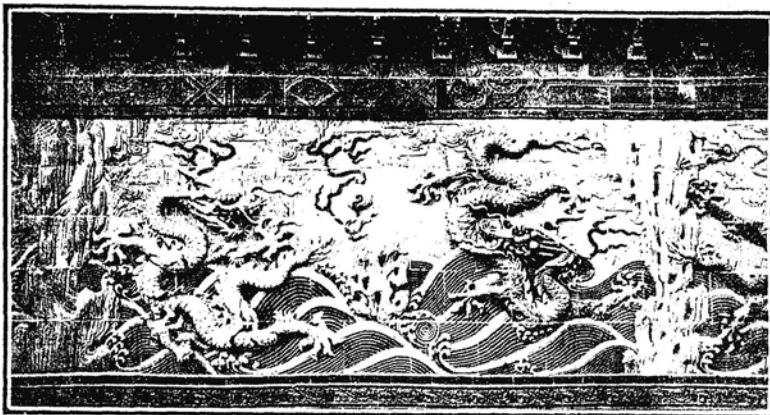
There can also be no doubt of the affiliation of the snake with the dragon nor of the worship of snakes which accept votive offerings throughout China on behalf of the Dragon King (Lung Wang) who presides over rivers, springs, lakes and even puddles and ditches. Any Chinese with a story-telling bent can tell a hundred stories off-hand of cases in which the dragon made his appearance as an insignificant snake before or after a drought, upon the breaking or saving of a dyke in flood time, upon the loss or rescue of shipping. The excerpts from imperial decrees on such snake appearances during the past few centuries would, in themselves, make up a large volume of dragon and snake lore. The associations of wealth and precious stones with these creatures is also nearly as intimate in the East as in the West.

Water and Fire

The material in China on both dragons and snakes, to be gleaned from every peasant in the land, is too abundant not to be full of contradictions and inconsistencies, as in the folk-lore of every nation which has developed over a long period of time and among a people who are a conglomerate of many races. But nearly every widely disseminated dragon story associates the super-serpent with water, on the one hand, and fire, or the sun, on the other. Certainly the association with water sources, rainfall and the like is much commoner in popular tradition and much more conspicuous because of the ubiquitous worship of the Lung Wang, or Dragon King, as a water or weather god; but there is no escaping the sun association either, for in thousands of ancient and modern representations the dragon is seen baring his teeth at the fiery ball, while nine, the sun number in numerical symbolism, is always the dragon's number also. Even the number of his scales is always a multiple of nine, dragons usually appear in groups of nine etc. etc. Incidentally the number nine stands for the hub and eight spokes of the sun wheel, which plays such a big part in Occidental, as well as Oriental, myth and is most rigidly applied to the arrangement of the stones in the circular Altar of Heaven in Peking dedicated to the Imperial rites on the Winter Solstice, the solar new year.

Chinese Sun Worship

This Imperial sun worship at the Winter Solstice, which is as old as Chinese tradition, is in itself evidence, that among the pre-historic Chinese the Sun, or the Great Male Principle, as he is called was originally identical with the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, as he was with so many of the Indo-European peoples before mythology grew complex as civilization developed and the Sun's attributes were deified and, as the pantheon grew, took their places beside or even above him. All religions come from Asia and all Asiatic faiths are founded upon the theory of the dualism of nature, the concurrent existence of the light and dark, or of the male and female, principles. In spite of the enormous accumulation of animistic tradition, this is still the basis of Chinese cosmogony. The supreme light principle is the sovereign of the universe and is of course symbolized by if not identified with the sun, while the supreme dark principle, which is in some faiths hostile to the light but simply complimentary to it in China, is the moon. No one can read the Rigveda, the fountain head of Brahmanism, without feeling that this was the original cosmogony of the Indo-European peoples and that all the other gods are simply personifications of the various manifestations, or aspects, or functions, of



TWO DRAGONS AND THE SUN

DETAIL FROM THE NINE DRAGON SCREEN IN THE PEI HAI, PEKING.

the two supreme deities of our simple fathers and that such variously exalted beings as Thunder, Dawn, Fire, Day, Night, Storm, Ocean and what not, are side issues and upstarts. Thanks to the Chinese tendency to propitiate all that may possibly be divine, no country now has a greater surfeit of gods and demigods, but until a few years ago it was left to the Emperor to demonstrate annually, on the Winter Solstice, that the only genuine Supreme Ruler was the great male or light principle that was reborn that day.

Confusion Without Conflict

Now the dragon as we all know, was symbolical of the Supreme Ruler of heaven above and of the supreme mortal authority "under heaven." Yet this fiery creature is everywhere the water and rain god, dwelling in rivers, springs and wells and doing a lot of his moving about by way of subterranean water courses. There seems to be a conflict of ideas, as there was in the old European conceptions of the scintillating dragon that guarded treasure and demanded maidens in subterranean or otherwise gloomy places. But if one studies the subject over a wide enough field one evolves a theory which points to a confusion rather than a conflict of ideas. Keeping in mind the ancient Indo-European idea of the dualism of the universe, on the one hand, and the disconcerting fact, which has been too obvious to deny from the very beginning of time, that the sun goes into both a daily and an annual decline, it is not very hard to put one's self in the place of the first primitive sun priest who had to explain the radiant one's periodical disappearance nor to guess his explanation of it.

The Mystic Triangle

As we know from all Indo-European mythology that has survived, the light that meant life to the world had daily to travel from eastern to western horizon, making one spectacular dash from the east to the zenith and another long descent from the zenith to the west. The question of how the sun got back from the western horizon to the eastern in time to rise again the following day, must have come up and been satisfactorily solved at some very, very early date. He naturally passed through the "waters under the earth." His course was therefore triangular, as recognized in ancient Phœnician symbolism. The triangle in the ancient Chinese pictograms is a symbol of completion, unity and harmony. It set humanity looking for a trinity in nature as well as a dualism, thereby stirring up as much confusion in modern Christian councils as in the ranks of primordial sun and fire worshipping adepts. The doctrine of the duality of creation is all-satisfying up to a certain point and so satisfying that it cannot be abandoned even after that point is passed. How easy it is for the primordial explainer to say: "Here we have good and evil, light and dark, male and female, night and day, fire and water, heat and cold, white and black, life and death, sun and moon, God and Devil—even Church and State. But then someone wants to know what becomes of the sun when it sets, what of the soul after death, and so forth and confusion comes with the subtle introduction of the idea of a trinity in nature and in super-nature. What becomes of the fire spirit when the fire goes out?

What becomes of the sun when he dips beyond the rim of the earth-platter? Granting reincarnation, what becomes of the soul while it is passing from carnal life to life, from life to light? Heaven and earth are a fine duo but "the waters under the earth" refuse to be ignored.

The Subterranean Wayfarer

It all came back to the daily fate of the sun. What did the Supreme Light do between his setting and rising. In the sky his nature was certainly fiery. On his return journey to the east he certainly travelled rapidly over the third side of his triangular course through a dark and wet region with which fire was incompatible—the realm of fish, dragons, snakes, frogs, tortoises and the like, with which springs and wells, river sources and ocean bottoms communicated. To pass this lap of his journey, with which fire was seemingly incompatible, the sun naturally had to assume another form. He had to assume an outwardly cold nature, a dark nature, grow scales and fins, and cherish his warmth within so that he could rise betimes and gradually warm the heavens and light the world with his present. And so it happened, according to whatever watery creature appeared most ferocious, resplendent or awesome in their ponds, springs, wells, rivers or seas, that that animal became the incorporation of the subterranean wayfarer, moving nightly from his western goal to his eastern starting point.

Phœnician and Tenton

Among the Phœnicians the fish was a manifestation of Baal, their fire and sun god, and Neptune or Poseidon, the brother of Zeus, was, at the outset, almost certainly the Phœnician fish god. The dragon, it would seem, once bore the same relation to the sun in Orient and Occident as the fish god (usually represented as the dolphin) did to Baal. It appears likely that before the distribution of what we call the Indo-European peoples it was believed that when the sun returned to the east at night he travelled as a great serpent through the subterranean waters. In modern Germany the combination "sun-spring" occurs so commonly in place names that it would appear that the idea of the sun's presence in subterranean waters was a part of Teutonic mythology down to historical times, while no one needs to be reminded how common were holy wells and springs throughout heathen Europe. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that while the sun has been believed by many peoples to be the eye of a supreme deity, the Norse believed that Odin had another eye which he left concealed in a spring when he went abroad. Our ancestors worshipped their holy wells at night, burning candles before them; while water drawn from a spring at midnight or before sunrise was not only holy and potent in charms, but a cure for many ailments as well. With each such holy well was inevitably associated a dragon or serpent.

How Differences Arose

The question of the relation between the sun and the dragon is inexhaustible, whether one approaches it from the Chinese or from the European angle, and all the writer is trying to do is to suggest that there are reasons for thinking that the Chinese concep-

tion of the dragon was brought into the country by prehistoric immigrants from the West. Some confusion and inconsistency have crept into the various dragon conceptions and they have in the sun myths of the scattered Indo-European peoples, so that both in China and in the heathen Occident, the dragon did not always appear to be another manifestation of the sun god, but an enemy to light, the gods and humanity. Alien influences and environment would account for much warping of the earlier myths. The heat of the sun does not seem equally a blessing in all climates or at all times, and it is not difficult to imagine that a people who had had bitter experience with floods or with stormy seas would come to think the dragon a malignant being and the enemy of the friendly sun. It therefore happens that while surviving tradition preserves the idea of the identity of the sun spirit and the subterranean water spirit, another presents the idea of the dragon as the would-be destroyer of the sun.

Dragons and Eclipses

All the races that have ever had contact with the Indo-European peoples account for eclipses of the sun and moon by saying that some beast is trying to devour one or the other of the luminaries and have at-

ways tried to ward off the evil by shouting, pounding on gongs or firing off guns. In some traditions the dragon has come to be identified with this sun-devouring beast. Although the animal that pursues the sun in Chinese folk-lore is most commonly a dog, one hears it sometimes said that the dragon is trying to swallow the sun and the pictorial representations of the dragon snapping at the ball of fire appears to convey this idea. In Indian folk-lore, moreover, it is a great serpent that pursues and tries to devour the sun. The heathen Teutons believed that two wolves—named Skoll and Hati in the Edda—chased the sun and moon across the sky, snapping at them during eclipses, and would finally devour them when the universe collapsed. At that time the Midgard dragon would also emerge from the sea and crawl over the earth destroying men and fighting Thor to the death, but there seems to be no Germanic story in which the dragon is actually the destroyer of the sun, though plenty in which he is hostile to the gods and the semi-divine heroes.

THE Chinese press states that an informal census of Chinese residents living in the Tientsin Concessions has revealed that there are 36 ex-military provincial governors, 70 civil governors, 11 ex-cabinet ministers, three ex-presidents, besides the ex-Emperor, whose combined properties are said to be valued at \$300,000,000, in the port.

A "Better Health" movement was initiated in the Chinese City on Saturday, when leading officials gave lectures impressing upon the people the importance of sanitation, and the proper measures to be taken to ensure good health. Among those who delivered addresses were the Mayor of Greater Shanghai and the Generalissimo Commissioner. Following the addresses, a procession was formed of bands, panderers, students, Red Cross workers and others, who paraded the streets, carrying and shouting slogans appropriate to the occasion. The city was also placarded with posters. Prominent officials who took part in the ceremonies were the Generalissimo Commissioner, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Director of the Arsenal, and the Superintendent of Customs.

TRIBUTE TO THE SECRETARY OF COUNCIL

Verses by a Chinese Admirer to Mr. S. M. Edwards

We have received from Mr. Feng Ping-nan, who is well known as the author of many interesting articles in the foreign Press setting out the Chinese view-point on current affairs, the following translation of a Chinese poem of his own composition which has been translated into English and presented to Mr. S. M. Edwards, Secretary of the Municipal Council, on the occasion of his preceding home leave. The appearance of the gift is remarkably handsome, the characters being excellently portrayed by a well known Chinese pictorial writer on a background of gold.

The translation, which cannot, of course, adequately convey the beauty of the original, either in appearance or in the expression of the sentiments contained in it, is as follows:

Translation of a Poem by Feng Ping-nan, Esq.

Presented to S. M. Edwards, Esq., on his return to England.

In Autumn the lotus is dying, the dewdrops are born,
To glisten in the twilight as tears for a friend left forlorn,
And days will be dreary and sad and once you have departed
And we by the barrier of seas once more will be parted!

Twelve years from the birth of the nation you came to Woonung,
O man of much wisdom and learning whose fame is far-flung,
And soon to the seats of the mighty the glad summons came
And you were appointed the leader in fact and in name!

At home in the Law and Finance you were destined for praise,
And much you have done for our City, its welfare to raise.
In times of distress you maintain with unflinching hand
A difficult post and yet one which you well understand.

Not long have I known you! I found you unstained as the jade,
Which first must be quarried and polished and carefully made
To render perfect! And so, on the question of Parks,
We met, and much argument polished our careful remarks!

When difficult problems confront you, I'm happy to say,
You handle them well in a tactful and delicate way!
Your record has earned the applause of the men in high places,
And naught in my mind or my heart your memory effaces!

And now in the Spring the willow is cut for a friend,
And as I shall see your journey right up to the end!
My thoughts will go with you when eyes no longer can see,
Our hearts are attuned in friendship's vast melody!

Come back to us soon, and may you have excellent health,
The homeliest voyage, and also a measure of wealth!
I shall not forget! My feelings, I humbly confess,
My illiterate brush will hardly and poorly express!

To S. M. EDWARDS, Esq.,
on the occasion of his departure for his homeland on a well-earned furlough.

From

FENG PING-NAN.

Shanghai, May 1, 1924.

THE BOOK PAGE

AN ANALYSIS OF NIPPON

"JAPAN ZWISCHEN ZWEI KULTUREN."—By Dr. J. Witte, Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs'schen. Price, Marks 19.50 and 21.50.

Professor Witte, of the University of Berlin, sees Japan at the crossroads, and, with the painstaking fidelity that marks all Teutonic observers and investigators, records his impressions of Nippon's metamorphosis and forecasts her ultimate path and destination. An absorbing theme, and one that has been essayed by numerous writers of different nationalities, the perspective of each depending largely on individual Kultur.

So, too, with Professor Witte. He, however, is quicker than others to recognize the inwardness of certain Nipponese trends as he justly discovers in them a Teutonic basis. German concepts and modes have profoundly influenced Japan. They have been deemed by those who have shaped and are shaping her course to be best suited to her needs. It matters not whether other observers agree or disagree with this. The fact remains that, in education as in other things, Japan has modelled herself on the German plan, and the education of a nation's youth is admittedly the most potent process in the hewing of her ends.

Despite this, Dr. Witte experiences more than a little difficulty in properly assaying the *Yamato Damashii*. That spirit that has so sorely puzzled other students of things Japanese, is still conspicuous in every change that the country and its people are undergoing. "Nor does its resemblance to the *'Deutschland ueber Alles'* of a former day assist the present author in the slightest in his appraisal. To be quite fair, his object is not such appraisal, but rather to acquaint German readers with the larger aspects of present-day Japan. As he himself observes, there is a marked paucity of scientific treatises on that country in German literature, and from whatever angle his critics may view it, they can not deny that his contribution to the subject goes far to fill the gap.

He divides his subject roughly into four considerations, the adaptability of Japan to her present-day political environment, the contrast between the old and new Japan, the reflection of the old by the new, and, finally, the part played by the several religions and cults in the Japan of to-day. In the discussion of each, his unflinching discernment is directed to the conflict between new and old, leading him to interesting speculation upon the outcome. His picture is not so much that of Japan seething in the melting pot, but rather that of the numerous ingredients which go to create the flux, the reader finding himself much in the place of the onlooker in an assayer's laboratory. He observes substances, not altogether clearly comprehended, being mixed together: he sees the mixture placed in the crucible and this introduced into the furnace; but he does not see the ultimate melt poured out. With the assayer, he is left to speculate upon the character of this, the conductor of the experiment meanwhile prognosticating, within limits, what this is likely to be.

Much of this speculation is given over to the trend of Japan's modern youth, and to the question of Feminism. In the discussion of these, there is an illuminating exposition of the restraining influences that still operate, influences that probably can never be completely eradicated from the Japanese character. A similar exposition marks the author's dealings with all he writes upon in this work, thereby greatly enhancing interest in what he has to say.

His thesis, like that of practically all who write on the same subject, appears to be that, whatever the nature of the processes of social change now in effectment, the new will ultimately supervene upon the old. He does not say this in so many words, yet the implication is plain enough. The argument is common enough, originating as it does in the self-sufficiency of the

Western. There are, however, not a few observers whose life work has lain in Nippon and who are prone to remarks that the new ultimately emerges from the process of assimilation bearing a strong impress of the old, so strong, in fact, as to lead to the conclusion that much of the old will ever be visible. One inclines to this view by reason of the very *Yamato Damashii*, itself, which is regarded as so superior to anything that has been or might be offered in its place as to occlude, practically, any other socio-spiritual basis.

Professor Witte's book will no doubt find a translator into English, ere long. This is certainly to be desired in view of his very scholarly exposition of that which makes Japan in the making. The reviewer shrewdly suspects that, once translated, the section devoted to religious influences in Japan, particularly that of Christianity and its history in Nippon, will come in for much discussion if not actual controversy. Be this as it may, the merit of the work is patent, and would require a small brochure to do anything like justice to it.—R.L.F.

A LECTURER SOMEWHAT ON HIMSELF

"A LECTURE ON LECTURES."—By Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch ("Q"). London: Horvath Press. Leonard & Virginia Woolf. 1928. Price, 3s. 6d. net.

It was quite in order that the first of the Hogarth lectures should be supplied by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, King Edward VII Professor of English Literature at Cambridge, but in earlier years boasting also a distinguished career at Oxford. Nobody need be reminded that "Q" (the better known name with which he first gained celebrity with that magnificent romance "Dead Man's Rock") has himself a long experience of lectures from the points of view both of lecturer and lecturee. In this delightful little address he begins by quoting Dr. Johnson's dictum that, with the multiplication of books, lectures have become otiose; and from this he leads up to the further saying of "that gentle, wise and possibly misguided man Henry Sedgwick," that "the ordinary expository lecture is an antiquated survival." Both these assertions "Q" proceeds to criticize in his own inimitable style. Part of the charm of the whole lecture is the variety and appropriateness of his quotations, ranging from the Son of Sirach to Browning and from St. Chrysostom to the immortal Joseph Finsbury of R. L. Stevenson. The obvious comment is that in any lecture everything depends on the lecturer. The late Sir Richard Jebb was one of the most entrancing lecturers to sit under that one has ever known; while Professor James Reid, one of the greatest classical scholars of his day, though delightful in a private class of three or four men, or when one had to take to him one's copy of Latin prose or Greek verse, was as a lecturer quite wonderfully uninspiring. But "Q" puts before us a point of view not generally considered, namely, that of the lecturer himself; and he suggests that the scholars of Oxford and Cambridge are too often interrupted in more valuable work to rush about and give lectures which are not sufficiently appreciated and, for all the good they do, are a mere pouring out of water upon desert sands. And in this respect he notes with regret a change from old days:—

It is evident to me that, since the War, one does know the old conversation of a Cambridge Combination Room—no longer in any degree comparable with that of the old days when we met and had leisure to talk kindly over our undergraduates for their benefit; and the kindness of a college system towards its sometimes percent undergraduates cannot be overestimated. (I speak of some acquaintance with two Universities.) From the High Table we rush now to many and multifarious engagements. It tires us; it dissipates—though it be but by that familiarity which breeds contempt—our true authority, our real use amongst you. I recall the old flippant remark of an undergraduate to his tutor, that he for his part didn't think much of a college fellow's life, and the quiet

retort, "Sir, it has at least this excuse for itself. Of all vocations it is the most easily avoided."

So it seems that the rush and bustle of modern life has invaded even our ancient universities. But one takes comfort. In so many respects England has recovered from the unproductive scramble of post-war years and is settling down again into the tranquility in which all of her best work is produced, that surely Oxford and Cambridge will not stand up again this return to national habits. Lectures will then resume their old importance in university life, if indeed then have ever lost it, as one feels quite sure they never can, while they continue to enjoy the services of such lecturers as the author of this charming little book.

PROBLEMS OF THE EAST

"THE PACIFIC: A FORECAST."—By Lieut. Col. P. T. Eberhart, late H. M. Consul General for Chinese Turkestan and additional assistant judge of the British Supreme Court in China and H. Hessel Tilman. London: Ernest Benn, Fleet Street. Price, 12s. 6d. net.

This is a book that is very well written by men who have studied the subject of which they write and are able to give very competent judgements on the many thorny problems raised in the course of their discussion. To the writers the future looks dark with menace. They say "The Pacific is the next centre of world struggle. On the coasts of the Pacific militant west meets awakening east and their meeting augurs a complex battle for dominance. Great Britain, the United States, China, Japan and Russia all have vital interests and those interests clash. The tragic implications of this possibility constitute a red and white as well as a yellow peril. The calamity can be averted only if the civilized citizenry of the world is forewarned."

To show how vital the Pacific is to us are told that "the seas around Singapore carry every year £1,000,000,000 worth of cargo to Great Britain." These seas are of vital interests to others as well as to ourselves. Japan lives by the Pacific ocean as truly as do the

fish that move in its waters. America, Russia, China all require a free passage way for their merchandise across this great ocean and without this they cannot live. The authors show that Australia, with its great undeveloped spaces is a continued temptation to races in the crowded portions of the east. "Australia with eleven times as large a territory as the Japanese empire has only one fifteenth of Japan's population."

The problem facing the statesmen of Japan is how to provide for their surplus people. Already she must import food and every year 800,000 births add to her numbers. Is it any wonder that she looks longingly at the great empty continent at her doors. A Japanese writer says "It is a great pity that artificial laws of other nations are standing between Japan and her natural expansion abroad. The question is, which is the stronger—the natural law or man made legislation, in the long run."

After touring Australia in 1914 the Chinese Consul declared "I saw more trees than men. The Almighty gave Australia to the Australians and they could not use it, so he gave it to the English. If the English do not use it He will, doubtless, take it away from them." And Sir Leo Chiozza Money in "The Peril of the White," says, "At the present rate of increase, by 1950 the population of Australia will be 17,000,000 and at the same period Japan will contain about 105,000,000. This situation is not likely to continue. Later Australia will then be stolen by whites to a much greater extent, or it will have been peopled by the yellow race." These speculations give us furiously to think and provide a serious problem for the leaders of the Southern continent.

The authors of this book have presented their case with great ability and yet, if a reviewer, who knows much less of the matter than they do, be allowed an opinion, it is that by dwelling, as they do in the later chapters of the book, on the relative strength of the powers concerned and the probable strategy that will be employed by each in the coming inevitable conflict, they have done humanity a disservice. To

think war, write war and plan for war is the way to world suicide. There is no more reason why there should be a conflict in the Pacific in 1950 than there should be a conflict on the Atlantic in 1930. The authors themselves catch a glimpse of this and terminate their study with these words—"After examining every known factor in the light of British interests and of the interests of the Pacific itself, we reach the conclusion that the present, at its worst, is better than the past and that in the developments of to-day in Asia lie the hope of a great tomorrow."

The great Mongolian conqueror, Genghis Khan of the thirteenth century is worthy to be named with Alexander and Napoleon, and his empire, though it has long since gone the way of so many Asiatic empires—dreamlike in their vanished vastness—was more lasting than theirs. "Genghis was more fortunate than I," said Napoleon, for the Kha Khan's empire, stretching from the Yellow Sea to the Dnieper, survived to cover an even more bewildering area in the reign of his grandson, the "Kubla Khan" of Coleridge's immortal fragment. Yet, strangely enough, there has been, until the recent publication of "Genghis Khan" by Harold Lamb, no modern English monograph on this epic conqueror, who was at once so ruthless, so overwhelming, and so wise. Mr. Lamb has admirably supplied this lack. His volume is both a thrilling romance and a soundly documented history, and will be read with eagerness by all who care for historical biography or can respond to the magic appeal of mediaeval Asia.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

"INTER-RELATIONS WITH CIVIC OR SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS"

A Valuable Survey of the Charitable Work Done in Shanghai Told at the Club Institute

This interesting paper, prepared by Miss Mabel Jansen, was given before the Club Institute which met on April 25. Insight is gained into the highly efficient organization and functions of various benevolent associations and women's clubs, in Shanghai.

More and more, in the last decade, are leaders of thought stressing the importance of co-operation. Most of the women's organizations have realized this and have looked about for some broader field than solely their own self culture. Two outstanding interests are noticed in the work of the women's clubs in Shanghai, patriotic and educational. Patriotism seems to be implanted more deeply in the hearts of those who are forced to live away from their Mother Country. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the clubs have taken their share in national festivities. For instance, the British Women's Association has a representative for some years on the Committee for arranging an Empire Day Children's Party at the Race Club. The American Women's Club has a representative on the Committee for the Fourth of July Celebration, also for the Thank-giving Services providing the music, flowers and fruit; co-operates with the American Troop of the Shanghai Volunteers Corps in decorating the graves of American soldiers and sailors. The Portuguese Ladies' Association sends a representative whenever there is a meeting of their National Associations. I must apologize to the Japanese ladies here present for the omission of the work done by their clubs. It is known that there is well organized work among Japanese people, but absence from the city of several from whom information could be obtained has prevented accurate details being eluded.

The advent of thousands of soldiers in our midst has provided a great deal of work among the women of all nationalities. The British Women's Association in particular, has rendered magnificent service, arranging for all the supply of food in the numerous canteens making itself responsible for flowers and visits to the sick in military hospitals. The American Women's Club has also co-operated with United States Regimental authorities, providing entertainment books, and magazines and delicacies to hospital patients. The Portuguese Ladies' Association has catered for their soldiers and given several entertainments at different billets.

Interest In Schools

Our club women, being mostly mothers and teachers know the value of education. It is therefore, natural to find that they have established relationships with schools. The Shanghai Women's Club (Chinese), was organized for the purpose of establishing free schools and has three under their charge. The German Women's Club pays for the education of several children in the German School. The American Women's Club has from the first taken a keen interest in the Shanghai American School, subscribing \$1,000, and quite recently Tls. 100. The American Association of University Women have established a scholarship of \$400, for an American girl who studies in the United States and \$100 for a Chinese graduate who remains in China. It has also donated nearly \$200 to the Home Science Department of the America School which purchased a sewing machine.

The Institution for the Chinese Blind evokes much interest among women's organizations, and upon its Board there are representatives of the British Women's Association, the American Women's Club, and the Union Church Ladies' Society.

It may be appropriate here to report a yearly effort on the part of the children of all the schools in this city, through membership in branch of the Ministering Children's League to raise nearly Tls. 10,000 for the benefit of less fortunate little children in this city and abroad.

Shanghai has ever been an Eldorado for the adventurer, the man of broken fortune. It has also proved a haven to thousands who were driven from their homes during the Russian Revolutions. To meet the needs of all classes, various charitable agencies have been formed. Whatever unflattering remarks can be made of the "Shanghai Mind," nothing but praise can be given of the Shanghai Heart which is full of generosity, as the following long list testifies:

Patriotic Societies:—St. Georges, St. Patrick's, St. David's; American Association for Civilian Relief; British Women's Association; American Women's Club, Civic Department; Belgian Benevolent Society; Canadian Association; Danish Benevolent Society; French Benefice; German Benevolent Society (men); German Women's Benevolent Society; Lettish Charity Committee; Portuguese Benevolent Society; Latvian Association; Swiss Benevolent Society.

The Russian Community outnumbering all others has of recent years been successfully organized as regards charitable relief. The following are the most prominent associations: Russian Relief Association, which, besides purely charitable work, maintains an office for the registration of White Russians and has under its control the Russian section of the Shanghai Municipal Council Labour Bureau. The Russian Benevolent Society; The Russian Army and Navy Union; The Russian Orthodox Confraternity, which maintains a hospital and the well known school in Route Ghisi.

The Russian Educational Association which controls the First Russian School in Kungping Road: A small committee which pays for education of 16 children in the French Municipal School providing their luncheon. The Rotary Club gives financial help and takes personal interest in Chinese as well as foreign charitable institutions.

Help From Consulates

The Consulates have small relief funds. The British Consulate administers the George Ford Trust for relief of indigent British subjects suffering from mental trouble.

Church Funds include Episcopalian Alms, Union Church Benevolent Fund, Community Church Benevolent Fund, Free Christian Church Benevolent Fund.

Roman Catholic Charities

The Roman Catholic charities need special mention. A great work is being done by the Roman Catholics in this city, not only among the foreign but the Chinese poor. There is a large Chinese organization which administers relief under the guidance of one of the Reverend Fathers. The Church is always the centre of all charitable effort. The city is divided into parishes—that of the Sacred Heart extending from the Soochow Creek to the Point. Among the prominent association in this district are:

St. Vincent de Paul and the Charity League.

St. Joseph's Parish contains St. Joseph's Catholic Association—a meeting place for all Catholics; Protection de la Jeune Fille—a hostel for young women under the Convent's care; St. Monica's Society; Catholic League. Outside the Settlement limits are the well known Sicawei orphanages and at Tungkadoo, the Home for Aged Poor under the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose familiar figures are often seen on our streets going from house to house collecting food and money.

Our City Fathers have assumed their share of responsibility providing grants to the following in 1928:

Municipal Service Club, Door of Hope, Anti-Kidnapping Society's Home, Sinza Refuge, Refuge for

Chinese Slave Children, Shanghai Museum. The King's Daughters, C.O.S. Foreign Women's Home, 1928 Special Grant, Shanghai Horticultural Society. A total of Tls. 29,700 was given.

Port Health Work, Customs Quarantine, Country Hospital, General Hospital, Lester Chinese Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Paulun Hospital, Russian Orthodox Confraternity. A total of Tls. 152,200 was given.

French Municipal Council: General Hospital, Hospital St. Marie, Orphelinat de Province, Protection de la Jeune Fille, Asile de Vieillard, St. Monica Creche, Sisters of Charity (Rue Wantz), Hospital St. Min (Rue Sœur Alligre), Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, Hospital Chinois pour Cholérique, Hospital Chinois St. Joseph, Bureau de Bienfaisance Chinois, Hospital St. Luc, S.M.C. Laboratoires, Hospital Isolation, Lazaret de Chany Pasha, Société Française de Bienfaisance, Hospital Russe Avenue Joffre, Hospital de la Croix Rouge Chinois, Secours aux Indigents, Soupe populaire Russe, Divers, Hospitalization des aliénés. The total amounted to Tls. 46,650.

Jewish Charities

The Jewish community gives adequate relief to all its subjects through the Jewish Communal Society, the Jewish Ladies Benevolent Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Society. The Jewish School receives much financial support from these charitable societies and provides through their aid, a free meal once a day to scholars.

The Foreign Women's Home, whose annual sale is a fine example of inter-relationship, the stall holders being representative of many women's organizations and the Cottage Home for Girls.

The Florence Spooner Memorial Home for aged maintained by Charity League; Mme. Dietrich's Orphanage; Door of Hope; Chinese Children's Refuge; The Ladies Benevolent Societies, for any woman or child, especially for the aged.

For the Sick there are:—Free Beds in the various Hospitals, St. Monica's Ward, The Convalescent Home, The King's Daughters' Society Milk Fund, The services of the District Nurse, Russian Maternity Fund which enables patients to remain ten days in St. Marie's Hospital after confinement.

For Families:—Brand Shelter, Tenement Flats.

For Men:—Thomas Hanbury Institute, Work Shelter, Amoy Road, Russian Army and Navy Union, 115 Siccawei Road. The King's Daughters' Society Down and Out Fund.

A new venture under private Russian direction has been started to provide shelter and food to homeless men—a rough shelter and simple food.

Shanghai Race Club

Behind all these various agencies for relief stands the Race Club, who like a fairy Godmother dispenses twice yearly munificent grants-in-aid.

Charity Organization Society

It will be readily seen that it is not the task of any one of the above mentioned societies to give relief to cover all needs. A man

could be an American, a Protestant, a Mason, his children might need convalescent care or education, and he would be entitled to call on several associations for assistance. It is quite evident to those who are engaged in social service work that co-operation is essential if effective work is desired.

In every large city there exists a Charity Organization Society whose duty is to co-ordinate all charitable effort. At this centre is to be obtained definite and accurate information concerning institutions and agencies which deal with every kind of human distress, and to this centre any one in any kind of difficulty is welcomed.

The Charity Organization Committee of the King's Daughters' Society was formed at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Council in 1916. A yearly grant of Tls. 6,300, issued solely for office expenses. Seven members of the Society form the Committee with a paid secretary, an assistant and a Russian translator.

Kings' Daughters

The King's Daughters contribute largely from their General Charity Fund to every necessitous case recommended by the Charity Organization Committee, and the Convalescent Home Tenement Flats and Nursery give valuable help.

A daily journal is kept which records over three thousand visitors for 1927, their nationalities being: Russian, British, American, German, French, Belgian, Portuguese, Dutch, Norwegian, Polish, Greek, Czech, Estonian, Jewish, Spanish, Malay, Siamese, Turkish, Serbian, Roumanian, Finnish, Montenegro, Austrian, Assyrian, Tartar and Lettish.

It is the duty of the secretary, after hearing the applicant's story, to apply to the agency which may give appropriate relief.

It is gratifying to be able to report cordial co-operation between the Charity Organization Committee and many charitable societies. The Committee has adopted a card index where all assistance given any case is registered.

Civic Duties

For the purpose of reaching a better mutual understanding on all methods of relief and for the inter-changing of ideas on many problems which present themselves in this cosmopolitan city, Conferences have been arranged. Such a Conference will take place on May 14, 1928 at 5 N. Soochow Road.

In conclusion I should like to mention an article written by Mrs. John Dickson Sherman which has much impressed me with the tremendous power exerted by the joint action of federated organizations.

Can we not achieve great things through this Joint Committee. "A city," it is said, "is what its citizens want it to be." There is such a thing as community spirit and there is a widespread belief that women are always seeking to reform. May the women of Shanghai by helpful co-operation among all organizations for the betterment of this great city so persistently work that in the years to come, good will far outweigh evil and Shanghai's present unenviable reputation be forgotten.

THE CLUB INSTITUTE

Resolutions Passed on Wednesday

Resolved:—that the Conference express its appreciation of the hospitality of the British Women's Association and the American Women's Club; to those who have prepared papers and presented them; and further express its appreciation those who have so ably chaired its sessions, to those who have acted upon Committees of preparation, and to the Press, for the courtesy of preliminary publicity and report of proceedings.

Resolved:—that the Conference recommend to the Joint Committee the publication of the proceedings of the Conference.

Resolved:—that the Conference recommend to the Joint Committee the initiation of a training course in parliamentary procedure which shall be open to members of constituent organizations.

Resolved:—that the Conference request the Joint Committee to prepare or to find an existing simple text on parliamentary procedure for recommendation to constituent groups.

Resolved:—that the Conference recommends to the Joint Committee the establishment of a Standing Committee for advice and guidance of club groups upon request.

Resolved:—that the Conference recommends to the Joint Committee the suggesting to constituent organizations of a related programme, the results of which may be exchanged one year hence at a second international Conference.

Resolved:—that the Conference express its appreciation of the establishment of a Civic Affairs Committee by the Joint Committee, and express the hope that its activities extend to a furtherance of understanding on the part of women of the problems of municipal administration.

Resolved:—that the Conference expresses its appreciation of the Charity Organization Society in calling a conference on May 14, and suggests that full discussion of co-ordination of social service activities in Shanghai be included in the programme.

TRIED RECIPES

Apple Cheese Cakes

Ingredients:—

- 1 lb. apples
- 3 cloves
- 1 oz. butter
- 3 ozs. brown sugar
- 2 eggs.

Some scraps of short or puff pastry.

Method:—Roll-out the pastry, cut in rounds and line some small patty tins; peel, core and cut in quarters the apples, put into a pan with 1 tablespoonful water and the cloves, stew until soft; add the sugar and butter, when dissolved rub all through a fine wire sieve; beat up the eggs and add to apples, put a teaspoonful of this mixture into each patty case. Bake 25 minutes in a fairly quick Gas Oven. If you have a New World Gas Cooker supplied by the Shanghai Gas Company, set the Regulo at Mark 6.

Custard Patties

Ingredients:—

- 1 lb. puff pastry
- Stiff custard
- 1 oz. glacé cherries
- Whites of 2 eggs
- Vanilla or almond essence.

Method:—Roll-out the pastry quarter-inch thick, stamp into rounds with a plain or fancy cutter 3 inches in diameter, then take a plain cutter 2 inches in diameter and press it half-way through each round of pastry. Put on a baking sheet on middle grid runner of oven and bake 15 minutes in a quick gas oven. If you have a New World Gas Cooker supplied by the Shanghai Gas Company, set the Regulo at Mark 9. When done, take out the centres from the pastry, and put into each case thus formed, 2 glacé cherries and fill with the stiff custard, sweetened and flavoured to taste. Whip-up the whites of eggs until very stiff, add 1 tablespoonful of sugar and a little flavouring, the same as used for the custard. Put this into a forcing bag with fancy tube, and decorate the top of each. Put on base-plate of oven for 10 minutes to set the meringue. Serve hot or cold.

DECORATIVE DINNER JACKETS

A popular little garment worn in London just now is the dinner jacket. It is most decorative, and is made of the richest materials. In cut it is exactly like a man's dinner jacket, and looks its best when worn by a slim woman whose figure shows up the smartness of the perfectly straight lines. Soft crepe or satin charmeuse makes up well, and an elegant model worn the other evening over a bois-de-roze crepe-de-chine gown was of black crepe embroidered in all-over design of circles and scrolls with bright rose red and gold metal thread. Rather an Oriental touch was in the embroidery, and the whole coat; ends of long sleeves, and neck were finished with a very narrow gold cord. The lining was deep rose matching the embroidery. Rich royal blue, satin charmeuse lined with black had a design painted on it of flowers in bright colours with a great deal of black introduced. The background of the flower design was curiously painted in shaded grey to white, but the work was delicate, making the effect decidedly elusive and mysterious—G. MACK.

LOVELY WOMAN

How much is personal beauty an actual fact, and how much is due to acquired reputation? The following true story may give those women who have no remarkable pretensions to good looks an idea how to set about getting a name for them.

A woman who, some years ago, enjoyed a reputation in Society for her beauty, was giving a house party. Her daughter, aged six years, was brought in one evening to say good night, in the presence of the guests.

The small person lifted her face for the maternal kiss and said, very sweetly: "Good-night, dear, beautiful mummy! . . . Have I said it right?"

(Scene: First Form. Subject: Arithmetic).

Master: Now, Smith Minor, what do seven times four make?

Smith Minor (promptly): Twenty-eight, sir.

Master: Good.

Smith Minor (sotto voce): Good?

It's perfect!

